United Nations Development Programme
Countries: Mauritius, Seychelles

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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: **Demonstrating Innovative Ocean Governance Mechanisms and Delivering Best Practices and Lessons for Extended Continental Shelf Management within the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems (Short Title: SAPPHIRE Joint Management Area Demonstration)**

UNDAF Outcome(s): n/a

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome: 2.5. Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome: 1.3. Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: The Government of Mauritius

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners:

This sub-component of the SAPPHIRE Project will focus on developing and demonstrating new management approaches for extended continental shelf areas which can provide lessons and management techniques which can be replicated both within the western Indian Ocean as well as throughout the global LMEs. This specific demonstration will focus on the newly-established Joint Management Area (JMA) between Mauritius and Seychelles for the Continental Shelf in the Mascarene region, as well as the associated Contiguous Adjacent High Seas Areas. The primary intention of such support would be to assist in the development of a management mechanism which demonstrates and institutionalises co-management and co-existence of the various activities of the multiple sectors and stakeholders operating within or benefiting from this ocean space. The Mauritius-Seychelles Joint Management Committee has established 5 Strategic Objectives related to the development of an institutional framework, technical capacity, data acquisition in support of adaptive management and a 'blue ocean economy' approach, along with multi-sector, multi-use planning. This UNDP GEF Project will provide direct support to achieving these objectives and capture lessons and best practices for the global LME community.

Programme Period:	
Atlas Award ID:	00087614
Project ID:	00094557
PIMS #	5262
Start date:	Sept 2016
End Date	Dec 2020
Management Arrangements	Government of Mauritius (NEX)
PAC Meeting Date	17 February 2015

Total resources required	USD 17,839,191
Total allocated resources:	USD 17,839,191
• Regular	USD 28,800
• Other:	
○ GEF	USD 2,210,391
○ Governments	USD 15,600,000
○ Other Cash	USD 0
○ TOTAL	USD 17,839,191

Agreed by Mauritius:

NAME, TITLE Date/Month/Year

Agreed by Seychelles:

NAME, TITLE Date/Month/Year

Agreed by UNDP:

NAME, TITLE Date/Month/Year

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYMS	DEFINITION
ABNJ	Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
ASCLME	Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems
CAHSA	Contiguous Adjacent High Seas Area
CB&T	Capacity Building & Training
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBO	Community Based Organization
COI	Indian Ocean Commission
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DoE	Department of Environment
DOWA	Deep Ocean Water Application
DRDM	Department of Risks and Disaster Management
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
ECS	Extended Continental Shelf
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area(s)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographical Information System
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IGO	Intergovernmental Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
ISA	International Seabed Authority
IW:LEARN	International Waters: Learning Exchange and Resource Network
JMA	Joint Management Area
JMC	Joint Management Commission
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEDA	Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analysis
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MTE	Mid Term Evaluation
MOI	Mauritius Oceanographic Institute
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEOC	Royal Society for Nature Conservation
NGO	Non-governmental Organization

NOAA	US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOSCP	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PoI	Plan of Implementation
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RFA	Regional Fisheries Arrangement
RFB	Regional Fisheries Body
RSNC	Royal Society for Nature Conservation (UK)
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SAPPHIRE	Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms
SBBA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SIOFA	South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
SIF	Seychelles Islands Foundation
SNPA	Seychelles National Parks Authority
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea (IMO Convention/Protocol)
SWIOFC	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
SWIOFish	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (World Bank)
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWAP	Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WIO	Western Indian Ocean
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WoE	Weight of Evidence

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Background to Providing GEF Support to the Joint Management of the Mauritius and Seychelles Extended Continental Shelf across the Mascarene Plateau

In September 2007, UNDP began implementation of the GEF-funded Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project. The Objective of this Project was to undertake an environmental baseline assessment of the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems, to fill information gaps needed to improve management decision-making, and to ascertain the role of external forcing functions (such as the Mascarene Plateau and the Southern Equatorial Current). The Project was designed to address the Agulhas and the Somali Current LMEs under one initial assessment process as A. this is a more cost-effective approach for GEF and B. the two systems are closely interlinked, unlike many clearly discrete LMEs elsewhere in the world. The final delivery would be a TDA (Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis) for the region leading to a SAP (Strategic Action Programme) for a regional LME management approach.

In fact, the Project was also designed to extend the assessment to include the Mascarene Plateau. It was understood that there was existing data and strong evidence that this plateau to the east of Madagascar exerts a considerable influence on both LMEs through its effects on the South Equatorial Current (a primary driver of both the Agulhas and Somali current systems). Oceanographic data capture cruises within the region were therefore effectively extended to cover this critically important area without having to commission a separate and more costly initiative. The information from this assessment and data collection phase would help to confirm the presence of a possible Mascarene Plateau LME so as to allow due consideration to be given to developing a discrete TDA and SAP process for this area at a later date.

The ASCLME project delivered a TDA and SAP as per the objectives and both of these have been endorsed by the participating countries, the SAP at ministerial level. In the final stages of the ASCLME project, a Project Identification Form was submitted to GEF for a follow-on SAP implementation project that was formally approved by the GEF Council in November 2013. Following PIF approval and PPG implementation, the Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonisation and Institutional Reforms' project was then developed (SAPPHIRE) to take the TDA-SAP development process to the next stage of implementation. As part of this SAP Implementation initiative a specific component was included in the PIF for demonstrating innovative management mechanisms for dealing with high seas areas and, specifically, extended continental shelves. The recently agreed Joint Management Area between Mauritius and Seychelles was seen as an ideal opportunity for demonstrating such a pilot process that could provide valuable lessons and best practices for replication throughout the western Indian Ocean LMEs as well as the Global LME community at large. After consultations with the participating countries, it was agreed that, although this should remain within the framework of the GEF SAPPHIRE project, the component dealing with this ECS and High Seas management pilot through the Joint Management Area between Mauritius and Seychelles should be implemented as a separate UNDP initiative, remaining closely linked to the overall SAP implementation process including close coordination with the SAPPHIRE project. This decision was taken based on formal request by both countries, the specific focus of this component and the need to develop a very close working relationship between the two countries and the project implementing agency.

There are a number of justifications for treating this area of the overall WIO LME management area as a discrete entity:

A. Although studies undertaken during the ASCLME project have provided some level of confirmation as to the uniqueness of this area, there is still not quite enough information available yet to characterize the Mascarene Plateau as a discrete LME or not.
B. It is, however, clear that this is a hugely important area within the overall LME 'super-marine ecosystem' that is, the interacting and linked Agulhas, Somali and possible Mascarene LMEs.
C. By making a joint submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for a shared Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) area, the two States have demonstrated their willingness to collaborate closely as two mid ocean small island states in harnessing the huge 'ocean economy' potential which the ECS represents.
D. Although this area would then remain a part of the overall regional Strategic Action Programme, specific mechanisms for joint management of this sub-region would need to be identified and adopted and the Joint Management process would need some focused support in terms of a more effective data baseline and development of a long-term monitoring approach to support the Joint Management programme. This provides an excellent opportunity to showcase a Marine Spatial Planning approach within an ECS Joint Management strategy which can be transferred and replicated throughout the WIO LME SAP area.

1.2 Baseline Analysis

The Mascarene Plateau is a submarine plateau in the Indian Ocean, north and east of Madagascar. It is the most prominent bathymetric feature of the Indian Ocean and extends as a complex submerged seafloor elevation of approximately 2000 km, from the Seychelles archipelago in the north to the islands of Réunion in the south. The Plateau covers a total area of 115,000 sq. km and is larger than the Great Barrier Reef, longer than the Red Sea and is one of the few submerged features clearly visible from space. The plateau covers an area of over 115,000 km² of shallow water, with depths ranging from 8 – 150 m, plunging some 4000 m to the abyssal plain at its edges. It is the largest undersea plateau in the Indian Ocean.

The Mascarene plateau is made up of the Seychelles Plateau, the Ritchie Bank, the Saya de Malha Bank, the Nazareth Bank and the St Brandon shoals to the south (up to Mauritius). As the South Equatorial Current (SEC) flows westwards over the Mascarene plateau, its waters are channelled by the shallow banks which have an influence on water transport and productivity. New *et al.* (2005) estimates that around 40% of the volume of water flow of the SEC is channelled between the Saya de Malha and Nazareth banks. The remainder is diverted around the north of the Saya de Malha bank and south-westwards, between the Cargados Carajos Bank and Mauritius. Preliminary in-situ ADCP data from the ASCLME research cruise confirmed this finding (Stromme *et al.* 2008). There is some evidence for topographically induced upwelling on the lee side of the Mascarene Plateau but this is highly variable and has not been consistently or conclusively established (Gallienne and Smythe-Wright, 2005). What is of particular importance to the management and monitoring in this area (in relation to the likelihood of it being a discrete LME) is the ability of the Plateau, acting as a major topographic barrier across the South Equatorial Current, to sustain its own western boundary current and produce an associated upwelling around itself which directly effects productivity (as well as downstream flow).

Figure 1: Map showing the western Indian Ocean region

The region covers approximately 22.3 million square kilometres and includes three Large Marine Ecosystems – The Agulhas Current, the Somali Current and the Mascarene Plateau.

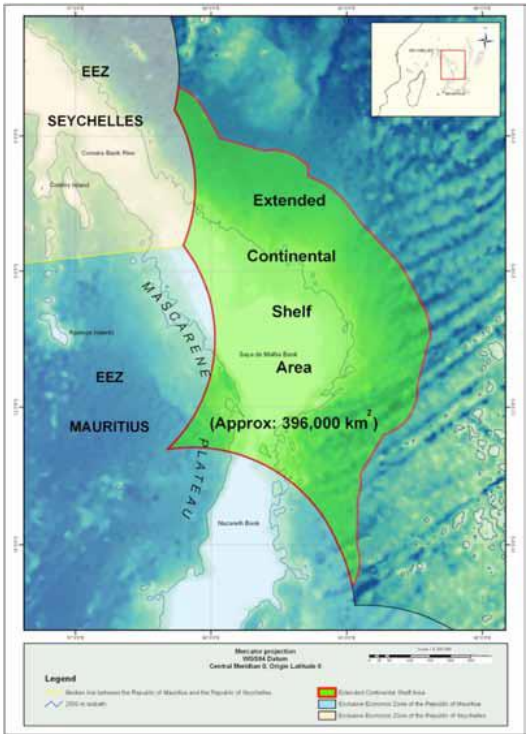

Figure 2: Map showing the extent of the Extended Continental Shelf area to be jointly managed by Mauritius and Seychelles

The northern part of the Mascarene plateau includes the Seychelles and Agaléga Islands. The southern part of the Mascarene plateau includes the Mascarene Islands, Saya de Malha Bank, Nazareth Bank, Soudan Banks, and Hawkins Bank. The Mascarene Islands are the mountainous islands of Mauritius, Réunion, Rodrigues, and the Cargados Carajos Shoals. The local communities on these islands are highly dependent on the environmental goods and services provided by these surrounding seas.

The northern part of the Mascarene plateau is formed of granite, and is a fragment of the ancient super-continent of Gondwana. The granite is topped with deposits of limestone and basalt. The southern part of the Mascarene plateau is believed to have been impacted by the Réunion volcanic hotspot. There have been a series of episodic volcanism events which have influenced present morphology The banks and shoals of the southern part of the Mascarene plateau were once volcanic islands, much like Mauritius and Réunion, which have now sunk or eroded to below sea level or, in the case of the Cargados Carajos, to low coral island.. The Saya de Malha Bank formed 35 million years ago, and the Nazareth Bank and the Cargados Carajos shoals formed later. Limestone banks found on the plateau are the remnants of coral reefs, indicating that the plateau was once a succession of islands. Some of the banks may have been islands as recently as 18,000 – 6,000 years ago, when sea levels were up to 130 meters lower during the most recent ice age.

Burnett et al. (2001) notes that preliminary data from the Shoals of Capricorn Programme indicate extensive, uncharted seagrass beds on the Mascarene plateau. Surveys undertaken as part of the activities of the UNDP GEF ASCLME project have shown that both primary and secondary productivity is higher over the Mascarene shallows and in association with upwelling created by the presence of the plateau and gyres formed as a result of the flow of the South

Equatorial Current through the deep channels either side of the Saya de Malha Bank and the Nazareth Bank.

Several scientific studies and research papers over the last decade have proposed that the Mascarene Plateau should be treated as a discrete Large Marine Ecosystem in its own right within the Indian Ocean (within the context of understanding and monitoring the interactions at the biological, physical and chemical level). Payet[1] supports this notion but also notes that it is yet to be classified as a distinct LME, despite several calls at international meetings, and that one of the main reasons for this is the lack of extensive scientific information on the plateau itself. Payet further notes that experience from other LME projects and Regional Seas Agreements show that a combination of research, assessment and management is required in order to develop a sustainable management strategy for the Mascarene Plateau. The shelf area of the Plateau is a rare example of a vast shallow sea detached from surrounding land masses and little is known about such a system unconstrained by land boundaries (Turner et al. 2000)

The UNDP Implemented and GEF funded 'Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project' undertook Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analyses (MEDA) of both Mauritius and Seychelles EEZs as well as focusing specifically on the intervening Mascarene Plateau area as part of its Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA). GEF has pioneered the use of a the TDA to identify a set of formally-agreed actions, management reforms, governance realignments and institutional arrangements that constitute a Strategic Action Programme for addressing concerns within Large Marine Ecosystems and other transboundary water management scenarios.

During the lifetime of the UNDP GEF ASCLME Project, Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analyses were undertaken for each country. The following information summarises the relevant findings of these MEDAs in relation to the management challenges associated with the JMA.

Seychelles

The exclusive economic zone of Seychelles comprises over one million square kilometres of ocean. Seychelles' comparative advantage for the 'blue economy' is clearly found in its natural environment. For example, the country's proximity to the migratory path of tuna in the Western Indian Ocean, along with its rich source of other pelagic and demersal fish, both highlight the great strengths in the small-scale fishery. Furthermore, the country's extraordinary bio-diversity and conserved habitats have also been identified as key factors in facilitating activity in the tourism sector. This is, however, why issues of sustainability should not be undervalued, particularly in relation to the country's economy in the long run. Most, if not all, economic activity clearly depends on the country's coastal and ocean resources; thus, all measures to sustainably manage the use of these resources should be taken by both government and the private sector.

The economy is primarily dependent on upmarket tourism and fisheries. There is a high dependency on tourism as a means of generating employment, foreign exchange and economic activity in Seychelles. This reliance on tourism has also spread across sectors, with resources in agriculture and forestry largely being seen as a means to generate activity in tourism, while further growth in ports and coastal transport now directly hinges on increased activity from cruise and leisure vessels. For the most part, there does not appear to be any sign that this reliance on tourism will subside. Thus, coastal communities are clearly vulnerable to fluctuations in tourist activity, which could become problematic in the future. The overwhelming importance

[1] Payet, R. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A (2005) 363, 295–307. doi:10.1098/rsta.2004.1494

of tourism for economic activity and employment in the country, both directly and indirectly, makes evident the importance of sustainable tourism, particularly as a means of preserving the entire Seychelles economy.

Outside of tourism, economic activity also appears highly concentrated in the fishery. The small-scale fishery does, however, face a number of obstacles. High investment costs, low returns, piracy risk and limited value added development are obstacles in the sector, which have had a negative impact on the ability of producers to compete internationally. Anything causing a reduction in, or impacting on the small-scale fishery would also be detrimental to Port Victoria which is heavily reliant on the spill-overs of demand generated by small-scale activity. The sector has also recently seen an influx of government subsidies and support, which, while helpful in providing incentives for production in the present, could however lead to overcapacity in the future. The industrial tuna fishing industry is an increasingly significant factor in the economy, with Port Victoria now being one of the most important trans-shipment and canning Ports in the Indian Ocean. 90% of Seychelles' exports are canned tuna.

Despite this dependence on mainly two sectors, there are clearly strengths and opportunities apparent in Seychelles that could be utilized to diversify the economy and subsequently strengthen livelihoods in the coastal zone. In relevance to the economy as a whole, the government has also recognized the necessity of increasing private-sector activity in the future, which, along with a stable and strong investment climate, should promote growth in foreign investment. However, because of its direct dependence on coastal tourism and nearshore and offshore fisheries, the Seychelles' economy is also extremely vulnerable to external shocks and particularly those that impact on the coastal and ocean environment.

Mauritius

Mauritius has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 1.9 million km2 and an additional expanse of 396,000 km2 co-managed on the Continental Shelf with the Republic of Seychelles.

The economic history of Mauritius is characterised by two eras: Sugar and Textiles. Since the Dutch colonisation and up to 2006/2007, the production of sugar shaped the economic, social and environmental landscape. The peak years were 1974/1975 which was the sugar boom for the Sugar Industry. The textile era which started in 1983 superseded sugar within a couple of years to reach its peak in 1988 in terms of employment creation and its subsequent multiplier effect on the economy. Textiles, just as sugar, had its share in the transformation of the socio-economic life of the Mauritians with the creation of about 80,000 jobs for women in the textile factories.

This change in emphasis (as a consequence of the collapse in demand and price for Mauritian sugar) resulted in a new strategy to restructure the sugar industry through centralisation and transformation of the sugar industry into a cane industry. This required a paradigm shift from sugar production to that of electricity, ethanol, refined sugar, rum and other by-products.

So, in the past, the Mauritian economy was mainly driven by the agricultural sector focused on sugar production and export. At present, manufacturing, tourism and financial services are the major sectors of the economy in addition to the agricultural sector. Emerging activities include a land-based oceanic industry (e.g. oceanarium, salt extraction, land-based aquaculture, etc.), marine industry (sea food and aquaculture), pharmaceutical village, and knowledge and medical

hubs. There are plans to establish tourism as the leading growth sector of the economy with an ambitious target of attracting 2.0 million tourists by 2015 from the current level of 900,000.

Tourism is a strong sector in the Mauritius economy, and has grown at a rate of 9% annually between 1985 and 2005. While the development of the sector has been less steady since 2005, growth is still apparent with investment in the hotel and restaurant sector increasing from Rs 4.2 billion to Rs 12.2 billion between 2005 and 2009, and total arrivals increasing from 761,063 to 871,356 during the same period. Several constraints have been identified in the sector, despite the relatively strong performance over the last years. Numerous environmental issues have been raised in relation to the sector, including coastal erosion and coral reef depletion, both of which threaten the very unique natural base that drives the sector. Poorly regulated land development and inadequate wastewater management have also been highlighted as significant environmental issues in the sector. There are many opportunities for ecotourism, which could facilitate a tourism-conservation nexus and produce greater asset protection on the coast.

The Fisheries sector in Mauritius employs an estimated 11,000 people and contributes 1.5% to GDP. Total domestic production in the sector is valued at Rs 1 billion. The artisanal sub-sector supplies the majority of fish produced domestically. However 60% of all domestic fish consumption is still imported. It is estimated that the artisanal fishing contributes about 1,500 tonnes annually out of an estimated annual total fish production of 9,000 tonnes. Fisheries resources are mainly exploited by registered fishers, which highlight some degree of management in the sector. The availability of demersal fish stocks on the shallow water banks further from the islands, as well as pelagic resources in the open ocean, highlight the potential for catch increases, while the potential for new types of boats and new fishing techniques and expansion of the programme of deploying Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) outside of the lagoon areas, are evidence of the scope for improvements in the sector. New institutions such as the Fishermen Training and Extension School, the Fishermen Welfare Fund and the Fishermen Investment Trust have been set up to consolidate the sector and especially to build the capacity of the artisanal fishermen and enhance their socio-economic condition. The potential for value addition, as well product development, is also promising for export growth. Thus, while resources, to this point, appear somewhat strained, there are clearly attainable opportunities to sustainably expand the sector.

Summary of MEDA/TDA Information on Mauritius and Seychelles in relation to the JMA

Seychelles is clearly very dependent on fisheries and tourism as a keystone to its economy and to the livelihoods of its people. Both of these sectors account for nearly 50% of GDP. Unsurprisingly then, the country is very focused on sustainability in the marine sectors. Nearly all economic activity depends on the country's reliable access to renewable and sustainable coastal and ocean resources, which leaves the population extremely vulnerable to any impacts on those same resources. There is a clear recognition then within the country for a sustainable management approach involving both government and the private sector.

Financial services are a growing business in Mauritius, which is far less dependent on fisheries. Most of its GDP (>70%) comes from services (including tourism). There has been some focus on ecotourism but coastal degradation, habitat destruction and land-based impacts generally have taken their toll on the coastline and reef systems. Mauritius is looking for further opportunities to expand its service industry and to make best use of any available resources,

Notwithstanding the inevitable challenges, there are many examples of progress being made. Positive engagement in local development by the private sector can be found in both the energy

and coastal mining sectors. Oil and gas companies are engaging in a wide variety of social development activities in the ASCLME region and all the mainland countries such as construction of community clinics, rehabilitation of roads and community buildings, and support to cyclone-affected populations. Similar contributions have been made by companies engaged in coastal mining.

Ocean/Blue Economy Focus within the Two Countries:

The **Government of Mauritius** has a vision to promote ocean economy as one of the main pillars of development by optimizing the opportunities available to the country as an Ocean State. Such opportunities include:

- Fisheries sector
- Development of deep ocean water applications (DOWA)
- Commercial marinas
- Bunkering
- Aquaculture, amongst others.

A road map has been developed to encompass seven main areas of activities:

- Petroleum & Mineral Exploration
- Fishing, Seafood processing and Aquaculture
- Deep Ocean Water Applications (DOWA)
- Marine Services
- Sea port-related activities
- Marine renewable Energies
- Ocean Knowledge

Mauritius realises that the development to its Ocean Economy hinges on the adoption of the core principles of economic efficiency, social equity & partnership and ecological sustainability and safety. It ensure the roadmap incorporate these principles while committing to the full develop of the potential of Ocean Economy.

Further information can be accessed at http://www.investmauritius.com/investment-opportunities/ocean-economy

The **Government of the Seychelles** recognises the importance of its oceanic area as a space for sustainable development. It has further noted formally that too often, economic development is separated from the context of the peoples it is supposed to benefit, and from the natural environment on which its future depends.

Seychelles is pursuing an overarching approach of Blue Economic development whereby it will endeavour to empower its people to own a greater share of the blue economy and to get more value-added products from marine resources, whilst also ensuring their long-term viability. It has recognised the need to seek foreign investment and skills which are compatible with this ideal and to encourage associated joint ventures. The long-term aim would be to increase the national share of benefits from the use of Seychellois marine resources, and building resilience of marine ecosystems to the impact of climate change, recognising that the Islanders are heavily dependent on the oceans not only for food security, but also for transportation and tourism activities.

Seychelles has recognised some of the principle concerns that threaten this objective as:

- Insecure food supplies from the oceans
- Ocean acidification resulting from climate change
- Coral bleaching resulting from climate change
- The effects of sea level rise resulting from climate change

Seychelles has further noted that the blue economy recognises the importance of areas that support high levels of biodiversity and living marine resources as well as areas that act as key carbon traps (such as mangroves, seagrass beds and marshes) and that a blue economic approach must focus on management and protection of such areas, whilst also noting that the blue economy does not call for an end to development but rather aims for the development of resources in a balanced and sustainable manner. As such, the rational exploitation of non-renewable resources such as hydrocarbon and mineral deposits also form an important component of the blue economy.

Seychelles has recognised that, in order to pursue the development of a blue economic approach, it will need to address a general lack of technological capacity that will be required to fully realize the benefits of the resources within its EEZ and sovereign areas. It has noted that many Small Island States like Seychelles with large EEZs lack sufficient information on their ocean territories and therefore are highly dependent on technical assistance otherwise they are forced to make management decisions regarding their marine resources based on insufficient information which hampers and threatens the effective and sustainable development of the blue economy[2].

These two separate visions of an Ocean Economy (Mauritius) and a Blue Economy (Seychelles) are far from incompatible and can serve to reach their objectives through mutual cooperation and management

1.3 Summary of Challenges to be Addressed

Most of the Mascarene Plateau falls within the EEZs of either Mauritius or Seychelles, or within the newly designated Joint Management Area for their extended continental shelves. Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, a coastal State can extend its territorial claim to the ocean floor if the surrounding continental area or the natural prolongation of its land territory extends more than 200 nautical miles offshore. The maximum limit of this additional area is defined by the outer limit of the continental margin.

Management of ECS areas has specific complexities that can impact on any effective intent for sustainable development and resource exploitation within the context of an ecosystem based management approach. Although the coastal State exercises sovereign rights over the ECS for the purposes of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources, living or not, the State has no control over any living organisms above the shelf that are beyond its exclusive economic zone. Furthermore, the rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf do not extend to or affect the legal status of the super-adjacent waters (i.e. the overlying water column) or of the air space above those waters. The exercise of the rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf

[2] Based on a Speech given at Chatham House (as part of the Africa Programme) by His Excellency Jean Paul Adam, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Seychelles. 11 June 2014.

must not infringe or result in any unjustifiable interference with navigation and other rights and freedoms of other States as provided for in UNCLOS.

UNDP GEF recognises the fact that this is one of the first 'transboundary' management agreements for an Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) scenario and represents a unique joint management demonstration. This is particularly valuable in view of the expected number of ECS applications and subsequent approvals which will then require the development of equally innovative management approaches. This places the Mauritius-Seychelles Joint management Agreement in a 'cutting-edge' position to take the lead in piloting new mechanisms and strategies for such joint ECS management.

The main elements noteworthy within the Treaties which relate to the UNDP GEF Project include:

- **Agreement to exercise sovereign rights jointly for the purpose of exploring the continental shelf and exploiting its natural resources**

- **Importance of jointly managing the natural resources of the continental shelf in the Mascarene Plateau Region in a manner that is sustainable and consistent with the precautionary principle and the protection of the marine environment and the biological diversity of the continental shelf**

These elements within the treaties also reflect the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (as ratified by both countries) which recognises that:

- **Coastal states have a sovereign right to exploit oil and gas contained in their continental shelf**

- **Coastal states are required to minimise, the fullest possible extent, pollution from installations and devices used in the exploration or exploitation of the natural resources of the seabed and subsoil**

- **Coastal states are obliged to adopt laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment arising from or in connection with seabed activities subject to their jurisdiction and from artificial islands, installations and structures under their jurisdiction and any other measures as may be necessary to prevent, reduce and control such pollution**

The continental shelf as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS is that part of the seabed over which a coastal State exercises sovereign rights with regard to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources including oil and gas deposits as well as other minerals and biological resources of the seabed. The legal continental shelf extends out to a distance of 200 nautical miles from its coast, or further if the shelf naturally extends beyond that limit.

Where the continental shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles a State is required by UNCLOS (Article 76) to make a submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS). This submission sets out the coordinates of the outer limits of the shelf and is accompanied by technical and scientific data to support the claim. The Commission assesses

the limits and data submitted by the coastal State and makes recommendations. The outer limits of the continental shelf established by a coastal State based on these recommendations are final and binding under UNCLOS.

In accordance with Article 76 of UNCLOS, both Mauritius and Seychelles could have applied to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for extensions to their continental shelf areas in the Mascarene Plateau region as the natural prolongation of their respective land mass. In such a situation a maritime dispute would have arisen in which case the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf would not have considered the examination of submissions until the dispute would have been resolved. The two coastal States in a spirit of mutual understanding innovated by setting their legitimate differences apart and made a Joint Submission. The UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf made its recommendations in March 2011 which resulted in Mauritius and Seychelles being jointly conferred upon the jurisdiction of an area of Continental shelf of approximately 400,000 sq. Since then, the two countries of Mauritius and Seychelles have finalised an undertaking to jointly manage the area and in 2012, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius and the President of the Republic of Seychelles signed two Treaties to this effect. The first Treaty deals with the joint exercise of sovereign rights in the Joint Management zone and the second defines the framework for the co-management of the area. These two Treaties allow, through agreed mechanisms, the countries to jointly explore the extended continental shelf and to sustainably exploit its resources.

The Treaty concerning the Joint Management has identified the intention to promote the sustainable and long-term economic and social development of the two countries for the benefit of present and future generations. It confirms the agreement to exercise sovereign rights jointly for the purpose of exploring the continental shelf and exploiting its natural resources. It also recognises the importance of joint management in a manner that is sustainable and consistent with the precautionary principle and the protection of the marine environment and the biological diversity of the continental shelf.

The Treaty also addresses the need for cooperation in protection of seabed marine habitats and associated ecological communities, to include the identification of environmental benchmarks and the identification of seabed marine protected areas (Part 5, Article 12).

Having established a Joint Management Commission, the two countries now plan to adopt a Strategic Action Plan for management of the Joint Management Area (JMA) along with a Designated Authority to undertake the day-to-day regulation and management of natural resource activities in the JMA.

The real constraints to the development of a management regime (and associated legal, institutional and capacity to support such management) for the Mascarene Plateau region lies in:

A. The massive increase in the area of jurisdiction for both countries.
B. The paucity of comprehensive data and knowledge on the new ECS area (its oceanography, biodiversity, value of resources, vulnerability, potential impacts, etc.)
C. The complications of managing a ‘sovereign’ seabed underlying a water column that is a ‘high seas’ commons.
D. The fact that this will be the first incidence of development and trial of such a management regime, with no existing ‘precedents’ to fall back on.

However, this should also be balanced favourably against the following:

A. There is initial data from the ASCLME TDA and MEDA process and other studies done in the region that can inform a 'gaps analysis' and allow for rapid and urgent improvements in knowledge to underpin a management process
B. The countries have demonstrated, at the highest level, a willingness and intent to cooperatively manage and share the resources of this area. This is unique in terms of coastal and ocean transboundary management and deserving of encouragement and support
C. Globally, LMEs and Regional Seas Programmes and Conventions need demonstrations of such management approaches as more and more ECS agreements can be expected to come on-line.

The real 'on-the ground' challenges will be:

1. The capture of a sufficiently comprehensive baseline to support the Strategic Action Plan for management;
2. Adoption of effective monitoring indicators and mechanisms to ensure sufficient guidance for management and decision-making;
3. Development of sustainable capacity for the overall management process (from monitoring through to adaptive management guidelines and policy reforms);
4. Developing and maintaining workable management practices that recognise and protect the interests of all stakeholders at a cross-sectoral level, particularly with industry stakeholders; and
5. Linking the Joint Management SAP into the overall regional SAP for the WIO LMEs to ensure complementarity of actions in the presence of what could be slightly different priorities. In fact, this should not raise any significant problems as both Seychelles and Mauritius have endorsed the regional SAP so their commitment is already fully confirmed to managing the JMA under the same objectives as the regional LME SAP.

1.4 Existing Institutional and Management Frameworks

(This section will only consider those that are pertinent to the Joint Management Area and not coastal management approaches)

Bilateral (directly related to JMA)

Mauritius -Seychelles Joint Management Treaty

A '**Treaty Concerning the Joint Management of the Continental Shelf in the Mascarene Plateau'** (see Annex 1) has been signed by both countries in March 2012. Under this Treaty the countries have agreed to establish a three-tiered joint administrative structure consisting of a **Ministerial Council**, a **Joint Commission** and a **Designated Authority**. The **Ministerial Council** consist of an equal number of Ministers designated by the Contracting Parties (the two countries). The Ministerial Council meets at the request of either Contracting Party or the Commission. The Treaty establishes the responsibility of the Ministerial Council and the Council adopts its own procedures.

The **Joint Commission** consists of an equal number of commissioners appointed by the Contracting Parties and its function is to establish policies and regulations relating to petroleum and other natural resource activities in the Joint Management Area (JMA). It also oversees the work of the Designated Authority. The Treaty also includes a non-exhaustive list of detailed powers and functions of the Commission. The **Designated Authority** is to be established by the Joint Commission. The Authority will have legal and judicial power to carry out its duties within the JMA. The Authority will be responsible to the Joint Commission and will carry out the day to day regulation and management of natural resource activities within the JMA. The Authority will also be responsible for issuing regulations to protect the living natural resources and seabed environment in the JMA and will establish a contingency plan for combating pollution from, natural resource activities in the JMA.

National - Mauritius

There is presently no specific ocean management policy adopted for Mauritius, but Mauritius Oceanography Institute (see below) envisages the formulation of an ocean management policy in the coming 5 years and a new department of Ocean Affairs (also below) has been established in the last 12 months within the Office of the Prime Minister. A recent framework study commissioned by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has made a recommendation to amend the law to make provision for the authorization and regulation of the construction, operation and use of any installation or structure within the territorial sea, internal waters, archipelagic waters and historic waters of Mauritius. This would include requirements that specified activities may not be carried out within the maritime zones of Mauritius except within an area that has been leased for that purpose and in accordance with that lease.

The Fisheries and Marine Resources Act provides for sustainable methods of exploitation of marine resources. The Act defines the management, conservation and protection of fisheries and marine resources and the protection of marine ecosystems within the Republic of Mauritius and its territorial waters

Office of Ocean Affairs and Development, Prime Minister's Office

The Office of Ocean Affairs and development was formally established in 2013 with the vision to undertake the effective development and management of ocean resources of the maritime zones ensuring their sustainable uses and long-term benefit for the nation.

It emanates as a focal point for all activities concerning the Joint Management Area in the Mascarene Plateau region and has following objectives:

(i) Ensure orderly, safe, rational management of ocean resources including the seabed area and the underlying sub-soil.
(ii) Ascertain sovereign right for the purpose of exploring and exploiting our ocean resources.
(iii) Carry out the delimitation of our maritime boundary as provided for, under international convention.
(iv) Develop regulatory and operational framework to enable exploration and exploitation activities in our maritime zones and oversee upstream activities of the Petroleum sector.

(v) Rationalise and harmonise all ocean-resources related matters.

(vi) Contribute to Food & Energy security and Maritime safety.

As the focal office for the JMA, it has coordinated the establishment of legal and regulatory framework for the development of offshore petroleum activity in the JMA. In concert with the Commonwealth Secretariat, it has worked under the Joint Commission to formulate Model Agreement for offshore petroleum, Fiscal & Taxation code, Environmental and Safety codes and best practices. The office is presently finalising the Strategic document for the Management of the JMA.

Mauritius Oceanography Institute

Established in 2000, the Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) has a number of strategic activities for which it is responsible. These include (i) Coordination of all oceanographic activities; (ii) Provide technical support for the delimitation of the Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone; (iii) Undertaking advanced scientific research in oceanography; (iv) Facilitating capacity building, and (v) Transforming research to make it more accountable and visible. The MOI aims to undertake quality scientific research in collaboration with local and international institutions, to contribute to the regional and global matrix of oceanographic science. In this respect, MOI recognises that the Mascarene Plateau is an important area for oceanographic research. It is one of the few places where a large ocean plateau is isolated from any continental land mass.

The Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, Disaster and Beach Management is responsible for ocean-related (non-natural) disasters, including oil spills. In case of such incidents, the ministry alerts all the relevant authorities and actions are taken according to established rules and regulations. In particular, the National Oil Spill Contingency Planning (NOSCP) provides the framework for oil spill response and is activated in the event of a spill occurring in the territorial zone of the Republic of Mauritius (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development 2006). This NOSCP document is regularly updated by the Ministry of Environment Sustainable Development, Disaster and Beach Management. The Department of Environment (DOE) of the parent Ministry is responsible for oil pollution preparedness and response. Being the focal point for receipt and transmission of oil pollution reports, the DOE is entitled to act on behalf of the state to request or provide assistance as required, following approval by the Prime Minister's Office. A National Coordination Committee at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is responsible for the development, implementation, review and update of the NOSCP. The Committee, chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment Sustainable Development, Disaster and Beach Management, comprises representatives from various Ministries, the Mauritius Ports Authority, as well as oil/ petroleum companies. The national plan integrates local plans, such as Port-Louis and Rodrigues and petroleum companies' contingency plans, and is integrated in the regional oil spill contingency plan (Indian Ocean Commission 2006).

The main constraints to effective oil spill response so far have been a lack of effective coordination along with a lack of awareness or communication of the existing plans and their implementation mechanisms. There is a general lack of both meteorological data as well as an absence of good hydrodynamic models for tracking of oil spills. Regularly-updated high resolution sensitivity and vulnerability maps are needed. Some of these gaps could be addressed by encouraging and developing integrated approaches, including strengthening inter-sectoral co-ordination in disaster management, developing models that could be adapted for the

different areas and for broad spectra of events, promote more use of space technology for more efficient communication, and establishing a central communication unit.

The Ministry of Environment Sustainable Development, Disaster and Beach Management is also responsible for identifying and proposing designation of protected and/or sensitive areas. In January 2008, the Ministry commissioned a study of Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Mauritius and Rodrigues and this was completed in April 2009. The study identified, classified and demarcated all the environmentally sensitive areas in Mauritius and Rodrigues, and prioritised ESAs for protection. The project also created a database for all ESAs to support and enhance decision making. In addition, the project also prepared a comprehensive management plan for ESAs. Furthermore, any attempts to increase areas designated as 'sensitive' or to expand any levels of protection can frequently lead to conflict and resistance.

Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) are a requirement for any form of development and aim to encourage developers to take into consideration environmental issues at the stage of conception and planning. They also stimulate developers to compare alternative technologies and adopt pollution prevention and control strategies. Many marine-related activities such as construction of hotels, dredging, building of walls and other hard structures are now regulated through the EIA mechanism as per the EPA 2002 and amended 2007.

Any effective attempts at marine spatial planning are constrained by the lack of a comprehensive Geographic Information System (GIS). A greater emphasis should be placed on spatially-referencing data collection and provision of island-wide and all-territory mapping of coastal and offshore ecosystems. There is no data repository of all EIAs to enable tracking of development in the marine environment. The GIS is an essential management tool to assist in the decision-making process. There is also a lack of coordination between government agencies managing activities coastally and offshore and an absence of effective capacity to enforce legislation that is in place. A monitoring plan to improve coordination amongst institutions that conduct environmental monitoring activities should be integrated. High resolution satellite data for monitoring of changes is lacking, and sea level change has yet to be modelled.

Those responsible for management of fisheries feel that there is a strong need to monitor environmental indicators such as coral bleaching and other potential loss or damage to critical habitats (e.g. seagrass beds) which can impact on sustainability of fish stocks (which are already under pressure). Stakeholders in the country have identified absence of capacity for monitoring of coastal and offshore ecosystems and lack of capacity for integrated ecosystem management as a major constraint.

National – Seychelles

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

In the context of an offshore joint management area, this Ministry deals with the following concerns:
Biodiversity
Wildlife (Trade and Conservation, Enforcement and Permits)
National Parks (through a National Parks Authority)
Environmental Assessment and Permitting
Risk and Disaster Management
Meteorology, Climate Affairs, Adaption and Information

Environmental Information and Data
Public Education and Community Outreach

The Ministry aims to promote, coordinate and develops an ecologically balanced natural environment in keeping with constitutional exigency and in line with national sustainable socio-economic development objectives of the Seychellois community and beyond and gradually reduce dependence on fossil fuel by promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture

The Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture has been responsible, among other areas, for the National Agricultural and Fisheries Policy, an act of Seychellois law passed in 2002 which was intended to set out the boundaries of fishing policy in the country between 2002 and 2013. The policy has aimed toward “the promotion of sustainable and responsible fisheries development and optimising the benefits from this sector for the present and future generations”. The policy focused principally on the promotion of sustainable exploitation in fishing practices, and a degree of responsibility for fishing in the islands whilst providing for food, employment, income, and foreign revenue.

Seychelles Fishing Authority

The Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) is a parastatal organization which functions as the executive arm of Government for fisheries and related matters. The Authority was created in August 1984 by the Seychelles Fishing Authority (Establishment) Act, at a time of intense development in the sector.

The long-term policy of the Government of Seychelles for the fishing industry is the "promotion of sustainable & responsible fisheries development & optimization of the benefits from this sector for present and future generations". It is anticipated that this will be achieved via the:

- Conservation & management of marine resources in order to ensure the sustainability and long term viability of the industry
- Maximum generation of employment
- Maximization of revenue from fisheries & other related activities
- Promotion of an integrated economy
- Food supply and food security enhancement
- Promotion of safety at sea

The SFA is committed to achieving the above objectives via the following activities and services:

- Policy Development & Planning
- Fisheries Research
- Fisheries Management
- Fisheries Infrastructure Development
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- Economic planning and management

The SFA works in close collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry Natural Resources , Ministry of Environment and Energy, Seychelles Coast Guard, Seychelles Ports Authority, other Government institutions, fishermen and boat owners associations, NGO's as well as overseas partners. Stakeholder consultations are held on a regular basis regarding the development of the sector.

Ministry of Finance, Trade & Blue Economy

The Ministry of Finance and Trade has recently (January 2015) expanded to include a newly created Blue Economy department. This will better coordinate what all government departments are doing in relation to developing sustainable use of the ocean around Seychelles. The Blue Economy department will work closely with the Investment, Entrepreneurship Development & Business Innovation department in acknowledging that a key priority of the government going forward is to work with the private sector on how to create growth in the economy, create more opportunities for Seychellois entrepreneurs and to reduce socioeconomic vulnerabilities within the country related to ocean investments and the blue economy. This department is expected to work closely with the primary economic growth areas related to oceans and coasts, particularly tourism and fisheries.

Seychelles is also at the forefront of many initiatives for Small Developing Island States. The Western Indian Ocean- Coastal Challenge was first proposed by the President of Seychelles, President James Michel, when he called on the countries in the region to commit to actions based on a shared long-term vision. WIO-CC is a regional initiative through which governments in the Western Indian Ocean take on bold steps and commitments to address the unavoidable impacts of climate change and sea level rise on its people and natural resource and promote ecosystem-based adaptation strategies. The objective of this systems approach is to increase resilience and maintain essential ecosystems services while at the same time reducing the vulnerability of the people, their livelihoods and nature in the face of climate change.

Seychelles has a number of emergency response plans related mainly to impacts of severe weather and falling under the jurisdiction of the Department of Risks and Disaster Management and the National Disaster Committee and National Emergency Operations Centre. The DRDM is responsible for reviewing the Tsunami/cyclone Response Plan and also other National Disaster Response Plan such as oil spills. DRDM also plays a key role in directing the response operations at the national level from the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) located at the Central Police Headquarters in Victoria, Seychelles.

Seychelles also took a lead role in initiating the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) in 2005 in Mauritius. GLISPA promotes action for island conservation and sustainable livelihoods by inspiring leadership, catalysing commitments and facilitating collaboration. The WIOCC will be promoted through GLISPA.

The oil spill contingency plans are made up of basic guidelines and maps which are easy to understand and anyone can follow the steps for the clean-up teams. On these maps, essential information for the oil spill responders are provided which show where the various resources are, and indicate environmentally sensitive areas as well. The main uses of sensitivity mapping programs range from planning practical site-specific bay/shore protection and clean up to strategic planning for larger less accessible areas. Furthermore, these maps show the resources of great importance in a 360° direction from the event that the oil slicks can possibly travel. As a result, this alerts the responsible parties/authorities to prepare for the potential environmental issues that can arise and the plan shall provide the practical information for spill response and shore clean-up (e.g. dispersants or booming points). Such contingency plans and associated maps aim to deal with subtidal habitats as well as shoreline areas of sensitivity. These would include coral reefs, seagrass beds and kelp beds. Both commercial and subsistence fishing is taken into consideration as in the Seychelles, fish forms part of the staple diet. The sensitivity maps therefore need to identify sensitive areas related to relatively shallow water fishing areas (e.g. crabs, lobsters); shellfish beds; fish and crustacean nursery areas; etc.

Seychelles is developing a strong interest in marine spatial planning as a tool for effective coastal and offshore management. The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change is primarily responsible for such activities.

Seychelles has seventeen MPAs altogether which are managed by six different organizations based on the legislation under which the protected area was designated. The Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA) is responsible for six, the Seychelles Fishing Authority is responsible for the four shell reserves, Nature Seychelles and the Royal Society for Nature Conservation (RSNC) both manage one (Cousin island), the Seychelles Islands Foundation (SIF) manages the World Heritage Site of Aldabra atoll (Special Reserve) and the rest are managed by the IDC (Island Development Company) (UNEP-WCMC, 2008). MPAs (Marine Protected Areas) or “Marine parks” in Seychelles are regions in which human activities have been restricted in order to conserve the natural environment including habitats and ecosystems of special concern. MPAs help to protect the marine ecosystem from long-term human impacts, and also maintain the marine biodiversity of areas, as well as the current food chains and webs. The main purpose of MPAs is to provide refuge/shelter for many species in their native habitats including their related ecological processes to recover from the pressures imposed from non-protected regions of the ocean.

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The Fisheries and Marine Resources Act provides for sustainable methods of exploitation of marine resources. The Act defines the management, conservation and protection of fisheries

and marine resources and the protection of marine ecosystems within the Republic of Mauritius and its territorial waters.

Regional – Western Indian Ocean

Overall**,** the entire western Indian Ocean area is extremely well provided for in terms of regional and sub-regional organisations. Some of these that may be relevant to this project include the UNEP Regions Seas Convention (the Nairobi Convention), two Regional Fisheries Bodies (IOTC and SWIOFC) as well the regional COI-IOC (Indian Ocean Commission) and the Sub-Commission of IOC-UNESCO (the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission). However, it is not certain at present how the roles and mandates of these organisations may engage with management of extended continental shelf areas and this new JMA.

The region also has a number of scientific and technical research organisations, including those run by governments, academic institutions and NGOs. The Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) is a regional professional, non-governmental, non-profit, membership organisation, registered in Zanzibar, Tanzania. The organisation is dedicated to promoting the educational, scientific and technological development of all aspects of marine sciences throughout the region of Western Indian Ocean i.e. Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Réunion (France), Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa and Tanzania, with a view toward sustaining the use and conservation of its marine resources, and will play a pivotal role in assisting in the coordination activities for SAPPHIRE.

A large number of NGOs, CBOs and other similar “civil society” groups are active in the WIO region, along with over 140 marine and coastal projects.

The following provides information on some of the more pertinent regional/international bodies that may relate to a joint management process for the Mascarene Plateau region

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Information on Regionally Significant Bodies & Organisations relevant to the JMA

Both countries are signatories to a variety of International agreements (see Annex 2). The one most applicable to any Joint Management process would be UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea). Other existing agreement to which the countries are party and which may well have legal or ethical implications in terms of management of the ECS include:

Convention on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region

Currently based in Nairobi, Kenya, the Nairobi Convention makes provisions for the protection and management of the marine and coastal environment of the Eastern African Region. Both Mauritius and Seychelles are party to this Convention. It includes the following Protocols:

- Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region.
- Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region.

- Protocol for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBSA Protocol).
- An ICZM Protocol has been drafted (as of Sept 2013) and is currently under negotiation.

There are a number of potential implications of this Convention on the Joint Management Area which are captured within it in the following Articles:

5 – Pollution from Ships
6 – Pollution from Dumping
8 – Pollution from Seabed Activities
9 – Pollution resulting from Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes
11 – Biological Diversity
12 – Cooperation in Combating Pollution;
13 – Environmental Damage from Engineering Activities
14 – Environmental impact Assessment
15 – Scientific and Technical Cooperation

IOC - UNESCO

Recently, the countries in cooperation with UNESCO-IOC have created an IOC sub-commission for Africa and the adjacent Island States. The IOC Sub-Commission for Africa and Adjacent Island States is an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO responsible for the promotion of regional and international cooperation, and the development and coordination of the Commission's marine scientific and research programmes, the ocean services, the ocean observing systems, capacity development and related activities in the region by taking account of the specific interests and priorities of Member States from Africa.

IOTC

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) is an intergovernmental organisation established under article XIV of the FAO constitution and has the mandate to manage tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas. The objective of the Commission is to promote cooperation among its Members with a view to ensuring, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of stocks covered by this Agreement and encouraging sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks. IOTC's interests would extend into the JMA as IOTC deals with high seas fisheries beyond the EEZs and the water column within the JMA would fall within IOTC's jurisdiction.

SWIOFC

The South-West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) was established in 2004 by Resolution 1/127 of the FAO Council as an Article VI FAO Regional Fishery Body. Consideration is being given to transforming SWIOFC into an Article XIV body. It only covers (non-tuna) fishing activities within EEZs. It is uncertain as to whether the interest of SWIOFC would extend into the Joint Management Area for the Extended Continental Shelf. Pelagic and demersal fish would technically be outside of SWOIFC jurisdiction as they are in the high seas area but any fish and fishery on the seabed or associated with the sub-soil may fall within their jurisdiction if the ECS seabed is considered to be an extension of the EEZ.

SIOFA

The objectives of the South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA) are to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources in its area of competence through cooperation among the Contracting Parties, and to promote the sustainable development of fisheries, taking into account the needs of developing States that are Contracting Parties to the Agreement, and in particular the least-developed among them and small island developing States. SIOFA is not a regional fishery "body" (RFB); it is a regional fishery "arrangement" (RFA), as referred to in several provisions of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement. Its 'area of competence' excludes waters under national jurisdiction so it may well have 'interests' within the water column overlaying the ECS seabed.

IMO

The International Maritime Organization has a large number of conventions and treaties of relevance to an integrated approach to the management of marine and coastal regions and the economic use of these areas[3]. However, not all of these are necessarily ratified, nor are adequate domestic legislative provisions necessarily made for their effective implementation either as flag states, through port state controls or general legal processes for relevant activities taking place within EEZs. It is also likely that old statutes, Acts or other domestic legal instruments relating to previous regulations or versions of Conventions and Protocols have not been repealed or replaced/updated and may complicate legal proceedings.

There are also a number of regional integration and cooperation bodies which add another layer of institutional requirements and interactions, often seeking to coordinate the activities of sub-groups of countries in their national activities and in the wider regional bodies. Notable for Mauritius and Seychelles are:

IOC

The Indian Ocean Commission's principal mission is to strengthen the ties of friendship between the countries and to be a platform of solidarity for the entire population of the African Indian Ocean region. IOC's mission also includes development, through projects related to sustainability for the region, aimed at protecting the region, improving the living conditions of the populations and preserving the various natural resources that the countries depend on. Being an organisation regrouping only island states, the IOC has usually championed the cause of small island states in regional and international fora. The IOC is composed of five African Indian Ocean nations: Comoros, Réunion (a department of France), Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles. Notwithstanding their different characteristics, the five islands share geographic proximity, historical and demographic relationships, natural resources and common development issues. Originally created to encourage trade and tourism, more recently their cooperation has focused on marine conservation and fisheries management.

COMESA

The **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa** is a free trade area with twenty member states COMESA is considered to be one of the pillars of the African Economic Community.

[3] http://www.imo.org/OurWork/Environment/PollutionResponse/Inventory%20of%20information/Pages/International-Conventions,-Protocols-and-Codes.aspx

SADC

The **Southern African Development Community** (**SADC**) is an inter-governmental organization whose goal is to further socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among 15 southern African states. It complements the role of the African Union. SADC strives for regional integration to promote economic growth, peace and security in the southern African region. It aims to create common political values, systems and institutions among its member states, to build social and cultural ties, and to help alleviate poverty and enhance the standard of living among a regional population of over 250-million. It stands for the sovereignty of its member states, the upholding of human rights and the rule of law, and the peaceful settlement of disputes

Legal

In all cases, the countries possess a functional legal system. Both countries possess environmental legislation, which are implemented and enforced with differing degrees of success, depending primarily on the ability to adequately monitor, control and survey relevant activities and then respond to and adequately prosecute transgressors. In some cases, current legislation may not adequately reflect the provisions of Conventions and Protocols to which a country has agreed and/or the provisions currently in force reflect those of a prior instrument which has since been updated, revised or replaced. In many cases, there may be a need for many legal instruments to be revisited and for a broad review of legal frameworks pertaining to the marine sector.

In addition, enforcement of current laws and regulations pertaining to the marine environment is far from effective. This concern has been highlighted by a number of regional fisheries projects in the region with lack of monitoring, compliance and enforcement given as the primary reason for failure of effective fisheries management throughout the western Indian Ocean.

In many cases penalties are outdated, too low to be of deterrence and not enforced by the courts. In fact, current understanding of the importance of the marine environment is often not appreciated by local magistrates and there is a clear need for dissemination of information on the relevance of the marine environment to the well-being and the economy of the region, with a concomitant need to take transgressions more seriously, and strictly enforce regulations.

The overall Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme has identified the need throughout the region for policy harmonisation and realignment along with institutional strengthening and reforms in order to effectively implement a regional ecosystem-based management approach. Both Mauritius and Seychelles are a party to this regional SAP process and therefore it will be important to continue to link the planned Joint Management Approach with ongoing and future efforts to implement, monitor and adaptively manage the agreed regional SAP.

2. PROJECT STRATEGY

2.1 Overall Objective

The Overall Objective of this Project is to identify and demonstrate new management approaches and techniques for the Mascarene Plateau. This will need to address some of the unique management challenges associated with such an extended continental shelf area. Now that the ECS has been formally approved and the Joint Management approach has been formally declared by both countries, they will now have to manage large portions of the seabed (often significantly greater than their current EEZs), whilst recognising that the water column above this 'sovereign' seabed falls under the definition of "High Seas' (as defined by the Law of the Sea Convention) and is therefore beyond their jurisdiction.

This sub-component of the SAPPHIRE Project will focus on the newly-established Joint Management Area between Mauritius and Seychelles for the Continental Shelf in the Mascarene region, as well as the associated Contiguous Adjacent High Seas Areas. It will assist the two countries in the development and demonstration of new management approaches for such extended continental shelf areas which can provide lessons and management techniques which can be replicated both within the western Indian Ocean as well as throughout the global LMEs.

The primary areas of activity and support would be in the development of a management mechanism which demonstrates and institutionalises co-management and co-existence of the various activities of the multiple sectors and stakeholders operating within or benefiting from this ocean space. The Mauritius-Seychelles Joint Management Committee has established 5 Strategic Objectives related to the development of an institutional framework, technical capacity, data acquisition in support of adaptive management and a 'blue ocean economy' approach, along with multi-sector, multi-use planning. This UNDP GEF Project will provide direct support to achieving these objectives and capture lessons and best practices for the global LME community.

The long-term benefits of this to the countries will be sustainable resource use alongside economic development, livelihoods generation and poverty reduction. The long-term benefits to GEF and globally will be a pilot/demonstration of such an ECS management strategy which can then be replicated and transferred to other extended continental shelf areas around the world.

This also provides direct benefits to the overall UNDP GEF SAPPHIRE Project in piloting new management approaches for high seas areas that fall within the Large Marine Ecosystems themselves. Many of the other countries within the western Indian Ocean will benefit from such a demonstration, both in dealing with their contiguous adjacent high seas areas and in the management of their extended continental shelves, some of which, if and when approved through UNCLOS, will triple the size of their existing EEZs.

This Objective is in line with and comparable to the aims of the Joint Management Committee as shown in the table below:

2.2 Comparable Objectives and Deliverables

Table 1: Comparison between the JMC Strategic Objectives and the Components of the Joint Management Demonstration Project

Joint Management Committee Strategic Objectives	UNDP GEF Joint Management Demonstration Project Components
SA 1: To set up the institutional framework and build technical capacity necessary to govern the Joint Management Area	**1. Building Technical and Management Capacity in support of Marine Spatial Planning and effective management of the Joint Management Area**
SA 2: Promote the Joint Management Area as an attractive destination for investment by international oil companies	**1. Building Technical and Management Capacity in support of Marine Spatial Planning and effective management of the Joint Management Area**
SA 3: Set up a centralised data and information system for the management of the JMA	**2. Development of a data and information system along with a programme of data capture and gap-filling as a foundation for an adaptive management strategy**
SA 4: Define future priorities for data acquisition for the management of the JMA	**2. Development of a data and information system along with a programme of data capture and gap-filling as a foundation for an adaptive management strategy**
SA 5: Establish a Comprehensive system of multi-use marine planning for improved control and decision-making activities within the JMA	**3. Adoption and implementation of a Marine Spatial Planning approach with the objective of improving and implementing effective decision-making for activities within the Joint Management Area**

Table 1 (above) shows how the various Project Components (as expanded below) address the 5 Strategic Objectives for Management of the JM Area as defined by the JM Commission

All of the above Strategic Objectives (SA) represent support processes for the overall Joint Management Strategy. This JMA Demonstration project therefore aims to provide specific activities and deliverables to assist the two countries in achieving these objectives through three targeted Components, as follows:

Component One: This will focus on building technical and management capacity that can undertake and maintain a marine spatial planning process within the context of a blue or ocean economy. It will work with the countries (and other appropriate partners as identified by the JMC) to refine an institutional framework and associated technical skills that can underpin effective management, monitoring and governance. This process and its associated activities will recognise the importance of ocean-based business opportunities (especially related to the energy industry) and will aim to include such opportunities into the overall marine spatial planning process and management strategy.

Component Two: Having access to reliable data upon which management decisions can be based is an imperative to the Joint Management process. In this context, Component Two will

aim to provide support and assistance to the two countries in developing an appropriate and effective data storage and management system, and in populating that system with A. existing, current data; B. repatriated data lying in foreign possession, and; C. a data capture programme to fill recognised priority gaps.

Component Three: Use the outputs from the two previous components to drive a joint Marine Spatial Planning process that can form the basis for an agreed management strategy with adopted decision-making and adaptive management mechanisms

Component Four as defined below is a cross-cutting Component that will provide on-going review of delivery and will 'progress-chase' the project through its Mid-Term review benchmark and on to its Terminal Review. The overall objectives of Component Four are to A. Provide a platform and mechanism for adaptive management of the Project and its activities during the Project lifetime. B. encourage and ensure sustainability by end-of-project, and C. Identify any further steps needed for a sustainable management process beyond the project lifetime.

The following text provides descriptions of each Component, its Outcome, expected Deliverables and the Activities need to achieve these. The Project Results Framework (Logical Framework) starting on p. 58 provides further detail in terms of indicators and detailed activities.

Component 1: **Building Technical and Management Capacity in support of Marine Spatial Planning and effective management of the Joint Management Area**

GEF Funding: $583,060; Co-financing: $4,157,261

Outcome 1.1 Capacity is significantly strengthened and expanded to undertake and sustain all aspects of an effective Marine Spatial Planning Process. This will include a particular emphasis on gender equity.

Output/Deliverable 1.1.1: Identify priority areas for capacity development and training in support of Marine Spatial Planning

Proposed Activities:

- Identify required skills and appropriate tools for marine spatial planning, (e.g. Metadatabase and data storage as per Component 2, Software for manipulating geospatial data, Ecopath, Ecosim and Ecospace, Satellite data and software, etc.)
- Assess these against existing skill-sets and capacity within the countries and develop a list of prioritised requirements (training, expansion of skills, mentoring, hardware and software, other appropriate support needs)
- Develop and adopt a prioritised work programme and road-map for addressing the shortfall in capacity and supportive resources and to deliver the above capacity development requirements for marine spatial planning (training courses and workshops; attendance at existing training exercises elsewhere in region or internationally; mentor programmes for skill development; procurement of appropriate software and hardware, etc.)

Output/ Deliverable 1.1.2: Deliver CD and training via agreed work-plan and Road-Map and assess/evaluate the work-plan and level of improvement in capacity

Proposed Activities

- Identify and negotiate appropriate partnerships for capacity development and training (e.g. mentors, experts for delivery of courses, skills expansion existing regional courses and modular training exercises, public-private sector linkages etc.)
- Prepare and deliver a specific training exercise and workshop related to MSP tools and mechanisms pertinent to management of the JMA (based on the work programme and road-map developed above)
- Source and provide necessary software and hardware support for the MSP process
- Assess value and sustainability of training and abilities to use support equipment
- Feedback into review of work programmes and road-maps for capacity development and training in MSP

Outcome 1.2 Capacity is significantly strengthened and expanded to ensure sustainable management of the Joint Management Area of the Mascarene Plateau Region, with clear emphasis given to strengthening gender equity and balance in management activities

Output/Deliverable 1.2.1 Identify priority areas for capacity development and training in management, surveillance, compliance enforcement related to the Joint Management Strategy

Proposed Activities

- Identify required training, awareness and improved skills required for management processes and assess these against existing skill-sets and capacity within the countries
- Develop a list of prioritised requirements to strengthen capacity for all management processes related to the JMA
- Negotiate and finalise a road-map and work programme for addressing the shortfall in management capacity and any supportive resources

Output/ Deliverable 1.2.2: Deliver required management-associated capacity development and training programme and monitor its performance

Proposed Activities

- Prepare and deliver management awareness and briefing exercises, appropriate training exercises and workshops, etc. Particular emphasis to be given to monitoring, control and surveillance as management tools
- Assess value and sustainability of training and improved awareness of the MSP process and associated management requirements across all management and policy sectors in government and amongst associated stakeholders
- Use assessment as a feedback process to refine management awareness and briefing as well as management development tools and courses

Component 2: **Development of a data and information system along with a programme of data capture and gap-filling as a foundation for an adaptive management strategy**

GEF Funding: $818,386; Co-financing: $5,876,429

Outcome 2.1: Existing Data and Information for the JM Area identified, captured and stored in support of the Marine Spatial Planning process and as a mechanism for measuring changes as a part of a process of Adaptive Management

Output/Deliverable 2.1.1 All existing and accessible data to be properly inventoried and sorted for access by the MSP process and for management use. This to include existing in-country data as well as an externally-held data that can be repatriated.

Proposed Activities

- A full inventory and metadatabase developed for existing data and information pertinent to the Joint Management Area
- Identification of relevant data existing outside of the countries and development and adoption of a strategy for repatriation of said data
- Development of a state-of-the-art sustainable data storage and access system to support the MPS process and JMA management needs

Outcome 2.2. Gaps in priority data and information filled through a data capture process and a long-term monitoring programme established with direct links into the management process

Output/ Deliverable 2.2.1: Priority data gaps identified and filled through an agreed work-plan and programme of data capture.

Proposed Activities

- Using inventories of currently held data, identify priority data gaps to be filled in order to support an effective MSP process as well as to underpin and advise a long-term management strategy for the JMA
- Undertake a work programme of gap-filling through acquisition of external data, use of remote sensing information, data handling, management and analysis
- All information to be fed into appropriate in-country data handling and analysis mechanisms

Output/ Deliverable 2.2.2: A long-term programme of monitoring of indicators of effective management of the Area adopted by the JMA/JMC

Proposed Activities

- Review existing data as well as current and planned data and information capture programme and arrangements

- Define priority indicators relevant to both MSP and long term JMA management (environmental, social, economic)
- Develop a long-term sustainable monitoring programme which prioritises indicators for monitoring
- Prioritise equipment needs for seabed and water column monitoring to support a JMA management process
- Negotiate and collaborate with partners e.g. industry, regional and international research bodies, etc. in order to identify long-term solutions to monitoring the Plateau region through in-field monitoring and use of remote sensors

Output/ Deliverable 2.2.3: Evolution and Adoption of a fast-track review process for trends and changes (as identified from indicator monitoring) into an adaptive (weight-of-evidence) management process

Proposed Activities

- Develop a peer-review body between the two countries (with possible involvement of outside expertise as deemed necessary) to review existing data and monitoring results to identify any 'trends' indicative of changes
- Adopt a 'Trend Assessment' process to identify 'strength' of trends and/or changes and to allocate probabilities and recommend next steps in further study
- Develop a management/policy level review body to review findings of peer-reviews on trends and to recommend adaptive management strategies and possible policy considerations
- Adopt mechanism for delivery of management guidelines and policy briefs to appropriate individuals and bodies
- Feedback process from policy and management level to monitoring bodies to request re-prioritisation and focusing on main areas of concern

Component 3: Adoption and implementation of a Marine Spatial Planning approach with the objective of improving and implementing effective decision-making for activities within the Joint Management Area

GEF Funding: $586,598; Co-financing: $4,016,602

Outcome 3.1: Development of a Marine Spatial Planning mechanism under the direction of the Joint Management Commission and through the Joint Management Authority

Output/Deliverable 3.1.1: Agreement on exact Management Area; Management Authority and associated bodies; overall Goals and Objectives on an MSP exercise and intended Management Strategy

Proposed Activities:

- Undertake a comprehensive stakeholder engagement and decision-making process to identify the objectives of a Marine Spatial Planning exercise, it's intend outputs and associated one-off and continuous activities. Such an exercise/processes to take into account Blue/Ocean Economic needs, requirements and partnerships. To be approved by the JMC.

Output/ Deliverable 3.1.2: Review of data from **Component 2** (above) and definition of options for ocean use and protection of stakeholder interests. To include existing and future activities; identification of administrative mechanisms to support options as well as potential long-term sustainable funding support; associated stakeholders and their involvement/engagement

Proposed Activities

- Management options negotiated and developed for addressing all stakeholder's interests and activities within the JMA (Using results from MSP process)
- Identify administrative mechanisms to support the various options proposed
- Identify potential funding sources for sustainable support of the various options proposed, and negotiate confirmation of such funding sources
- Identify possibilities for comprehensive and cross-sectoral stakeholder engagement in the management (and monitoring) process

Output/ Deliverable 3.1.3: Preparation and delivery of a draft Management Strategy based on the MSP exercise for review by stakeholders and adoption by JM Authority and JM Commission

Proposed Activities

- Cooperate with and assist JMC in development of an appropriate Management Strategy following the outcomes of the Marine Spatial planning exercise
- Ensure that such a Management Strategy addresses a compatible approach to the two visions of a Blue Economy and an Ocean Economy so that they can operate in harmony and with appropriate stakeholders
- Formal presentation of draft Management Strategy to all stakeholders for open discussion
- Final adoption of a 5-year JMA Management Strategy by JMC and Governments

Outcome 3.2: Implementation and Sustainability of a Joint Management Strategy based on the Marine Spatial Planning exercise

Output/ Deliverable 3.2.1: Implementation and Sustainability of the Joint Management Strategy through designated administrative and institutional mechanisms

Proposed Activities

- Implementation road-map adopted along with measurable indicators of delivery
- Establishment of appropriate administrative mechanisms and reporting chains

- Implementation of monitoring, control and surveillance bodies and procedures for JMA management
- Reporting process in place in-country and bilaterally via Designated Authority and JMC
- Technical level expert review of long-term sustainability requirements to ensure effective Joint Management of the Mascarene Plateau Area
- High-level Round-table on identifying long-term sustainability to support the Joint Management process

Output/ Deliverable 3.2.2: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Joint Management process and updating through the MSP exercise

Proposed Activities

- Special Review Board created (with stakeholder interests and technical expertise represented) to review agreed measurable indicators of management process and deliver their findings to the JMC
- Review of findings of Special Review Board and regular management reports by JMC and feedback to technical level for prioritisation and action
- Ministerial level Briefs used to update senior policy makers and heads of state.

Component 4: Monitoring, Evaluation, Adaptive Feedback and Sustainability

GEF Funding: $102,000; Co-financing: $703,296

Outcome 4.1: Progressive Assessment and Review of Project Activities, Delivery and Sustainability

Output/ Deliverable 4.1.1: Inception Meeting and Adaptive Management Review of Project Road-Map and Work-plan

Proposed Activities

- Inception Report for Project with indicative Road-Map, Work-plan and Budget (for agreement by Project Steering Committee)
- Inception Meeting to finalise and amend Road-Map, Work-plan and Budget
- Review of ToRs for support staff and possible consultancies
- Agreement on Steering Committee membership, meeting intervals and function

Output/ Deliverable 4.1.2: Mid-Project Review of On-going Delivery, Challenges, Constraints and Proposed Resolutions

Proposed Activities

- Independent Review of delivery on measurable activities, challenges that the project has faced and general constraints on past and future deliverables.

- Detailed set of Recommendations highlighting gaps and constraints in delivery and proposing mechanisms to resolve as well as proposing any Adaptive Management amendments or additions for consideration by the Project Steering Committee for the remainder of the Project.
- Mid-term assessment of potential mechanisms for long-term sustainability including potential funding mechanisms

Output/ Deliverable 4.1.3: Final Review of Delivery, Best Lessons and Further Activities required at end of Project

- Independent final review of delivery of project using measurable indicators in the Results Framework and including any amendments and additions as a result of the Mid-Term Review as adopted by the Steering Committee.
- Quantitative Assessment of Project success (in relation to expected delivery, ownership, awareness, sustainability, etc.)
- Recommendations for next steps in order to maintain momentum and to secure sustainability, with particular emphasis on long-term funding mechanisms and partnership support for the joint management process
- Capture of Best Lessons and Practices from this GEF assistance and intervention and recommendations for transfer and replication of said lessons

Output/ Deliverable 4.1.4: Annual Project Implementation Review

- Annual Audit of Project Budget and Delivery of Activities (work-plan)
- Review and approval of Audit by Implementing Agency

2.3 End-of-Project Landscape

By the end of the Joint Management Project, the following sustainable processes should be in place:

- A detailed and extensive Marine Spatial Planning exercise that can be updated on a regular (5-yearly) basis
- A subsequent Joint Management Strategy based on the MSP and focusing on the development of sustainable Blue/Ocean Economy and with comprehensive stakeholder engagement in the strategy and its delivery
- Comprehensive data capture to support the Joint Management process
- A state-of-the-art data storage and handling facility within a designated institution(s) as part of the support process for the MSP and Joint Management Strategy
- Improved and sustainable capacity for monitoring the Joint Management Area and for effective bilateral in-country review of the MSP and subsequent updating of the Joint Management Strategy as necessary
- A functioning mechanism to deliver the results and conclusions of data capture and monitoring into an adaptive management mechanism and as policy guidance to both countries

2.4 Linkage and Fit with GEF 5 IW Objectives and UNDP Goals

GEF 5 International Waters

Objective 2 of the International Waters Framework recognises the importance of catalysing cooperation between countries to rebuild fisheries and reduce pollution in Large Marine Ecosystems through the implementation of agreed management strategies through ecosystem-based approaches and policy/legal/institutional reforms.

Objective 3 focuses on requests from States to begin foundational capacity building for new transboundary water systems not yet addressed by GEF. This will address processes pioneered by GEF to build trust and confidence among States so that they may work together collectively on their transboundary water systems. It includes outcomes addressing political commitment, shared vision, and institutional capacity in support of joint, ecosystem-based management of waterbodies and local ICM principles

Objective 4 relates to support for first pilot efforts at preventing degradation of valuable ocean areas beyond national jurisdictions. It aims to promote effective management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction and its outcomes include the capture of such ABNJ under sustainable management and protection through demonstration and through improved flag and port state enforcement of practices. It is also intended that these plans and institutional frameworks for pilot case ABNJ have a catalytic effect on the global situation and discussions thereon. . This objective also recognises the importance and value of using marine spatial planning tools as part of the ecosystem- based management development approach. The Strategy notes that projects that develop and test technology and management arrangements for such areas and environments would be supported and further notes the appropriateness of working with existing legal instruments such as the international Seabed Authority to test such management objectives along with market and industry approaches. Furthermore, Strategic Goal 4 recognises the need to build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development. In fact, this project is cross-cutting and sits under both the International Waters and the Biodiversity Frameworks of GEF 5.

Biodiversity

Objective 2 under the Biodiversity Results framework identifies the need to 'Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors. Within this Objectives, the GEF 5 Strategy recognises two Outcomes that relate directly to this project.

> **Outcome 2.1**: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation.
>
> **Outcome 2.2**: Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks.

The following Table demonstrates the consistency between the JMA Demonstration project and the GEF 5 Strategy and Objectives:

Table 2: Comparison of the GEF 5 Strategic Objectives with the aims of the JMA Demonstration Project

GEF 5 – Focus of Strategic Objective	UNDP GEF JMC Support Project Objectives
INTERNATIONAL WATERS	
Objective 2. Catalysing cooperation between countries to rebuild fisheries and reduce pollution in Large Marine Ecosystems through the implementation of agreed management strategies through ecosystem-based approaches and policy/legal/institutional reforms	This project will assist the two countries to identify appropriate mechanisms within a management strategy that can ensure the long-term sustainability of fish-stocks. The project will also develop the necessary partnerships and approaches to control and reduce pollution within this joint high seas and sovereign jurisdiction area through an ecosystem-based management strategy that recognises the political and economic needs to undertake sustainable development and resource utilisation. This is consistent with the SAP implementation needs for the WIO LMEs which also aims to promote an ecosystem-based management approach for sustainable development and resource utilisation, including stress reduction in relation to fisheries and pollution
Objective 3. Requests from States to begin foundational capacity building for new transboundary water systems not yet addressed by GEF. This aims to build trust and confidence among States so that they may work together collectively on their transboundary water issues. It addresses political commitment, shared vision, and institutional capacity in support of joint, ecosystem-based management of water bodies	This is a new transboundary water system, both geopolitical between these two countries, as well as jurisdiction-wise between a sovereign seabed and a water column which is 'high seas'. An effective management strategy will require building trust through the JMC and the political leadership of the two countries. A shared vision has already been established which demonstrates the political commitment. What the project will now assist and support the countries to deliver is the management mechanism, institutional capacity and data handling and analysis for JMA monitoring
Objective 4. Provides support for first pilot efforts at preventing degradation of valuable ocean areas beyond national jurisdictions It aims to promote effective management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. Outcomes include demonstrating the capture of such ABNJ under sustainable management and protection, and through improved flag and port state enforcement of practices. It is also intended that these plans and institutional frameworks for pilot case ABNJ have a catalytic effect on the related global situation and discussions thereon.	This will be a 'first pilot' for both extended continental shelf management and for this unique Joint Management Agreement for any continental shelf scenario. Most of the superjacent water column within the JMA constitutes ABNJ. The overall objective will be to deliver a sustainable management strategy which will involve the use of a number of mechanisms including port state control and enforcement, as well as close liaison with the private sector over management strategies within the ABNJ. The outcomes of this project will provide valuable lessons and practices for further replication around the world.

Although this Project fits with all three of the above Objectives, the original TDA-SAP development process was geared to IW2. The following table identifies the specific fit to IW2 and the linkages to IW2 Key Expected Outcomes and Indicators

Table 3: Linkages between GEF International Waters Objective 2 and the JMA Demonstration Project

JMA PROJECT LINKAGES TO IW2 KEY EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS		
OUTCOME	INDICATOR	RELATED PROJECT DELIVERY(S)
2.1 Implementation of agreed Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) incorporates ecosystem-based approaches to management of LMEs, ICM principles, and policy/legal/ institutional reforms into national/local plans	**2.1** Implementation of national/local reforms; functioning of national inter-ministry committees;	National and bilateral policy/legal/institutional reforms adopted to support the Joint management of the Mascarene plateau region
2.2: Institutions for joint ecosystem-based and adaptive management for LMEs and local ICM frameworks demonstrate sustainability	**2.2** Cooperation frameworks adopted & include sustainable financing	Cooperative management partnerships adopted for management (voluntary or otherwise) of high seas areas (particularly with industry stakeholders Overall sustainability mechanism for JMA negotiated and agreed
2.3: Innovative solutions implemented for reduced pollution, rebuilding or protecting fish stocks with rights-based management, ICM, habitat (blue forest) restoration/conservation, and port management and produce measureable results	**2.3** Measurable results for reducing land-based pollution, habitat, and sustainable fisheries from local demonstrations	Innovative management solutions demonstrated to reduce stress (pollution, over-fishing) through public-private sector agreements and strengthening of port state controls Indicators adopted and results measured and incorporated into the adaptive management mechanisms in the JMA/JMC

The project also has some identifiable linkages to the Objectives of the GEF 5 Biodiversity Strategy as follows:

Table 4: Linkages between GEF Biodiversity Objective 2 and the JMA Demonstration Project

BIODIVERSITY	
Objective 2 – Outcome 2.1. Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation	As part of the overall Marine Spatial Planning approach. The protection of biodiversity alongside the development of a blue ocean economy will be a part of the integrated management approach for the Joint Area
Objective 2 – Outcome 2.2. Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks	The Marine Spatial Planning component will feed into a formally-agreed management and governance mechanism which will include the appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks

Noting its responsibilities as a UNDP Implemented project, activities will ensure due attention is paid to UNDP's overall strategic goals wherever appropriate, with an emphasis on the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-17, UNDP Gender Equality Strategy of 2014, and the Regional Programme Document for Africa, 2014-2017. The UNDP Regional Programme for Africa identifies five regionality principles which define the particular added value of a regional and sub-regional approach to addressing development challenges in Africa. The following Table compares these UNDP strategic goals with those of the JMA Demonstration project.

Table 5: Linkages between UNDP Africa Strategic Goals and the JMA Demonstration Project

UNDP Africa Programme – Regionality Principles	Outputs from the UNDP GEF JMA Demonstration Project
Promotion of regional public goods and services, based on strengthened regional cooperation and integration	This Project will strengthen cooperation between the two countries engaged in the Joint Management Agreement and promote the public goods and services within the JMA. It will also cooperate closely within the implementation of the overall western Indian Ocean LME Strategic Action Programme (UNDP GEF SAPPHIRE Project).
Management of cross-border externalities (challenges and opportunities) and spill-overs – such as trade, the environment and conflict – that are best addressed collaboratively on an inter-country basis	This Project will aim to be a leading example and 'best practice' for cross-border management in relation to trade, the environment, and conflict resolution through collaborative interaction and engagement between the two countries and also with the other countries in the western Indian Ocean region
Advancement of awareness, dialogue and action on sensitive and or emerging development issues that benefit strongly from multi-country and regional experiences and perspectives	The entire Joint Management approach is focusing on developing and advancing awareness, dialogue and action related to development issues which, by nature of their shared jurisdiction, are sensitive. A pragmatic and effective bilateral management approach will need to evolve based on experience and perspective
Promotion of experimentation and innovation to overcome institutional, financial and/or informational barriers that may be too high for an individual country to surmount	The bilateral agreement between these two countries for joint management of this extended jurisdictional area is, by very nature, experimental and innovative. Any attempts to try and manage the area as individual sovereign entities would inevitably run into barriers which the JMC and its joint management approach aim to overcome
Generation and sharing of development knowledge, experience and expertise – for instance, through South-South and triangular cooperation	The project would aim to assist the two countries in identifying development knowledge, experience and expertise that can assist in the blue/ocean economy approach. Where appropriate, cooperative activities outside of the JMA countries will be explored.

It is also noteworthy that the UNDP African Regional Programme further emphasises the need for improvements in public-private partnerships along with a sustainable human development approach, with emphasis on capacity development. The Project has activities and outputs that

will focus specifically on exploring the opportunities for developing public-private partnerships which may support a joint management approach, particularly in relation to the areas beyond national jurisdiction which overlay the shelf itself. Component 1 will address the human development needs and will emphasise capacity development within the two countries.

In relation to the Millennium Development Goals, the JMA Demonstration project will primarily address Goal 7 - Ensure Environmental Sustainability, and Goal 8 - A Global Partnership for Development. Under Goal 7, the project would be addressing Target 7A by integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and Target 7B which looks at reducing biodiversity loss. Under Goal 8, the Project would be addressing Target 8A in developing an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading system; and Target 8B by addressing the special needs of … Small Island Developing States.

The 2015 Sustainable Development Goals have now been proposed for consideration by the UNGA. This project and the Joint Management approach speak to a number of these goals, but most specifically to Proposed Goal 14, which deals with the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Ocean, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development. Within this Goal there are seven targets and three cross-cutting sub-goals (See Annex 3). The JMA Demonstration Project and associated management strategy development provides actions to address all of these.

2.5 Benefits of a Joint Management Approach to the Countries

The benefits[4] of this approach (to Mauritius and Seychelles) can be defined as:

Economic

- Identification and access to desirable areas for new private sector investments
- Identification and negotiation of compatible uses within shared areas of development
- Conflict resolution and reduction between stakeholders
- More efficient use of space, resources and support facilities
- Options to plan ahead for changes in human activities, including new emerging processes and technologies
- Improved safety during all activities within the Area
- Streamlining and efficiency in permits and licencing as well as monitoring of activities

Socio-Political

- Improved opportunities for greater stakeholder involvement and for public-private collaborations
- Better monitoring and reaction to the impacts of decisions on the allocation and sharing of ocean space
- Identification and improved control over cultural heritage
- Identification and protection of social and spiritual values related to ocean usage

[4] Adapted from Ehler, Charles, and Fanny Douvere. Marine Spatial Planning: a step-by-step approach toward ecosystem-based management. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Man and the Biosphere Programme. IOC Manual and Guides No. 53, ICAM Dossier No. 6. Paris: UNESCO. 2009 (English).

Environmental

- Identification and decisions on management of biologically and ecologically important areas
- Understanding and better management of renewable and non-renewable resources
- Biodiversity interests and interests of stakeholders dependent on living marine resources incorporated into the decision-making process
- Reduction of conflicts between stakeholders with different interests
- Allocation of space for biodiversity and nature management and conservation of renewable resources and ecosystem goods and services
- Identification and reaction/reduction of the cumulative impacts of human activities on marine ecosystem goods and services

2.6 Global Environmental Benefits

The primary benefit at the global level will be to support the overall SAP implementation process in the western Indian Ocean LMEs. In particular, the countries, in endorsing the SAP, have recognised that they are:

Committed to the need to monitor carefully any changes in the status of the region's marine ecosystems, the effects and impacts of those changes on the socioeconomic welfare of the countries, and mitigating or adapting to those effects and impacts through adaptive management and policy realignment as considered appropriate by the countries, for the countries and the region;

Further Committed to the need to strengthen the human and institutional capacities of the countries to respond to the requirements and priorities for monitoring and management and to encourage the support for further training of urgent and necessary skills in the region;

Realising that an ecosystem-based management approach will also need to take into account activities, threats and impacts (actual and potential) within the high seas and areas beyond national jurisdiction;

The following table compares the deliverables from this Innovative management for Extended Continental Shelf project with the aims, objectives and agreed actions identified within the Strategic Action Programme for Sustainable Management of the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems.

Table 6: Linkages between the JMA Demonstration Outcomes and the Strategic Action Programme's implementation activities

JMA Project Outcomes	Related SAP Actions and Implementation
Component 1: Building Technical and Management Capacity in support of Marine Spatial Planning and effective management of the Joint Management Area	
Outcome 1.1 Capacity is significantly strengthened and expanded to undertake and sustain all aspects of an effective Marine Spatial Planning Process	Marine Spatial Planning is an essential process within the entire SAP implementation area (i.e. the WIO LMEs) as is noted in further detail below under Outcome 3.1. Strengthening capacity for MSP within the two countries will create regional capacity as well which can be accessed by other countries and skill-sets can be transferred
Outcome 1.2 Capacity is significantly strengthened and expanded to ensure sustainable management of the Joint Management Area of the Mascarene Plateau Region	The importance of building both human and institutional capacity to achieve effective regional management of the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems has been recognised by the countries as a priority throughout the MEDA-TDA-SAP development process and this is further expounded within the SAP itself. The nature of the management required within the JMA is such that it will provide a pilot and a foundation for effective transboundary management with the greater LME area which integrates the management mechanisms and needs within and beyond areas of national jurisdiction. The voluntary management partnerships which will arise from this JMA project can potentially be expanded geopolitically across the WIO LMEs
Component 2: Development of a data and information system along with a programme of data capture and gap-filling as a foundation for an adaptive management strategy	
Outcome 2.1: Existing Data and Information for the JM Area identified, captured and stored in support of the Marine Spatial Planning process and as a mechanism for measuring changes as a part of a process of Adaptive Management	The SAP clearly focuses on the need for developing and adopting a Science/Knowledge based Governance and Adaptive Management mechanism based on reliable and up-to-date information and data. Such an approach inherently supports a marine spatial planning process which is the foundation of any management strategy. This JMA approach will provide best lessons and practices for the overall SAP objective and demonstrate mechanisms that can be replicated in other parts of the SAP implementation area
Outcome 2.2. Gaps in priority data and information filled through a data capture process and a long-term monitoring programme established with direct links into the management process	The SAP requires development of a long-term monitoring programme at the regional level but also at the national level which is complementary to, and feeds into, the regional LME monitoring process. This process will help to fill in the major data gaps for this vast area of the Indian Ocean which is significantly unknown and uncharted, thereby providing baseline fill-in and long-term monitoring cover for a major part of the western Indian Ocean LMEs. This work within the Mascarene plateau Area targets the main ocean current inputs driving both the Agulhas and the Somali current. Management of the entire WIO LMEs then is dependent

	on understanding and monitoring this area and being able to identify early changes in water quality parameters
Component 3: Adoption and implementation of a Marine Spatial Planning approach with the objective of improving and implementing effective decision-making for activities within the Joint Management Area	
Outcome 3.1: Development of a Marine Spatial Planning mechanism under the direction of the Joint Management Commission and through the Joint Management Authority	The SAP recognises the need to use Marine Spatial Planning as a tool for management as well as monitoring and for the development of managed and protected areas. This will ensure that critical ecosystems services are protected while allowing for sustainable development and exploitation as per the Blue economy
Outcome 3.2: Implementation and Sustainability of a Joint Management Strategy based on the Marine Spatial Planning exercise	The Marine Spatial Planning process itself provides the foundation and baseline out of which a management strategy can be extrapolated (much as the MEDA-TDA process provides a similar foundation and baseline for the SAP). Most MSP processes occur at a national level. This MSP process will drive a joint Management Strategy between two countries which will be based on the SAP implementation requirements by virtue of these countries having endorsed the SAP. This then serves A. to enhance, promote and fast-track SAP implementation in the JMA section of the WIO LMEs - a significant and substantially important area in view of its straddling upstream location across the main current system(s) influencing the ASCLME region and B. will, again, help to provide best lessons and practices in SAP implementation and long-term ecosystem-based management within the LMEs
Component 4: Monitoring, Evaluation, Adaptive Feedback and Sustainability	
Outcome 4.1: Progressive Assessment and Review of Project Activities, Delivery and Sustainability	The SAP refers in detail to the need for sustainability and funding and identifies the need for long-term partnerships to be developed and the need to establish permanent institutional and management arrangements. In order to ensure sustainability of actions and delivery (i.e. overall sustainability of the Joint Management approach and the blue economy strategy), Outcome 4 will specifically focus on continuous monitoring of results and on all-important capture of best lessons and practices that can be replicated and/or expanded as valuable examples through the SAP implementation area. This Outcome will assess progress and success in relation to expected delivery and also review and advise on sustainability in terms of partnerships and funding mechanisms.

In relation to other global benefits, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea defines the rights and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources. The UNCLOS also deals with Extended Continental Shelves and related sovereignty of the seabed (Article 76). Many countries have or are in the process of submitting Extended Continental Shelf proposals to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. So far

some 26 million sq. km. of additional seabed have been claimed by over 90 countries. All of these new 'jurisdictions' regardless of whether they are unilaterally claimed or fall under a joint management agreement, will require the development of new management models and strategies. Such models will need to be able to accommodate the economic and developmental needs of the sovereign country(ies) while protecting and sustaining renewable living resources and important ecosystem goods and services. The concept of the Blue Economy and how this relates specifically to ocean jurisdictions, will be paramount in this process, Marine Spatial Planning will be an essential 'cutting-edge' tool with which to fairly and transparently achieve balance for the needs of all stakeholders and arrive at an effective and sustainable management strategy.

It is in this context, and in recognition of the spirit of cooperation of these two countries to jointly manage the resources that they have acquired sovereignty over, that this Project is seen to be a milestone in a new multi-country ocean space management approach which will need to be replicated all over the world in the coming years.

This Project will also work in close collaboration with the maritime industry to lobby the support and involvement of the private sector in a long-term management strategy, and to broker their assistance for a much-needed comprehensive monitoring programme for the Joint Management Area.

The Project will further demonstrate and replicate best practices in strengthening the human and institutional capacities of the countries to respond to the requirements and priorities for marine spatial planning, indicator monitoring and joint management and to encourage the support for further training of urgent and necessary skills to support these processes. These best practices and lessons will be made available globally for transfer and replication to other extended continental shelf and joint management areas of a similar nature.

Consequently, while the primary objective would be to demonstrate a joint management scenario within and complementary to the SAP implementation objectives and activities, many of the deliverables and reforms that would arise from this project also support a number of global environmental commitments and objectives that are recognised by the United Nations and the Global Environment Facility to be of paramount importance. These include:

Nairobi Convention (for the Protection, management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean):
The Contracting Parties to the Convention have agreed on the need for the protection and management of the marine and coastal environment of the Eastern African Region. Both Mauritius and Seychelles are party to this Convention. It includes the flowing Protocols:

- Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region.
- Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region.
- Protocol for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBSA Protocol).
- An ICZM Protocol has been drafted (as of Sept 2013) and is currently under negotiation.

UNCLOS:

As mentioned above under several areas, the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS) which came into force on November 16, 1994, is an international treaty that provides a regulatory framework for the use of the world's seas and oceans, *inter alia*, to ensure the conservation and equitable usage of resources and the marine environment and to ensure the protection and preservation of the living resources of the sea. UNCLOS also addresses such other matters as sovereignty, rights of usage in maritime zones, and navigational rights. As of January 10 2014, 166 States have ratified, acceded to, or succeeded to, UNCLOS. This Project directly addresses a number of the requirements of this Convention but specifically those outlined under Part VI, The Continental Shelf.

Report of the UN Secretary-General on Oceans and Law of the Seas (A/69/71/Add.1 - 1 September 2014)

Notes that:

'while progress has been made toward greater social and environmental sustainability and responsibility in certain sectors, some land- and sea-based activities continue to take their toll on the marine environment, with significant socioeconomic impacts. In this regard, knowledge of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, while improving, still remains limited and where scientific information is available, it is not always accessible to decision-makers.

Not all State Parties have been able to translate the rights set out in the Convention into tangible benefits. Economic use of the oceans, in particular extractive activities, continues to be undertaken mainly by those who have the required capacity and technology. Small Island Developing States… and African States, in particular, remain reliant on the support of the international community to fully benefit, in a sustainable manner, from the development opportunities offered by oceans and their resources.

Additional capacity development interventions, tailored to regional and national needs and priorities, including through North-South and South-South cooperation, are also essential for all States to benefit fully from the oceans and their resources and also to promote enhanced compliance with relevant instruments'.

Rio +20 Resolution:

This recognises:

- the need to give more attention to Africa and the lag in commitments previously made at major UN summits and conferences (particularly those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the UN Declaration on NEPAD, The Monterrey Consensus and the Johannesburg PoI and the outcomes of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development);
- the importance of promoting the science-policy interface;
- strengthening the participation of countries in international sustainable development processes through capacity building and assistance to conducting their own monitoring and assessments;
- recognising the importance of also building capacity in developing countries to benefit from conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and their resources and emphasising, in this regard, the need for cooperation and partnership in marine scientific research, particularly in the implementation of UNCLOS;

- commit to urgently address the issue of conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in ABNJ;
- commit to take action to reduce the incidence and impacts of pollution on marine ecosystems, including through effective implementation of relevant conventions and adoption of coordinated strategies to this end (including measures to control introduction of alien invasive species);
- supporting international cooperation toward realising the social, economic and environmental benefits from the conservation and effective management of coral and mangrove ecosystems;
- recognise the importance of area- based planning and conservation measures;
- encourage the Global Environment Facility to take additional steps to make resources more accessible to meet country needs for the national implementation on international commitments, in particular in Africa;
- recognise that a dynamic, inclusive and well-functioning and socially environmentally responsible private sector is a valuable instrument that can offer a crucial contribution to economic growth, reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development.

Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

The project would realise all of the Strategic Goals (and their targets) namely:

A – Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society;

B – Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use;

C – Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity;

D – Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services;

E – Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

2.7 Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

The project will deliver a number of innovative approaches and mechanisms that can be rolled out as is, or scaled up to meet similar but larger requirements. These include:

A) The development and testing of a new management paradigm for the extended continental shelf scenario whereby sovereign seabed jurisdiction underlies a water column that is a ‘commons’.

B) The incorporation of an overarching blue or ocean economic sustainability approach into such a management paradigm

C) Testing the use of Marine Spatial Planning as a direct tool to support such a joint management approach and to ensure that all stakeholder interests are captured in any management strategy.

D) Demonstrate direct collaboration with maritime industry and operationalise their inclusion into this new management paradigm and specifically in supporting a long-term monitoring strategy. This and other private sector partnerships (e.g. with the fishing industry) would be evolved in order to develop agreements for management and voluntary control of activities in those high seas areas that are within and adjacent to the JMA.

E) Demonstrate and prove a fast-track adaptive management approach based on a weight-of-evidence peer-reviewed process to ensure timely reaction urgent to management needs. Such a management approach can be replicated under many similar situations.

F) Define a scenario(s) that can be refined and replicated all over the world in future ECS management situations

G) Provide further demonstrations of best practices in strengthening the human and institutional capacities of the countries to respond to the requirements and priorities for marine spatial planning, indicator monitoring and joint management and to encourage the support for further training of urgent and necessary skills to support these processes. These best practices and lessons can be made available globally for transfer and replication to other extended continental shelf and joint management areas of a similar nature.

2.8 Stakeholder Involvement and Collaboration

Because of the scale and nature of the Joint Management Area the potential for stakeholder involvement is large. All shipping and sea-going transport have the right of innocent passage through the JM Area in view of its 'high seas' status. Only activities that directly impact or impinge on the 'sovereign' seabed or subsoil would require permission from the coastal states (i.e. Mauritius and Seychelles).

To this effect, Stakeholders can be separated into A. national, bilateral stakeholders (i.e. stakeholders from within the two countries that have agreed to share access, exploitation and management of the Joint Management Area) and B. Other international stakeholders that have right of access and passage within the JM Area.

Table 7: Detailed Project Stakeholder List

Stakeholder	General Roles and Responsibilities	Potential Responsibilities in Relation to JM Area
Government/Public Sector		
Fisheries Ministries and associated Departments	Monitor, oversee and regulate all fisheries activities within the sovereign jurisdiction	Oversee and regulate Seabed and sub-soil fisheries activities within the JMA as per UNCLOS Article 77.4 'The natural resources referred to in this Part consist of ….together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil. Enact/support the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982

		relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments Possibly monitor 'innocent' fisheries activities in superjacent water column for potential impact
Environment Ministries and associated Departments	Monitor, oversee and regulate activities with environmental impacts within sovereign jurisdiction as well as specified conservation and management areas	EIA on activities within JMA in relation to seabed and subsoil Monitoring of 'innocent' activities in superjacent water column for potential 'transboundary' impacts on to seabed or across into sovereign waters
Mining/Energy Ministries	Monitor, oversee and regulate mining and related activities	Work with other Ministries and stakeholders to reduce negative activities and encourage sustainable ones Ensure compliance with relevant regional and international standards and policies (including EIA requirements)
Maritime Safety Organisations (e.g. Ministry of Transport or other appropriate bodies)	Monitor, oversee, regulate and coordinate all appropriate standards and international agreements (e.g. SOLAS and other related Conventions)	Within the context of freedom of the high seas (Article 87 of UNCLOS) ensure that the duties of flag states are observed in the superjacent high seas and also ensure that, *inter alia*, appropriate Articles on Collision and Duty to Render Assistance are observed Enforce maritime safety regulations
Foreign Affairs Ministries	Coordinate and carry out international government processes	Cooperate bilaterally with regional and international bodies including other nations and intergovernmental bodies Negotiate appropriate treaties, protocols and conventions Facilitate dialogue between country and international fora Ensure that international obligations are met by domestic law in partnership with other relevant ministries and governmental processes
Finance Ministries	Provide and coordinate adequate financial resources to relevant government departments and ministries to ensure their capacity	Assist in developing long-term sustainability mechanisms for JM Area Management Directly assist government

	to manage their responsibilities	ministries and departments in strengthening their capacity for such management activities
Tourism Ministries	Monitor, oversee and regulate tourism activities	Limited direct interest or responsibility (possible recreational fisheries) Indirect concern over potential impacts from exploitation / extraction of resources on nearshore and island recreational and tourism-related activities
Science and Technology Ministries	Support national systems of innovation and research activities	Assist in the acquisition and maintenance of required scientific instrumentation Assist with training and capacity development Liaise with complementary government bodies to support research and development activities needed for the JMA Partner with private sector in data capture and analysis Work with international donors and other appropriate bodies to create bilateral and multilateral research agreements and associated financial support mechanisms Support the creation of a "blue/ocean economy" particularly through partnerships with educational institutions and private sector activities
Coastguard/Navy	Monitor, oversee and enforce regulations at sea	Support ministries and their mandated agencies in the monitoring, control and surveillance of offshore activities Ensure officials are adequately informed about current and future legislation Support response to maritime emergencies (SOLAS/Search and Rescue and pollution) Support nationwide and regional Maritime Domain Awareness activities
Industry/Private Sector		
Trade and Industry Departments/Ministries	Oversee and regulate trade and industry activities	Assist in coordination of economic development in the JM Area

		Ensure compliance with appropriate legislation and support sustainable development whilst at the same time safeguarding long term environmental and social sustainability. Work with relevant government partners to adequately regulate and manage industrial and commercial activities Work with relevant industry stakeholders to focus on self-regulation while encouraging economic growth
Private Sector Industry Bodies & Associations	Coordinate activities of organisations	Coordinate industry participation blue / ocean economy Ensure members are able to both receive and contribute information concerning blue / ocean economy issues and concerns Ensure members uphold relevant local, regional and international agreements, regulations, laws, conventions and protocols Ensure ethical business and investment practices Require members to consider a move towards reporting systems and practices that include environmental and social well-being (for example “triple bottom line” accounting)
Oil/Gas/Mineral Companies	Extract oil, gas and minerals for economic growth and development without unduly impacting on the environment	Extract oil, gas and minerals effectively and with minimal impacts on ecosystem and its goods and services Ensure adequate provision to respond to accidents (finance, equipment, trained human capacity) Support national and regional activities as appropriate (e.g. training, response activities) Develop and uphold the highest safety and environmental standards (i.e. as per IMO Convention and protocols) Assist in development (and ensure compliance with) relevant

		environmental standards Ensure equitable labour practices are followed within the JM Area (including training of local personnel)
Shipping & Transport Companies	Provide safe, economically-viable and cost-effective transport links to enable national, regional and global and trade	Ensure all shipping under company jurisdiction complies with international law within JM Area Support port state controls Ensure adequate provision to respond to accidents (finance, equipment, trained human capacity) Support national and regional activities as appropriate (e.g. training, response activities) Develop and uphold the highest safety and environmental standards (i.e. as per IMO Convention and protocols) Assist in development (and ensure compliance with) relevant environmental standards Ensure equitable labour practices are followed within the JM Area (including training of local personnel)
Fishing Companies	Sustainable economically-viable harvesting of marine living resources	Ensure compliance with relevant regulations (including by-catch reduction, quotas, closed areas and seasons, etc.) applicable to high seas areas as per international agreements (e.g. RFM agreements) Ensure avoidance of trespass on sovereign territory (i.e. seabed and subsoil) and any impacts on same from activities in superjacent water column Where licensed by JMC/A or appropriate bilateral body to harvest living marine resources from seabed or subsoil, ensure compliance with bilateral rules and regulations guiding activities Minimise resource use conflicts within superadjacent water column Develop and uphold the highest safety and environmental

		standards (i.e. as per IMO Convention and protocols and FAO agreements) Ensure equitable labour practices are followed within the JM Area (including training of local personnel)
Tourism Companies	Provide sustainable services to global, regional and national leisure markets	Ensure the environment (which ultimately represents the largest "draw" for most tourists) is effectively protected through careful use of resources and disposal of wastes, and appropriate regulation of guest activities Ensure any activities within the JMA (e.g. recreational fishing) adhere to licensing requirements as stipulated by the JMC or its designated authority Develop and uphold the highest safety and environmental standards Ensure equitable labour practices are followed within the JM Area (including training of local personnel)
"General Public" Stakeholders		
Island Communities and Beneficiaries	Although not impacting or directly involved, members of society in Mauritius and Seychelles would expect to see some benefits from the economic development being promoted	Improvements in onshore and coastal services resulting from careful management of sustainable income from the JMA Job improvements and security related to offshore services and onshore support facilities Self-reliance on energy products and other resources from the JMA
International & Regional Stakeholders A wide range of regional and international bodies are stakeholders in the SAP Implementation process.		
Donors	Provide catalytic funding to support management activities	Support for piloting and demonstrating ECS management processes Capture lessons and practices for replication
IGOs	Support sustainable	Ensure appropriate

	management of ecosystem goods and services (through appropriate international conventions and protocols(while recognising economic and developmental needs of countries	conventions and protocol requirements are embraced Support country activities to ratify/accede to relevant conventions/protocols Support country "domestication" of conventions and protocols within national/bilateral legislation for the JMA
RFMOs	Support sustainable fisheries use through appropriate regulations, quotas and agreements	Ensure and support adoption of Ecosystem Approach to fisheries management as applicable within the high seas superjacent water column Similarly, collaborate with JMC and its designated authority to support appropriate management mechanisms and monitoring for 'sovereign' fisheries on seabed and subsoil
NGOs & CBOs	Support management and monitoring of the ecosystem goods and services through complementary activities	Assist as appropriate with monitoring, capacity development, etc. within the requirements of the JMC and its designated authority Help to develop, facilitate and sustain appropriate partnerships with other NGOs
Other related Projects	Collaborate on development of effective and appropriate management mechanisms and their piloting and trial	Capture best lessons and practices for management of extended continental shelves for replication in other relevant areas Partner with other regional and international projects to share data and information, pool resources, explore synergies and ensure that activities are not duplicated or repeated

It should be noted that, in principle, other international bodies and industries that have right of access and passage within the JM Area could be considered to be stakeholders in a more effective and sustainable management approach for the JMA.

2.9 Coordination with Other Projects and Programmes in the Region

Coordination between the JMA Demonstration Project and its Mother Project, SAPPHIRE, are covered under Section 5 on Management Arrangements

A number of relevant regional and bilateral Project and Programmes are operating in the western Indian Ocean region, which are dealing with marine and coastal issues. Other regional Projects that would share common interests with the JMA Demonstration project include:

SWIOFish

The SWIOFish Project Development Objective is to improve the management effectiveness of selected priority fisheries at the regional, national and community level. While all nine SWIO countries are to participate in regional activities under Component 1, Tanzania, along with Comoros and Mozambique, will be among the first countries to receive funding for targeted project activities at the national and community level. The primary Project beneficiaries in Tanzania are the coastal artisanal fishing communities on the mainland and islands of Tanzania and Zanzibar. These communities include small scale commercial fishers, fish and seaweed farmers, households where fishing makes up a substantial part of their livelihoods and subsistence fishers. In addition, there are producer and professional organizations, industry or fisher organizations and local co-management fisher groups, including Beach Management Units (BMUs) on mainland Tanzania) and Shehia Fishing Committees (SFCs) who are also targeted by this project. SWIOFish1 has four components: 1: Enhanced regional collaboration. 2: Improved governance of priority fisheries. 3: Increased economic benefits to the region from priority fisheries. 4: Project Management and Coordination:

SmartFish

The SmartFish Programme is financed by the European Union and implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) in collaboration with the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East Africa Community (EAC) and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). SmartFish aims at contributing to an increased level of social, economic and environmental development and deeper regional integration in the ESA-IO through improved capacities for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources. Other regional institutions involved include the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and regional fisheries management organizations, such as the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC), the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO), and the Lake Tanganyika Fisheries Organization (LTFO). The ultimate beneficiaries of the Programme will be the fishermen, coastal communities and wider populations of the ACP States of the ESA-IO region covered by the 10th EDF Regional Indicative Program. It is furthermore expected that diverse stakeholder groups will draw specific direct and indirect benefits from the SmartFish programme.

UNDP GEF ‘Strengthening Global Governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their Coasts through Enhanced Sharing and Application of LME/ICM/MPA Knowledge and Information

This Project is now in the final stages of preparation. The Project’s objectives will be aimed at improving global ecosystem-based governance of LMEs, generating knowledge, building capacity, harnessing public and private partners, and supporting south to south and north to south learning. The project will be structured around the following four components: 1. A

regional and global network of partners and a global community of practices for LMEs, while building a regional network to enhance networking and increase interaction among projects and collaboration in between LMEs, MSP, ICM within the different scales; 2. The incorporation of knowledge into policy-making and the capture of best LMEs governance practices, and development of new methods and tools to enhance the management effectiveness of LMEs and to incorporate ICM, MPAs and climate variability and change; 3. Capacity and partnership development through twinning and learning exchanges, workshops and training amongst LME practitioners, and similar initiatives: 4. The communication and dissemination and outreach of GEFLME/ICM/MPA project achievement and lessons learnt.

FAO GEF 'Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction'

The objective of this Project is to achieve responsibility, efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach in tuna fisheries through: (i) supporting the use of sustainable and efficient fisheries management and fishing practices by the stakeholders of the tuna resources; (ii) reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] fishing; and (iii) mitigating adverse impacts of by-catch on biodiversity. This project has 4 components for delivery as follows: 1. Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in Accordance with an Ecosystem Approach; 2. Strengthening and Harmonizing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU); 3. Reducing ecosystem impacts of tuna fishing; 4: Information and Best Practices Dissemination, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

3. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD: **Achieving environmental sustainability while addressing climate change and ensuring more effective environmental protection and conservation of natural resources.**
Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): **2.5. Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation** **1.3. Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste**
Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: IW-2
Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: 2.1 : 2.2; 2.3; (see Table 2 and 3)
Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: 2.1 ; 2.2; 2.3; (see Table 3 and 3)

Project Strategy				Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Delivery	**Outcome**	**Baseline**	**Output**			
Project Objective: The development of a sustainable mechanism for the joint management of a shared extended continental shelf area, namely the Mascarene Plateau Region, as shared by formal agreement between Seychelles and Mauritius. The long-term benefits of this to the countries will be sustainable resource use alongside economic development. The long-term benefits to GEF and globally will be a pilot/demonstration of such a management strategy which can then be replicated and transferred to other extended	A Demonstration of a Joint Management Approach for Extended Continental Shelves that can be replicated and transferred to similar areas globally as part of an ecosystem approach to 'blue economy' management of sovereign resources	This recently approved continental shelf extension falls within the jurisdiction of two countries (Mauritius and Seychelles). The Joint Management Area so created has no management strategy as yet. This will be the first example of the development of a management strategy for an extended continental shelf (ECS) area to be jointly managed in this manner. The ECS management has its complications in view of the seabed and subsoil being sovereign jurisdiction, while the superjacent water column above is considered to be a 'high seas' commons.	Detailed Marine Spatial Planning Exercise completed and accepted Joint Management Strategy adopted based on a sustainable Blue/Ocean Economy approach Stakeholder input and engagement in Management Strategy process Data storage and analysis as a management support facility Comprehensive and sustainable monitoring programme to support the management strategy and mechanism Mechanism adopted for delivery of data analysis and information captured into adaptive management processes and decisions	MSP process fully documented and results used by JMC as basis for a Management Strategy JM Strategy formally adopted by both countries Stakeholder engagement in the management process State-of-the-art Data Storage and Analysis facility in place and functional as well as sustainable Long-term monitoring programme for the JM Area adopted with specific indicators identified Weight-of-Evidence and Trends Analysis processes adopted	MSP documents/options available for review Joint Management Strategy formal signed and adopted and available within public domain Management Strategy allows for stakeholder inputs to management decisions Data Storage System functional and data being analysed and processed to feed into WoE and Trends Analysis (See below) Long-term monitoring data and indicator information being used as part of the management process and feeding into Woe and Trends Analysis (see below) WoE and Trends Analysis actively being used by a peer-review group and resulting briefing documents and management guidelines being distributed and acted on	The main risk and assumption here is that the two countries agree on a joint vision for the management strategy and have the same interests at heart in developing such a management mechanism for this jointly-shared area Both countries have signed a formal agreement to jointly share not only the management process and activities but also the resources themselves and any financial benefits for same.

Project Strategy				Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Delivery	**Outcome**	**Baseline**	**Output**			
continental shelf areas around the world.						
Component 1: Building Technical and Management Capacity in support of Marine Spatial Planning and effective management of the Joint Management Area	**Outcome 1.1** Capacity is significantly strengthened and expanded to undertake and sustain all aspects of an effective Marine Spatial Planning Process	Very limited capacity or understanding of the process or the needs for marine spatial planning	Address priority areas for capacity development and training in support of Marine Spatial Planning, to include the following outputs by activity: Develop required skills and appropriate tools for marine spatial planning, By assessment against existing skill-sets and capacity, develop a list of prioritised requirements (training, expansion of skills, mentoring, hardware and software, other appropriate support needs) Deliver required capacity development through a prioritised work programme and road-map Appropriate partnerships Identified and negotiated for more effective capacity development and training MSP tools and mechanisms workshops delivered through training exercises and workshops based on the work programme and road-map developed Required software and hardware sourced and acquired in support of the MSP process Assess value and sustainability of training and abilities to use support equipment	MSP process documented and seen to be used in support of a management strategy Metadatabase and data storage in place (as per Component Appropriate software acquired for manipulating geospatial data (such as Ecopath, Ecosim and Ecospace, Satellite data and software) Training courses and workshops completed. Attendances confirmed at existing training exercises elsewhere in region or internationally Mentor programmes in place for skill development Procurement completed for appropriate software and hardware	MSP documents available as public access documentation Data storage systems up and running State of the art software installed and clear capacity for effective use demonstrated Documentation of students and their success rates on training and workshops Long-term Mentoring in place and documented Proof of procurement of software and hardware and ability of appropriate people and institutions to run it	Appropriate persons are sent for training Appropriate mentors can be identified Appropriate software and hardware are acquired Strict criteria to be adopted for approval of training along with follow-up reporting Mentors will be selected by a peer-review group based on CVs and references Appropriate technical advisory group will be established for selection of software and hardware with clear terms of reference relating to reliability and user-friendly nature.
	Outcome 1.2 Capacity is significantly strengthened and expanded to ensure sustainable management of the Joint Management Area of the Mascarene Plateau Region	No current capacity specifically allocated to a Joint Management process	Address priority areas for capacity development and training in management, surveillance, compliance enforcement and any related management activities, specifically: Requisite training, awareness and improved skills identified and assessment completed of existing capacity. Management capacity improvements through training and other mechanisms fulfilled through agreed road-map and work programme Management awareness and briefing exercises, appropriate training exercises and workshops all delivered Particular emphasis given to monitoring,	Formally approved work-plan and road map for training and general capacity development followed and completed by end of project Detailed awareness and briefings delivered and response recorded Improved MCS procedures and activities Training work programmes updated by end of project	Work-plan / Road-map documented and specific deliverables reported on Briefing documents available Awareness materials available Evidence of improved MCS procedures being active in JMA Updated work programme available for action by end of project	Appropriate people available for training Briefings and awareness will target appropriate persons Both countries have expressed an interest in more training, especially related to this new management paradigm Briefings have been requested at the senior level in

Project Strategy				Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Delivery	**Outcome**	**Baseline**	**Output**			
			control and surveillance as management tools Training and improved awareness mechanisms assessed for sustainability and assessment exercise used as feedback to refine management awareness and briefing processes.			relation to trends and changes in ecosystem welfare as well as those related to blue / ocean economy
Component 2 Development of a data and information system along with a programme of data capture and gap-filling as a foundation for an adaptive management strategy	**Outcome 2.1** Existing Data and Information for the JM Area identified, captured and stored in support of the Marine Spatial Planning process and as a mechanism for measuring changes as a part of a process of Adaptive Management	Very little data available on this area of the oceans. Some data collected on one cruise during ASCLME shows the area to be unique and with a number of records and new species. There are also data out there collected by other countries which have not been made available to Mauritius or Seychelles and which need repatriating	Existing Data and Information for the JM Area identified, captured and stored in support of the Marine Spatial Planning process and as a mechanism for measuring changes as a part of a process of Adaptive Management All data properly inventoried and sorted for access by the MSP process and for management use (both existing in-country data as well as an externally-held data that can be repatriated) Comprehensive metadatabase in place with full inventory of data and information pertinent to the Joint Management Area Repatriation of as much data as possible that exists outside of the countries State-of-the-art sustainable data storage and access system in place to support the MPS process and JMA management needs	Data storage system up and running Comprehensive catalogue of data both at metadatabase level and at specific level Repatriated data in the storage system and available for use	Physical presence of a data storage and access system associate with JMC and its designated authority Evidence of repatriated data on the system System being actively used to support Joint Management process and to identify changes and trends for adaptive management action	Risk that no suitable trained personnel available to operate the data storage and retrieval system Absence of appropriate software and hardware to effectively analyse the data Appropriate training to be provided under previous component Appropriate supportive software and hardware to be identified and procured under previous component
	Outcome 2.2 Gaps in priority data and information filled through a data capture process and a long-term monitoring programme established with direct links into the management process	Only a limited amount of data is available for this region. Consequently there are many gaps in the necessary data that is requisite for an effective management plan	Priority data gaps identified and filled through an agreed work-plan and programme of data capture. This will include: Identifying priority data gaps to be filled Complete an agreed work programme of gap-filling through acquisition of external data, use of remote sensing information, field data capture, etc. All information fed into appropriate in-country data handling and analysis mechanisms A long-term programme of monitoring of indicators of effective management of the Area adopted by the JMA/JMC Develop a long-term sustainable	Work-plan and data capture road-map formally adopted by JMC and designated authority Gap-filling in-field data capture exercises confirmed through reports from ship's cruises Capture of data from other sources (i.e. remote sensing) confirmed through assessment reports Long-term indicators of change for monitoring agreed and adopted Active monitoring programme feeding into the adaptive	Minutes and hard copies of work-plan and road-map Ship's and Chief Scientist's reports Confirmation of data in Data Storage System Minuted agreements on Indicators for use in management process Indicator measurements feeding into data storage and analysis mechanisms Monitoring reports feeding into the overall management process	If there is insufficient capacity or funding to support both further baseline data capture (for this vast and unknown region) and on-going monitoring then there will be inadequate underpinning of any adaptive management process. Inability to identify and measure and changes would result in an absence of information for

Project Strategy				Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Delivery	**Outcome**	**Baseline**	**Output**			
			monitoring programme which prioritises indicators for monitoring Equipment needs for seabed and water column monitoring to support a JMA management process prioritised and a procurement plan agreed Long-term partnerships agreed (e.g. with private sector – through SOSI) for monitoring the Plateau region through in-field monitoring and use of remote sensors	management process as part of the overall management strategy Necessary priority 'baseline' monitoring equipment procured Partnerships established for monitoring and equipmen provision/maintenance	Equipment physically deployed and information being captured into overall data management system/process Partnership agreements signed and active	decision-making Data capture form indicator monitoring must be fed into the decision-making process effectively for any management strategy to be successful in adapting to changing conditions.
Component 3 Adoption and implementation of a Marine Spatial Planning approach with the objective of improving and implementing effective decision-making for activities within the Joint Management Area	**Outcome 3.1** Development of a Marine Spatial Planning mechanism under the direction of the Joint Management Commission and through the Joint Management Authority	There are some activities in both countries related to marine spatial planning, but none of them address this specific area or are aiming to provide the foundation for an overall Management Strategy	Management process for MSP and associated bodies all defined along with the overall Goals and Objectives of the MSP exercise Comprehensive stakeholder engagement process completed as part of the Marine Spatial Planning exercise Blue/Ocean Economic considerations and requirements and partnerships taken into account as part of the MSP Options for administrative mechanisms identified Funding sources for sustainable support of the various options negotiated and confirmed Options for comprehensive, cross-sectoral stakeholder engagement in the management (and monitoring) process identified Agreed Management Strategy adopted based on the outcomes of the Marine Spatial planning exercise Management Strategy includes a the countries' visions for a Blue/Ocean Economy Stakeholder review and support for the draft Management Strategy Final adoption of a 5-year JMA Management Strategy by JMC and Governments	Defining documentation Stakeholder workshops and direct involvement in MSP exercise Blue/Ocean economic considerations clearly flagged and discussed during MSP process and integrated into the overall management strategy Review of administrative options and selection by the JMC Review of stakeholder engagement options and selection by the JMC Final Management Strategy adopted based on MSP process, with due reference to blue/ocean economy and having gone through final stakeholder review	Minutes of a steering/working group Report/recommendations to JMC Minutes from stakeholder and MSP meetings Blue/Ocean Economic concerns covered in final Management Strategy JMC minutes and reports identify pros and cons of various administrative options and reach a decision JMC minutes and reports identify pros and cons of various stakeholder engagement options and reach a decision Final Management Strategy document signed by appropriate high-level government representatives/leaders	Sensitivities of widespread stakeholder review and involvement in what is a Government-endorsed Management Strategy Possible delays resulting from changes in government
	Outcome 3.2 Implementation and Sustainability of a Joint Management Strategy based on the Marine Spatial Planning	No existing Joint Management Strategy as yet	Adoption of an Implementation road-map which includes indicators to evaluate progress Appropriate administrative mechanisms and reporting chains in place and fully functional	Evaluation body formally adopted by JMC Evaluation process formal in place for Management Strategy	Evaluation document formally presented to and discussed by JMC and conclusions minuted	Appropriate incentives within management and policy levels to act on guidance and briefings as part of

Project Strategy				Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Delivery	**Outcome**	**Baseline**	**Output**			
	exercise		Monitoring, control and surveillance bodies in place and full functional as part of JMA management process Fully-representative 'Special Review Board' in place, functional and reporting to the JMC to evaluate progress and delivery of the management process Feedback from Special Review Board and JMC to technical level for prioritisation of actions Ministerial level Briefs delivered regularly for senior policy makers and heads of state.	Special Review Board or similar body agreed by JMC and functioning JMA and designated authority provide formal feedback to technical level within Management process to advise on amendments and priorities Management guidelines and policy level briefs regularly developed and circulated	Reports to JMC from Special Review Board or similar body as part of the Management Strategy Evaluation process Feedback documents from JMC to technical levels (minuted) Hard copies of briefing Document and Management Guidelines available	an adaptive management approach
Component 4 Monitoring, Evaluation, Adaptive feedback and Sustainability	**Outcome 4.1** Progressive Assessment and Review of Project Activities, Delivery and Sustainability	Absence of current management approach means there is no existing sustainability related to project activities	Inception Meeting and Adaptive Management Review of Project Road-Map and Work-plan Mid-Project Review of On-going Delivery, Challenges, Constraints and Proposed Resolutions Final Review of Delivery, Best Lessons and Further Activities required at end of Project Annual Project Implementation Review	Road-map and Budget adopted by PSC (with appropriate amendments as required) Written assessment of project delivery etc. at Mid-term with recommendations for remainder of Project Written assessment of project delivery, lessons and practices (for replication) at close of Project Detailed Implementation Review delivered to UNDP	Minutes from Inception Meeting Formal Report from Independent MTE Minutes from PSC adopting MTE and its recommendations and adopting these into a new Work-Plan and Budget Formal Report from Independent Terminal Evaluation Annual PIRSs delivered to UNDP	Independent Evaluators are fully briefed and are sufficiently experienced to do their job effectively PSC agrees with findings of MTE Sufficient budget available in second half of Project to address the findings of the MTE by way of activities

N.B See further discussion on 'Risks' Under Annex 4 – The UNDP Risk Log

4. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN[5]

Award ID:	00087614	Project ID(s):	00094557
Award Title:	Mauritius and Seychelles Joint Management Area Demonstration		
Business Unit:	MUS10		
Project Title:	Demonstrating Innovative Ocean Governance Mechanisms and Delivering Best Practices and Lessons for Extended Continental Shelf Management within the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems (Short title: SAPPHIRE JMA demonstration)		
PIMS no.	5262		
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Government of Mauritius – Prime Minister's Office		

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
OUTCOME 1 (COMPONENT 1 as per the results framework): Building Technical and Management Capacity in support of Marine Spatial Planning and effective management of the Joint Management Area	**Govt of Mauritius**	**62000**	**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants	$35,600	$61,200	$53,400	$17,800	$168,000	1
				71600	Travel	$22,600	$45,200	$33,900	$11,300	$113,000	2
				72100	Contractual services	$29,360	$58,720	$44,040	$14,680	$146,800	3
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	$6,000	$10,560	$9,920	$5,640	$32,120	4
				72500	Supplies	$10,360	$20,720	$15,540	$5,180	$51,800	5
				72800	Information and Technical Equipment	$8,680	$17,360	$13,020	$4,340	$43,400	6
				74200	Audio Visual and Printing	$3,260	$6,520	$4,890	$1,630	$16,300	7
				74500	Miscellaneous	$2,328	$4,656	$3,492	$1,164	$11,640	8
					sub-total GEF	**$118,188**	**$224,936**	**$178,202**	**$61,734**	**$583,060**	

[5] The entire budget indicated here (both GEF fund and co-financing) is part of the budget allocated to Comp 4 (more precisely, to Sub-Component 4.2 A) indicated in the GEF CEO Endorsement Request as well as in the UNDP SAPPHIRE project document. The budget allocated to Component 4 ($3,749,391 from GEF) is split into two project documents: $$2,210,391 allocated to Sub-Component 4.2 A is governed by this JMA project document, while the remaining $1,539,000 allocated to all other activities under Component 4 is governed by the SAPPHIRE project document.

OUTCOME 2 (COMPONENT 2 as per the results framework): Development of a data and information system along with a programme of data capture and gap-filling as a foundation for an adaptive management strategy	**Govt of Mauritius**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	$9,100	$18,200	$13,650	$4,550	$45,500	9
				71300	Local Consultants	$33,800	$65,380	$50,700	$16,900	$166,780	10
				71600	Travel	$20,300	$40,600	$30,450	$10,150	$101,500	11
				72100	Contractual services	$81,600	$153,200	$122,400	$40,800	$398,000	12
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	$4,480	$8,960	$6,720	$2,240	$22,400	13
				72500	Supplies	$6,820	$13,640	$10,230	$3,410	$34,100	14
				72800	Information and Technical Equipment	$6,640	$13,280	$9,960	$3,320	$33,200	15
				74200	Audio Visual and Printing	$2,460	$4,920	$3,690	$1,230	$12,300	16
				74500	Miscellaneous	$921	$1,842	$1,382	$461	$4,606	17
					sub-total GEF	**$166,121**	**$320,022**	**$249,182**	**$83,061**	**$818,386**	
OUTCOME 3 (COMPONENT 3 as per the results framework): Adoption and implementation of a Marine Spatial Planning approach with the objective of improving and implementing effective decision-making for activities within the Joint Management Area	**Govt of Mauritius**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	$7,000	$14,000	$10,500	$3,500	$35,000	18
				71300	Local Consultants	$27,600	$55,200	$41,400	$13,800	$138,000	19
				71600	Travel	$24,800	$49,600	$37,200	$12,400	$124,000	20
				72100	Contractual services	$36,240	$72,480	$54,360	$18,120	$181,200	21
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	$2,000	$8,000	$6,000	$2,000	$18,000	22
				72500	Supplies	$4,040	$8,080	$6,060	$2,020	$20,200	23
				72800	Information and Technical Equipment	$4,080	$8,160	$6,120	$2,040	$20,400	24
				74200	Audio Visual and Printing	$9,220	$18,440	$13,830	$4,610	$46,100	25
				74500	Miscellaneous	$740	$1,479	$1,109	$370	$3,698	26
					sub-total GEF	**$115,720**	**$235,439**	**$176,579**	**$58,860**	**$586,598**	

OUTCOME 4 (COMPONENT 4 as per the results framework): Monitoring, Evaluation, Adaptive Feedback and Sustainability	**Govt of Mauritius**	**62000**	**GEF**	71600	Travel	$7,600	$15,200	$11,400	$3,800	$38,000	27
				72100	Contractual services	$13,000	$22,000	$16,500	$5,500	$57,000	28
				72500	Supplies	$200	$400	$300	$100	$1,000	29
				74200	Audio Visual and Printing	$400	$800	$600	$200	$2,000	30
				74500	Miscellaneous	$800	$1,600	$1,200	$400	$4,000	31
					sub-total GEF	**$22,000**	**$40,000**	**$30,000**	**$10,000**	**$102,000**	
OUTCOME 5 (COMPONENT 5 as per the results framework): Capacity Development for Effective SAP Implementation and associated management approaches	**Govt of Mauritius**	**62000**	**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants	$2,000	$2,500	$2,000	$2,035	$8,535	32
				72100	Contractual services	$2,520	$3,000	$2,500	$1,292	$9,312	33
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	$1,000	$3,000	$1,000	$1,000	$6,000	34
				74500	Miscellaneous	$1,300	$2,600	$1,950	$650	$6,500	35
				74598	Direct Project Costs	$15,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$90,000	36
					sub-total GEF	**$21,820**	**$36,100**	**$32,450**	**$29,977**	**$120,347**	
					Project Total GEF	**$443,849**	**$856,498**	**$666,413**	**$243,631**	**$2,210,391**	

Budget Notes:

NOTE	BUDGET ALLOCATIONS	ATLAS	DESCRIPTION
Component 1: Building Technical and Management Capacity in support of Marine Spatial Planning and effective management of the Joint Management Area			
1	Skill gaps and tools assessment for effective MSP by local consultants: Software needs and physical data needs experts: delivery of specific training and workshops (3 local experts at approximately $15,000 p.a.)	71300	Local Consultants
2	Attendance of country participants and management workshops and MCS workshops for ECS/JMA: Partnership Symposium (28,250 p.a.)	71600	Travel
3	Contracting for hosting of Donor Conference, Partner Symposium. Workshops, Training Courses, Management Workshops ($36,700 p.a.)	72100	Contractual Services (Companies)
4	To support data base, data analysis and data storage centre; Workshop support; Monitoring Control and Surveillance support equipment ($6,600 p.a.)	72200	Equipment and Furniture
5	Software and Hardware support for MSP process and database ($12,950 p.a.)	72500	Supplies
6	Satellite imagery and repatriation of information relating to Mascarene area. Additional Monitoring equipment ($10,850 p.a.)	72800	Information and Technical Equipment
7	Publishing of Briefings and reports and any translation; Audio-visual related to satellite imagery (approx.	74200	Audio Visual and Printing

	$4,000 p.a.)		
8	Miscellaneous support to joint Management Committee and gaps analysis ($2,910 P.A)	74500	Miscellaneous
Component 2: Development of a data and information system along with a programme of data capture and gap-filling as a foundation for an adaptive management strategy			
9	$20,000 for data storage specialist to create state-of-the-art system for MPS and JMA needs. $15,000 for Indicator and Monitoring expert; Advice to JMA on reporting mechanisms and Science-to Governance ($10,500)	71200	International Consultants
10	Local Consultant to undertake full inventory and develop Metadatabase ($28,000); Identification and planning to fill data Gaps ($23,000); Expert Data Manager ($15,000); Equipment Specialists (28,000); Peer Reviewers for Dynamic Management Approach ($16,000 @ $4,000 per annum): Additional $14,750 p.a. for thematic experts	71300	Local Consultants
11	Attendance, DSA and Flights for 'gaps analysis' scientists (to and from ship survey); Travel for Industry liaison: Travel of countries and partners to partnership meetings and Donor Conferences ($25,375 p.a.)	71600	Travel
12	Contract Ships Time at two trips at $145,000 = $290,000. Local Consultant to support Industry Partnership ($40,000); other Local Support Consultants - geology, biodiversity, oceanographic ($18,750 p.a.).	72100	Contractual Services (Companies)
13	Equipment and furniture for Marine Spatial Planning Centre ($5,600 p.a.)	72200	Equipment and Furniture
14	Supplies for shipboard studies and work at $16,000 for two cruises. Other scientific supplies ($4,525 p.a.)	72500	Supplies
15	Technical support to Marine Spatial planning and training equipment ($8,300 p.a.)	72800	Information and Technical Equipment
15	Audio-Visual support to Marine Spatial Planning ($4,000 p.a. plus $300 incidentals)	74200	Audio Visual and Printing
17	Miscellaneous support to building technical capacity for MSP (Approx. $1,150 p.a.)	74500	Miscellaneous
Component 3: Adoption and implementation of a Marine Spatial Planning approach with the objective of improving and implementing effective decision-making for activities within the Joint Management Area			
18	International Blue Economy / Ocean Economy Advisor ($35,000 p.a.)	71200	International Consultants
19	Two Local Consultants to work on Blue Economy ($30,000 each = $60,000); Independent Review Consultants for Special Review Board ($14,000 each x 2 = $28,000). Local Consultants on Joint Management Strategy finalisation (2 x $25,000 = $50,000)	71300	Local Consultants
20	Travel for various consultants between countries and to international meetings: JM Board travel to meetings ($31,000 p.a.)	71600	Travel
21	Stakeholder review meetings (venue hire): Review Board Meetings; Partner and Donor Conference; Joint Conference on Blue Ocean Economy; Formal adoption Ceremony for 5 year JMA Management Strategy ($45,300 p.a.)	72100	Contractual Services (Companies)
22	MCS office at JM Authority $1,000	72200	Equipment and Furniture
23	General Supplies to support Stakeholder review meetings (venue hire): Review Board Meetings; Partner and Donor Conference; Joint Conference on Blue Ocean Economy; etc. ($5,050 p.a.)	72500	Supplies
24	IT and technical equipment to support Adoption and implementation of a Marine Spatial Planning approach with the objective of improving and implementing effective decision-making ($5,100 p.a.)	72800	Information and Technical Equipment
25	Audio-Visual and Translation costs for Joint Management Authority ($11,525 p.a.)	74200	Audio Visual and Printing

26	Miscellaneous support costs for 4 years ($924 p.a.)	74500	Miscellaneous
Component 4: Monitoring, Evaluation, Adaptive Feedback and Sustainability			
27	Travel costs to support Inception workshop plus tow Evaluation trips and UNDP auditing of project ($9,500 p.a.)	71600	Travel
28	Consultancy services for Mid Term and terminal Evaluation at $27,500 each	72100	Contractual Services (Companies)
29	General monitoring supplies $1,000	72500	Supplies
30	Printing and Translation costs for Inception $2,000	74200	Audio Visual and Printing
31	Miscellaneous project monitoring costs ($1,000 p.a.)	74500	Miscellaneous
Component 5 Capacity Development for Effective SAP Implementation and associated management approaches			
32	Local Staff to support JMA Project administration	71300	Local Consultants
33	Project Management and Administrative time	72100	Contractual Services (Companies)
34	Equipment and Furniture to support Administrative offices	72200	Equipment and Furniture
35	Miscellaneous support costs to Administrative Offices	74500	Miscellaneous
36	Direct Project Costs (management costs that UNDP CO charges to manage procurements and contracts)	74598	Direct Project Costs

Summary of Funds: [6]

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	**Total**
GEF	$443,849	$856,498	$666,413	$243,631	2,210,391
Governments (JMC)	3,120,000	6,240,000	4,680,000	1,560,000	15,600,000
UNDP	5,760	11,520	8,640	2,880	28,800
TOTAL	**3,567,839**	**7,135,756**	**5,351,756**	**1,783,920**	**17,839,191**

[6] *Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc...*

5. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP will be the GEF Implementing Agency for GEF for this Project, with UNDP Country Office responsible for Mauritius and Seychelles as the Principal Project Resident Representative. Following the recommendation from GEF Secretariat and taking into account its relevant mandates in the Western Indian Ocean region, Nairobi Convention will be the GEF Executing Agency (UNDP Implementing Partner) for the Project, except for the Deliverable 4.2.1 (Demonstrating Innovative Ocean Governance Mechanisms and Delivering Best Practices and Lessons for Extended Continental Shelf Management within the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems) under Outcome 4.2 (Demonstrating innovative management options within specific marine space within the WIO LME).

Project Coordination Unit for the SAPPHIRE project will be hosted by the Government of Seychelles. The Project Coordinator and one full-time Technical Specialist will be supported by locally recruited support staff. In addition, a Finance Officer and a Procurement Officer will be based at the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, jointly financed by the UNDP-GEF SAPPHIRE project and the UNEP-GEF WIOSAP project, to strengthen institutional capacity of the Convention Secretariat and ensure efficient delivery of the two projects. Further, a technical staff who will support the Nairobi Convention to effectively coordinate the implementation of two SAPs is also envisioned to be placed at the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, also to be jointly financed by the two projects[7]. All these posts financed by the project will be (jointly where appropriate) by the Project Coordinator.

The sustainable coordination and monitoring process for overall, long-term SAP implementation will be agreed by the WIO countries in close consultation with the relevant regional institutions such as NBO Convention and SWIOFC. The purpose of SAPPHIRE as a Project is not to set up any SAP implementation coordination body as a separate entity. Rather, the function of SAPPHIRE is to provide financing for the coordination and monitoring of the overall WIO LME SAP through existing mandated bodies with the responsibility for SAP implementation. Appropriate institutional option(s) for SAP implementation monitoring and coordination will be explored during the project implementation in close coordination with the UNEP GEF WIO SAP project.

Due to the very specific management arrangements for Deliverable 4.2.1 (**Demonstrating Innovative Ocean Governance Mechanisms and Delivering Best Practices and Lessons for Extended Continental Shelf Management within the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems**), there is a separate UNDP Project Document for this specific SAP Implementation activity. This was specifically requested by the countries in view of the fact that Mauritius and Seychelles already have a Joint Management Commission that makes decisions related to their Joint Management Area and the associated Extended Continental Shelf. Given its mandates, the JMC is ideally positioned to play a role of the Steering Committee for this separate project together with UNDP. It would not be appropriate for other countries to be a part of this JMC, which is a formal body created as part of a formal Treaty between these two countries. Consequently, it has been agreed by the countries and UNDP that interventions supported by the SAPPHIRE Project concerning the JMA should 'stand-alone' in relation to daily project management and coordination and in terms of its separate 'steering committee'. This is the reason for the development of a separate sub-project document for the Deliverable 4.2.1.

[7] Joint financing of these three positions at the Nairobi Convention Secretariat by the UNDP-GEF SAPPHIRE project and the UNEP-GEF WIOSAP project was discussed and agreed during the meeting among UNDP, UNEP, and Nairobi Convention Secretariat on 10 May 2016.

JMC has decided, after having received a guidance from GEF Secretariat that they cannot request UNDP to directly implement the project, that the JMA sub-project will be implemented by the Government of Mauritius on behalf of the JMC. A small Project Management Unit, headed by the JMA Project Manager, will be established and hosted in the Government of Mauritius. The JMA Project Management Unit will provide the day-to-day management and coordination function for the JMA project activities and ensure that the JMA project will remain an integral part of the SAPPHIRE Project and the WIO LME SAP implementation activities.

As what is effectively a 'sub-component' of the overall SAPPHIRE SAP implementation project, the JMA Demonstration project will actively engage in and will work closely with and alongside the wider UNDP GEF SAPPHIRE Project and they will report and review progress jointly as per the Project Implementation Review process and will undertake a single Mid-Term Review and a single Final Evaluation with the overall SAPPHIREI project. One of the Components of the SAPPHIRE Project will be specifically addressing coordination and will therefore provide the necessary vehicle to ensure such collaboration and coordination for the JMA Demonstration project. Outcome 1.3 of the SAPPHIRE Project will deliver collaborative and cooperative mechanisms and strengthen national, regional and global partnerships and stakeholder engagement. The outputs from this outcome focus on the development of more effective collaboration and coordination of SAP implementation activities and decision-making at the regional level, and on reciprocal representation on Steering Committees, technical bodies and working groups, etc. They also provide support to facilitation of appropriate regional meetings for project collaboration and discussion, sharing of scientific results and conclusions, and regular interaction with SAP Implementation partners and facilitate decisions on long-term planning and a road-map for sustainability of SAP management.

The Project Managers from SAPPHIRE and from the JMA Project will sit on each other's Steering Committees.

5.1. Project Management Structure

For the SAPPHIRE project (executed by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat):

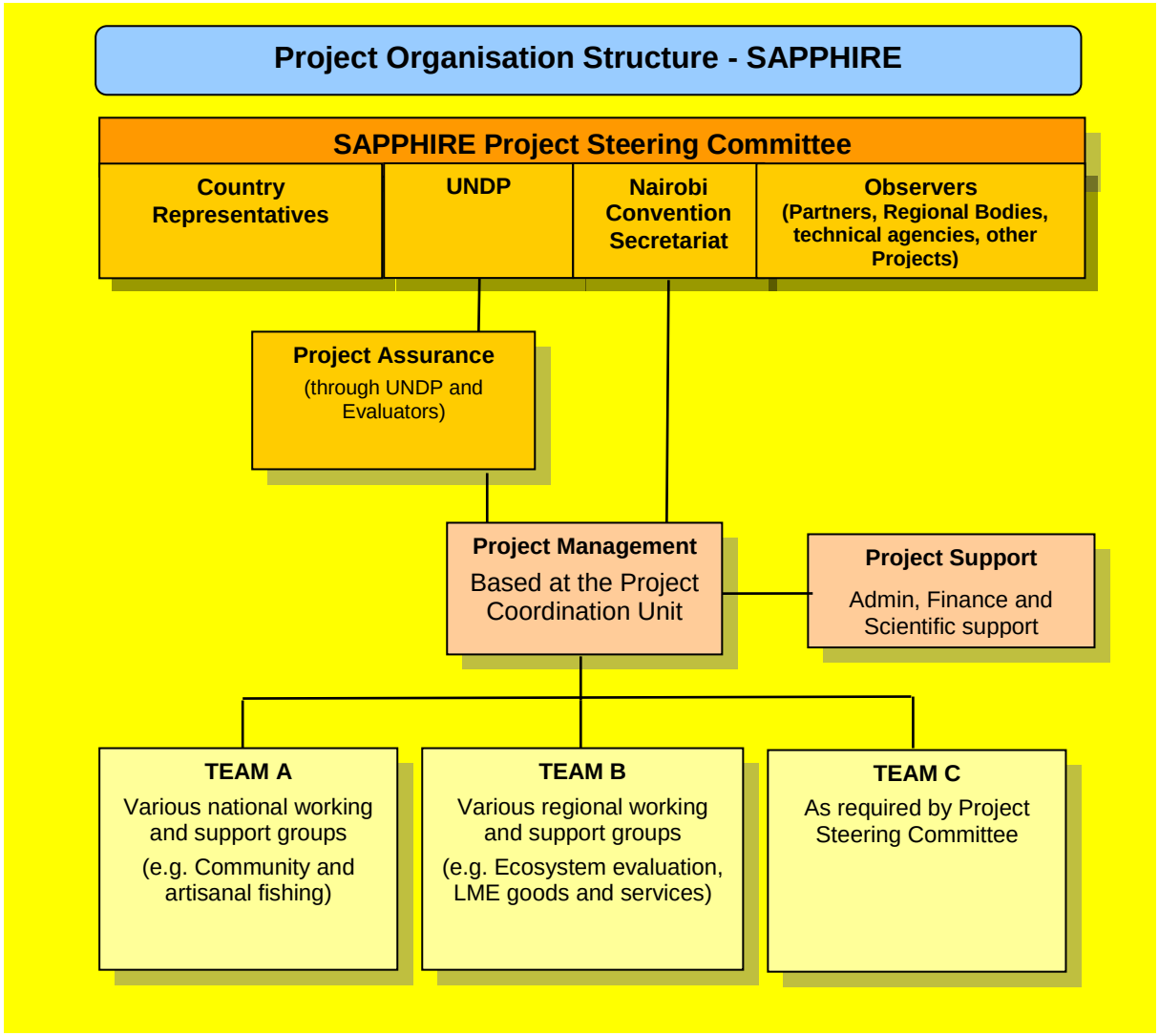

Figure 3: Project Management Structure for SAPPHIRE

Project Execution will be through the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in accordance with standard UN-compatible operational, financial guidelines and procedures. NC Secretariat will remain accountable to UNDP for the delivery of agreed outputs as per agreed project work plans, and for financial management, and ensuring cost-effectiveness. In addition to budget management and expenditures control, responsibilities will include hiring and administration of international and local personnel, procurement of goods and service, travel arrangements and other miscellaneous support as required. Some delegation of administrative and financial authority will be given to the PCU by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in order to facilitate day-to-day management and procurement decisions. These will be defined in the Procurement and Implementation Plans (see below – Project Inception Meeting).UNDP Offices may provide project execution support to the Nairobi Convention Secretariat upon requests on a cost recovery basis.

The Project implementation will be guided by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprised of the representatives of the participating countries, UNDP (as the Implementing Agency) and the Nairobi Convention Secretariat (as the Executing Agency). Other donors and partners will be added to the PSC as appropriate (see 5.2 below). The PSC, as the highest decision-making body for the project, will provide policy and strategic guidance based upon project progress assessments and related recommendations from the PCU and ensures the project-supported activities will be mainstreamed national policy dialogues as necessary. The PSC will review and approve annual project reviews and work-plans, technical documents, budgets and

financial reports. The PSC will provide general strategic and implementation guidance to the PMU. It will meet annually, and make decisions by consensus. The specific rules and procedures of the PSC will be reviewed by stakeholders at the project inception meeting and decided by the PSC at its first meeting. A quarterly work-plan will also be adopted on an annual basis at the Inception meeting and at subsequent Project Steering Committee meetings.

For the JMA demonstration project (executed by the Government of Mauritius):

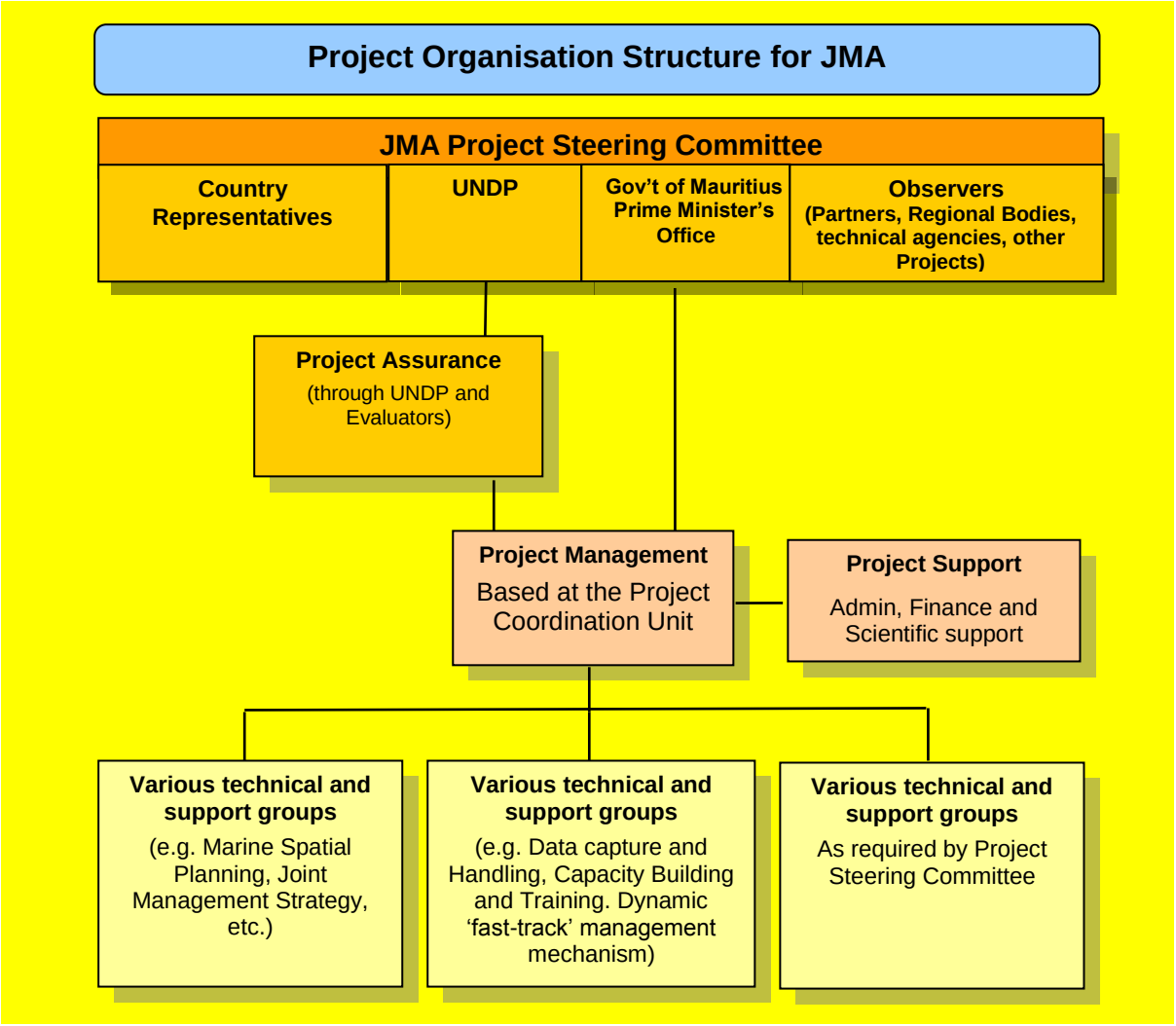

Figure 4: Project Management Structure for JMA

JMA demonstration project will be executed by the Government of Mauritius on behalf of the JMC through the Prime Minister's Office. The Government of Mauritius will be accountable to UNDP and the JMA PSC for the delivery of agreed outputs as per agreed project work plans, and for financial management, and ensuring cost-effectiveness. In addition to budget management and expenditures control, responsibilities will include hiring and administration of international and local personnel, procurement of goods and service, travel arrangements and other miscellaneous support as required. UNDP Mauritius Office may provide project execution support to the Nairobi Convention Secretariat upon requests on a cost recovery basis.

The Project implementation will be guided by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprised of the representatives of the participating countries, UNDP (as the Implementing Agency). Other donors and partners will be added to the PSC as appropriate. The PSC, as the highest decision-making body for the project, will provide policy and strategic guidance based upon

project progress assessments and related recommendations from the PCU and ensures the project-supported activities will be mainstreamed national policy dialogues as necessary. The PSC will review and approve annual project reviews and work-plans, technical documents, budgets and financial reports. The PSC will provide general strategic and implementation guidance to the PMU. It will meet annually, and make decisions by consensus. The specific rules and procedures of the PSC will be reviewed by stakeholders at the project inception meeting and decided by the PSC at its first meeting. A quarterly work-plan will also be adopted on an annual basis at the Inception meeting and at subsequent Project Steering Committee meetings.

5.2. Project Steering Committee

The SAPPHIRE Project Steering Committee would guide the activities of the SAPPHIRE Project. It would be comprised of Country representatives, GEF IA (UNDP), GEF EA (Nairobi Convention Secretariat), and other partners as appropriate. Who will represent each country will be discussed and decided at the first PSC meeting.

Intended Membership for the overall SAPPHIRE project

Permanent Members:

- Representatives of participating project countries (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, and Tanzania).
- Representatives from UNDP
- Representative from the Nairobi Convention Secretariat
- Project Manager from the Project Coordination Unit (Secretary to Steering Committee)
- Project Manager for the JMA project

Potential Members/Observers (to be confirmed by Permanent members at the 1st PSC meeting):

- South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission/SWIOFish
- FAO (in relation to ABNJ and Deep Seas issues)
- WIOMSA
- AU, NEPAD and/or relevant Regional Economic Commissions
- IOC-UNESCO
- Indian Ocean Commission
- NGOs active in the region (as agreed by Permanent Members)
- Donor agencies providing co-financing (France, Norway)
- Technical agencies (e.g. NOAA)
- Project Managers from other closely related projects
- Other Co-financing partners
- Others, on a permanent or *ad hoc* basis, as invited by the Permanent Members

Roles and Responsibilities

- Act as the highest decision making body for the project.

- Overall supervision of project and its deliverables, work-plan and budget.
- Interact with UNDP, NC Secretariat and the PCU over all policy level decisions
- Report back to the focal institutions in their representative countries or to the IGO/regional body they represent
- Advise the PCU, UNDP and NC Secretariat on all matters relating to national/regional policy related to SAP implementation
- Ensure effective implementation of the SAP as highlighted in the project document
- Advise and agreed on appropriate administrative and institutional mechanisms for long-term SAP Implementation
- Identify and agree on further sustainability measures for SAP Implementation, particularly funding for long-term support

For the JMA demonstration project, a separate PSC will be constituted. PSC for the JMA demonstration project will comprise of JMC representatives from Mauritius and Seychelles and UNDP. At what level JMC will be represented at the JMA demonstration project PSC will be determined at the first JMA PSC meeting.

Intended Membership for the JMA demonstration project

Permanent Members:

- Representatives of Mauritius and Seychelles (JMC members)
- Representatives of UNDP (UNDP Mauritius/Seychelles and UNDP-GEF)
- The JMA Demonstration Project Manager (act as a Secretariat to the PSC)
- The SAPPHIRE Project Manager

Observer Members (to be agreed by the PSC Permanent Members for each PSC meeting):

- Advisory Representatives of IGOs and Regional Bodies, to include:
- Donor agencies or industry bodies providing co-financing
- Technical agencies (e.g. NOAA) as appropriate
- Project Managers from other closely related projects
- Others, on a permanent or *ad hoc* basis, as invited by the Permanent Members

Roles and Responsibilities

- Act as the highest decision making body for the UNDP JMA project.
- Overall supervision of project and its deliverables, work-plan and budget.
- Interact with UNDP and the PCU over all policy level decisions
- Report back to the focal institutions in their representative countries (e.g. joint Management Commission) or any other they represent and ensure the project activities are fully integrated into the countries' other programmes/initiatives as appropriate.
- Advise the PCU and UNDP on all matters relating to national/regional policy related to the JMA and to SAP implementation
- Ensure that activities within the JMA align (where appropriate) with effective implementation of the SAP as highlighted in the SAPPHIRE project document and the SAP document itself
- Advise and agreed on appropriate administrative and institutional mechanisms for the JMA which also align with long-term SAP Implementation
- Identify and agree on further sustainability measures for the JMA and the JMC which further reflect SAP Implementation, particularly funding for long-term support

5.3. Project Coordination Unit

The SAPPHIRE Project Coordination Unit will be hosted by the Ministry of Environment in Seychelles and the JMA PMU will be hosted by the Government of Mauritius. The SAPPHIRE PCU and the JMA PMU will provide the day-to-day management and coordination function for their respecitve project activities. The proposed staff complement to run the project is presented below:

Dedicated Project Staff based in Seychelles

- Project Coordinator
- Technical Officer
- Communications Specialist (bilingual)
- Finance Assistant
- Administrative Assistant (bilingual)
- IT Technician and Website Manager
- Driver

Dedicated Project Staff, based in Mauritius for the JMA demonstration project

- JMA Project Manager
- Operations and Administrative Assistant
- Finance and Adminstrative Assistant

Staff based in Nairobi Convention Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya, jointly financed with the UNEP-GEF WIOSAP project

- Finance Officer
- Procurement Officer
- SAP coordination support officer (This may not be a full-time post.)

Roles and Responsibilities

- The day-to-day delivery of the Ecosystem Monitoring Programme
- The day-to-day delivery of the Capacity Building Programme
- Reporting to the SAP Regional Steering Committee on overall SAP Progress and SAP activity monitoring and evaluation
- Data and Information Handling and Sharing
- Assisting in the development of Briefing and Media documents
- Disseminate regular programme reporting documents and newsletters
- Assisting both the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel and the SAP Regional Steering Committee in identifying funding opportunities for SAP activities and gaps and accessing those funds where possible
- Liaising with other LME-related projects in the region and bringing them into the Alliance for the SAP
- Providing a logistical service for all SAP groups in terms of travel arrangements and meetings
- Responding to ‘calls for action’ from both the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel and the SAP Regional Steering Committee
- Ensuring effective coordination between Alliance members
- Have responsibility for Day-to-Day financial and administrative matters and report back to the STAP and the SAP Regional Steering Committee on such matters

N.B. Other staff will be hired through consultancy arrangements, as necessary.

5.4. Interactions with SAPPHIRE and other Primary Initiatives in the Region

The UNDP GEF Sapphire Project aims to build on the previous work completed under the UNDP GEF Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME) Project in close collaboration with a number of partners, specifically to implement the Strategic Action Programme. The ASCLME Project delivered the intended regional TDA and a SAP for the western Indian Ocean LMEs as well as individual Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analyses (MEDAs) for each participating country. The ASCLME Project also created the Western Indian Ocean Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance (WIOSEA). The SAPPHIRE Project aims to support and assist the appropriate and formally mandated government institutions and intergovernmental bodies in the region to implement activities to deliver the SAP and to ensure sustainability of efforts and actions toward long-term management of activities within the LMEs as well as the sustainability of associated institutional arrangements and partnerships. The system boundary for the western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystem Strategic Action Programme include Mauritius, Seychelles and their Joint Management Area. It is also recognized that high seas areas beyond national jurisdiction are part of the overall LME management strategic approach. The management mechanisms developed by this JMA Demonstration project will provide valuable lessons and practices for the overall western Indian Ocean LME management approach. Equally, the JMA Demonstration project can expect to benefit from some of the larger scale activities and exercises which it can partner in under the SAPPHIRE project (e.g. marine spatial planning, indicator development and monitoring, etc.).

One of the Components of the SAPPHIRE project will be specifically addressing coordination and will therefore provide the necessary vehicle to ensure such collaboration and coordination with the JMA Demonstration project.

As a sub-component of the overall SAPPHIRE SAP implementation project, this JMA Demonstration project will work closely with and alongside the wider UNDP GEF SAPPHIRE Project and they will report and review progress jointly as per the Project Implementation Review process and will undertake a single Mid-Term and a single Final Evaluation. One of the Components of the SAPPHIRE Project will be specifically addressing coordination and will therefore provide the necessary vehicle to ensure such collaboration and coordination for the JMA Demonstration project. Outcome 1.3 of the SAPPHIRE Project will deliver collaborative and cooperative mechanisms and strengthen national, regional and global partnerships and stakeholder engagement. The outputs from this outcome focus on the development of more effective collaboration and coordination of SAP implementation activities and decision-making at the regional level, and on reciprocal representation on Steering Committees, technical bodies and working groups, etc. They also provide support to facilitation of appropriate regional meetings for project collaboration and discussion, sharing of scientific results and conclusions, and regular interaction with SAP Implementation partners and facilitate decisions on long-term planning and a road-map for sustainability of SAP management.

The Project Managers from SAPPHIRE and from the JMA Project will sit on each other's Steering Committees.

5.5. Project Inception Meeting

It is recognised that a Project Document is usually a "work in progress" and that time may elapse between its drafting and eventual implementation. As such, it is vital to have an Inception Meeting which reviews the activities, budgets and arrangements noted into the Project Document to ensure they are still appropriate and will adequately address the original needs as expressed by the participating countries and as agree with UNDP and GEF. A Project Inception Meeting and Workshop will be held at the beginning of the Project to fulfil this function. Where possible, this Inception Meeting will be held alongside the Inception Meeting for the SAPPHIRE.

A key activity at the Project Inception Workshop will be the adoption of a relatively simple road-map and work programme for the Project, specifically for the first 12 months and to allocate a budget to this.

Some of the primary objectives of this Inception Meeting will be:

- To review and adopt an initial 12-month Work-plan and associated budget
- Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool, finalize the first annual work plan and budget. Confirm the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks
- Approve any Terms of Reference associated with the project
- Confirm the roles, functions, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP, Government of Mauritius, and the PCU staff and project team (including any conflict resolution mechanisms)
- Provide a detailed overview of, and agree on, the reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements and responsibilities
- Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- Plan and schedule Project Steering Committee meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned.

6. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities. The M&E budget is provided in the table below. These activities and associated budget will form the basis of and support to **Component 4** (above) – Monitoring, Evaluation, Adaptive Feedback and Sustainability.

Project start:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of the PCU/PMU establishment with those bodies and individuals which have assigned roles in the project organisation structure. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. It is anticipated that the Inception Workshop will also be the *de facto* first meeting of the Project Steering Committee.

The Inception Workshop will address a number of key issues including:

a) Assisting all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and PCU staff *vis à vis* the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms.
b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool, finalise the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations
e) Plan and schedule relevant meetings, particularly those of the Project Steering Committee. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures will be clarified and respective meetings and reporting requirements planned. The second Steering Committee meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

The Inception Workshop Report is a key reference document for the Project and will be prepared and shared with participants to clarify and formalise various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Managment Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Based on the information recorded in ATLAS, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Where appropriate and pertinent, other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc.The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

- Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- Annual Work Programme and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS Quarterly Performance Review
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

- Annual Progress-Chasing Consultancy
  The SAPPHIRE project might make a provision of an independent consultant with experience in International Waters projects, who will be engaged to provide an independent 3rd party view-point and facilitate the collation of project information into both internal progress-chasing reports and annual inputs into the UNDP APR/PIR and GEF IW Tracking Tools. This provision was made by the ASCLME project and considered as a good practice for a regional project of this scale. The consultant is expected to liaise with the Project Director, IA and EA, key project staff members and other stakeholders as necessary. This will be an internal 'evaluation' process to ensure the Project is following its Results Framework requirements and deliverables on an annual basis (i.e. it does not replace the requisite mid-term and final independent evaluations). If such consultant is hired, the JMA demonstration project will be included in the scope of his/her review as an integral part of the overall SAPPHIRE project.

Mid-term of project cycle:

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Review (MTR) at the mid-point of project implementation, between the 2nd and 3rd PIR reporting. The Mid-Term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organisation, terms of reference and final timing of the mid-term review will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term Review will be prepared by the UNDP (GEF IA). The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems.

The GEF IW Tracking Tools will also be completed prior to the mid-term review.

End of Project:

An independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will take place three months prior to the final Project Steering Committee meeting for SAPPHIRE and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP (GEF IA). The Terminal Evaluation for the JMA project will be conducted as part of the Terminal Evaluation for the overall SAPPHIRE project as the JMA project being the integral part of the SAPPHIRE project.

The Terminal Evaluation (TE) should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months of the JMA demonstration project, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarise the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The Project Terminal Report will be one important imput for the Terminal Evaluation exercise.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

The project will identify and participate in as relevant and appropriate, scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus. In particular, the Project will participate within the GEF IW:LEARN network, the GEF Global Project on *'Strengthening Global Governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their coasts through enhanced sharing and application of LME/ICM/MPA knowledge and information tools'* and other appropriate regional and global initiatives in an effort to network between International Waters projects both regionally and globally, sharing lessons learned, and developing and deploying innovative ocean governance tools and methods. Other relevant networks will be harnessed where appropriate. At least 1% of the total GEF project budget will be dedicated to IW:LEARN-related activities.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at: http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf

Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

6.1 M&E workplan and budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US$ *Excluding project team staff time*	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF ▪ Gov't of Mauritius	Indicative cost: **$25,000**	Within first two months of project start up
ARR/PIR	▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ UNDP/GEF M&E	Part of PCU and UNDP responsibility	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	▪ Project Manager and team	Also see above from Annual Project Review	Quarterly
Mid-term Review	▪ Project Manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ Gov't of Mauritius ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: **$30,000**	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	▪ Project Manager and team, ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP PCU ▪ Gov't of Mauritius ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost : **$30,000**	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	▪ Project Manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ local consultant	None	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project Manager and team	**$15,000** (Indicative cost per year: $3,000)	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		**US$ 100,000**	

6.1 Audit

Audit will be conducted according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules.

7. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof

This project will be implemented by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures.

To ensure its responsibility for the safety and security of the UNDP personnel and property, UNDP shall: (a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; (b) assume all risks and liabilities related to UNDP's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

The UNDP shall undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

ANNEX 1: TREATY CONCERNING THE JOINT MANAGEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE MASCARENE PLATEAU

See following link:
http://mauritiusassembly.govmu.org/English/bills/Documents/intro/2012/bill0512.pdf

ANNEX 2: LIST OF RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO WHICH MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES ARE SIGNATORIES

Multilateral Environmental Agreements

A large number of multilateral Environmental Agreements have been signed by countries in the western Indian Ocean region. Some are more applicable to this Project and may include (but are not necessarily limited to):

Marine related

- Convention on the High Seas, 1958
- Convention on the prevention of pollution from Ships (1973), as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL)
- Convention on the Continental Shelf, 1970 **(Sic)**
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982
- Convention on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region and related protocols (Nairobi Convention), 1985
- Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity, no date (programme of action**) (sic)**
- Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, 1958
- Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, 1958
- International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC), 1969 Protocol of 1976 to amend the CLC (PROT-CLC), 1976
- Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974
- Agreement on the Organisation for Indian Ocean Marine Affairs, 1990
- Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, (Established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution), 1996

Biodiversity related

- African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Algiers Convention), 1968; Revised African Convention (Algiers Convention), 2003
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), 1973
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 1992
- Bonn Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), 1994:
- 1. African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), the largest agreement developed so far under CMS
- 2. The Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South East Asia (MT-IOSEA)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992 UNFCCC Protocol, Kyoto, 1997

Pollution, chemicals related

- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001

- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, 1989
- Rotterdam Convention 1988
- Bamako Convention on the Ban of the import into Africa and the control of transboundary movement and management of hazardous wastes within Africa, 1991
- Ban Amendment to the Basel Convention, 2005

Other Agreement

- New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), 2001
- Agenda 21 and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002
- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), 1992
- Cotonou Agreement, 2000
- ACP-EU Economic partnership agreements
- World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 1947

Regional Economic and Political Agreements include:

- African Union (AU)
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Indian Ocean Commission (COI)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)

ANNEX 3: PROPOSED 2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14 (INCLUDING TARGETS AND CROSS-CUTTING SUB-GOALS)

To conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage, and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information

14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs

14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties.

ANNEX 4: RISK LOG (AS REQUIRED BY UNDP)

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	Enter a brief description of the risk *(In Atlas, use the Description field. **Note: This field cannot be modified after first data entry)***	When was the risk first identified *(In Atlas, select date. Note: date cannot be modified after initial entry)*	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information) *(In Atlas, select from list)*	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. Check "critical" if the impact and probability are high)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times)*	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*	Who submitted the risk *(In Atlas, automatically recorded)*	When was the status of the risk last checked *(In Atlas, automatically recorded)*	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*
1	Security/Safety situation in the Joint Management Area deteriorates.	14 Nov 2014	Environmental	Some of the Project Activities take place on the High Seas and far from land support. In each case, the safety and security of the Project staff,	Project activities are planned to carefully assess the possibility of working in "high risk" areas and appropriate safeguards and procedures for	Countries, UNDP, PSC, Project Manager, UNDSS	Project Developer	14 Nov 2014	No Change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
				consultants and other people involved in implementing the Project in whatever capacity is paramount. Piracy would need to be considered as having a potential to negatively impact the Project within the region. P= 2 I=3-5	monitoring, assessing, reacting to and mitigating those risks are in place (both within the Project and within the UNDSS system). If the areas that require and field-work are judged at any time to have an unacceptable risk then such activities will be avoided. And alternative actions will be identified as part of the adaptive project management.				
2	Weather negatively impacts data capture and/or other project activities.	14 Nov 2014	Environmental	Some activities envisaged within the Project Document may be adversely affected by severe weather (notably shoreline fieldwork and/or any ship-based activities). P = 3 I = 3	As far as possible, activities will be planned to take place during seasons where adverse weather conditions are unlikely. Forward planning should help to avoid any problems with weather If possible, work likely to be affected will be rescheduled if unseasonal weather is	Countries, Project Manager; Data capture teams	Project Developer	14 Nov 2014	No Change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					forecast.				
3	Available funds are insufficient to the scale of required interventions.	14 Nov 2104	Financial	L A project of this nature will require significant investment in terms of time, personnel and financial resources. If not carefully managed and rigorously prioritised, it is possible that the required new management strategy and associated infrastructure may not be realised P = 1 I = 3-5	The Project Document carefully assesses the required interventions and a rigorous budget has been planned to match them, mitigating this risk. In the unlikely event of unforeseen financial disruptions (unfavourable exchange rates, insufficient inputs of co-financing) adaptive project management will be undertaken to mitigate the negative impacts, in full consultation with Project Management Structures (RSC, UNDP, GEFSEC).	Countries, RSC; Project Manager	Project Developer	14 Nov 2014	No Change
4	Co-financing commitments are not met fully	14 Nov 2014	Financial	The activities described in the project document will require co-financing (both in cash and in kind) primarily from the participating countries but also from other identified	Co-financing commitments have been sought in line with realistic amounts of support envisaged to the Project by each co-financing partner. In the unlikely event that co-financing	UNDP, Project Manager; Country Representatives	Project Developer	14 Nov 2014	No Change

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				stakeholders. Whilst firm commitments to co-financing have been sought, it is possible (through unforeseen circumstances) that one or more co-financing partners may have to reduce the level of support initially foreseen. P=2 I=2-4	commitments are not met, direct mechanisms (both informal and formal) will be used to try and resolve the situation satisfactorily, including the intervention of UNDP and its country office Adaptive Project Management would also seek to remedy the shortfall through other mechanisms, such as increased contributions from existing co-financing partners, or the identification of new funding partners. In the event that further adequate support can not be realised, adjustments to the Project activities will have to be made, in consultation with Project Management Structures (RSC, UNDP, GEFSEC).				
5	One of the countries (or one or more	14 Nov 2014	Political	The implementation of this International	The countries have requested UNDP assistance to support	Countries, UNDP; Project Manager	Project Developer	14 Nov 2014	No Change

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	designated national institutions) are not prepared to fully commit to activities in the Project Document and in ultimately implementing joint actions to achieve desired environmental Joint Management needs			Waters project and the realisation of the vision of a Joint Management Strategy depend heavily on full cooperation of and between regional Governments. P=1 I=2-5	the development of a Joint Management Strategy and particularly the associated activities related to Marine Spatial Planning, capacity development and training. This strongly indicates significant political will to implement the objectives of this project and participate fully in their activities to achieve the desired outcomes. Signature of the Project Document further indicates their ongoing commitment. Both UNDP and the Project Manager will be able to leverage these demonstrated commitments along with regional and international political pressure to ensure all countries are adequately engaged in the process.				
6	Adequate (human) capacity to address the challenges	14 Nov 2014	Organizational	Project Activities to support the development of a Management	Given the experience in the ASCLME Project, significant regional capacity	Countries, RSC, Project Manager	Project Developer	14 Nov 2014	No Change

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	identified in the Project Document cannot be found.			Strategy as well and the long-term significant human capacity necessary may not be available or have suitable skills and training P=1 I=4	already exists to meet many of the challenges. Where shortcomings exist, a rigorous programme of capacity building and training is envisaged within the Project Document. It is also expected that where international expertise is utilised, such expertise will result in the training of regional personnel in such activities as part of their consultancy or project activity, either through formal training or informal "experiential" learning. If regional expertise is unavailable, international consultants would be available to "fill the gap"; this risk is not likely to be a significant challenge to mitigate.				
7	All stakeholders that should be involved in the	14 Nov 2014	Strategic	This project that deals with a new management	The existing relationships built during the ASCLME	Countries, RSC, Project Manager, relevant Staff and	Project Developer	14 Nov 2014	No Change

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	project can be reached and will participate to the extent required.			approach related to high seas will require broad participation by many stakeholders across a number of sectors. This can represent a significant challenge, particularly where projects are expected to directly interface with all stakeholder groups. The probability of at least some stakeholders not being adequately involved is fair; the impact of this depends entirely on how critical their participation is to Project activities. P=3 I=1-5	and other related projects will help to foster strong relationships with stakeholders, particularly at the technical/scientific and policy/management levels. The initial Stakeholder Analysis has identified the most significant stakeholders with whom the Project must partner if it is to achieve success; this “baseline” will inform communication and collaboration efforts and monitoring of progress. A more detailed stakeholder review will be undertaken during the early stages of the Project Adaptive project management will continuously monitor the extent of stakeholder involvement and	Consultants			

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					undertake feasible corrective actions to address groups with whom interactions are not satisfactory.				
8	Project Management Unit can handle the volume of work envisaged.	14 Nov 2014	Operational	This project has significant scope to overwhelm a small PMU, particularly if the activities envisioned in the Project Document are not carefully prioritised, or if the RSC makes significant additional demands on the Project for additional deliverables beyond those anticipated within the Project Document. P=1 I=2-4	The Project Document accurately addresses the staffing and support needs and shares a number of these as a cost-saving exercise with the UNDP SAPPHIRE Project. Experienced personnel will be appointed to the PMU. Adaptive Project Management will regularly assess the work-plan (and associated budget) to ensure that the outcomes identified in the Project Document can be met. The Project Manager must be allowed to decline additional requests (not defined in the ProDoc) for assistance from countries through the RSC where they	RSC, UNDP, Project Manager.	Project Developer	14 Nov 2014	No Change

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					cannot be met by the available resources (financial, human or infrastructural). However, the PM can use his functional role to try and identify and leverage further funding as identified Careful prioritisation (by the RSC in consultation with the PMU under the guidance of the ProDoc) of the size, scope and location of activities must be undertaken, not only within the Project Document, but also by the Inception Workshop and in ongoing adaptive management processes to ensure that delivery is not only satisfactory, but adequately delivers on the Project vision.				
9	Legal and Regulatory frameworks can adequately support Project	14 Nov 2014	Regulatory	It is inevitable that the two countries will not have all of the necessary and adequate legal	The Project will work closely with the countries, as required, to identify improvements,	Project Countries; UNDP; IGOs; Project Manager	Project Developer	14 Nov 2014	No Change

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	Activities and intended management strategies			frameworks in place to meet the requirements for managing this Joint Management Area with its complex jurisdictions Given this situation, the probability of this risk is fair; the impact is less certain, depending on the extent of the legal/regulatory deficiency and its knock-on effects to SAP implementation and/or Project activities. P=3 I=1-5	amendments and/or innovative new approaches to management, legislation, policy, etc. Where required, novel instruments will need to be negotiated to ensure support for any management mechanisms that are adopted.				