



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Realizing the inclusive and sustainable development in the BCLME region through the improved ocean governance and the integrated management of ocean use and marine resources		
Country(ies):	Angola, Namibia, South Africa	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	5753
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	PIMS 5313 (UNDP)
Other Executing Partner(s):	Benguela Current Commission (BCC)	Submission Date:	7 March 2014
		Re-submission Date:	21 March 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	International Waters	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	\$981,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• For SGP <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• For PPP <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>			

### A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
IW-2	GEFTF	9,700,000	169,887,580
IW-3	GEFTF	1,200,000	4,500,000
Total Project Cost		10,900,000	174,387,580

### B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

**Project Objective:** To realize the long-term conservation, protection, rehabilitation, enhancement and sustainable use of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem to provide economic, environmental and social benefits and wellbeing of people in the BCLME region.

Project Component	Grant Type <sup>3</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
1. Catalytic support to implementation of SAP and Benguela Current Convention at regional and national levels.	TA	1.1 Policy, legal, institutional and management reforms promoted at regional level within framework of SAP and Benguela Current Convention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Water Quality Standards and Monitoring Guidelines for pollution and biosafety,</li> <li>• Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Ecologically &amp; Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) declared nationally and at transboundary zones to improve conservation and improved utilization of marine resources,</li> <li>• Regional Code of Conduct for Responsible Coastal and Offshore Mining,</li> <li>• Transboundary Oil Spill Response plans and an associated Protocol,</li> <li>• Regional Protocol (and/or bilateral agreements) for Joint Assessment, Monitoring and Management of</li> </ul>	GEFTF	2,700,000	76,300,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

<sup>3</sup> TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transboundary Fish Stocks,</li> <li>Regional Protocol for Environmental Impact Assessment for activities within the BCLME boundaries,</li> <li>Fisheries management plans in place, fisheries policies and regulations harmonised,</li> <li>Regional EAF Implementation Plan for the BCLME,</li> <li>Stakeholder engagement fora established that promote interactions and inclusive management discussions among government, private sector, NGO, community-based organisation, academia and partners on policy and institutional reforms.</li> </ul>			
		1.2 Policy, institutional and management reforms promoted at the national level within framework of SAP and Benguela Current Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ocean Policy implementation supported in South Africa as a demonstration for a comprehensive marine spatial planning (MSP) of ocean space among multiple sectors that utilizes ocean resources.</li> <li>MPAs establishment supported in Angola to improve the governance of ocean and coastal resources in Angola.</li> <li>A marine spatial planning (MSP) demonstrated in Namibia to improve the coordination among biodiversity conservation efforts, sustainable fisheries management efforts, and minerals development planning in the marine and coastal areas.</li> <li>National Inter-sectorial Committees established and operational to form recommendations to the respective Cabinets and BCC regarding issues related to improved and balanced utilization of marine resources. (e.g., tuna fishing and seismic survey, horse mackerel fishing, marine phosphate mining, etc.)</li> </ul>			
2. Community and private sector involvement in BCLME SAP and Convention implementation	TA	2.1 Policy, legal, institutional, and management reforms at the community levels promoted in partnership with local governments and communities in the coastal region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICM) Plans developed at targeted local coastal communities in three countries, in partnership with local governments, as part of their Local Economic Development (LED) Planning process,</li> <li>ICM Plans adopted and resourced for implementation,</li> <li>Local level stress reduction targets (mid- to long-term targets) and Actions Plan to achieve them agreed among the pilot communities as part of ICM Plan;</li> <li>Community-based ecosystem monitoring system developed.</li> </ul>	GEFTF	4,500,000	42,007,580

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of Action Plan and Community-based Ecosystem Monitoring piloted as a part of ICM Plan implementation.</li> <li>• The annual BCC Youth Summit and other activities of the Benguela Youth Ocean Network (BYON) at national level and regional levels supported to engage the youth.</li> <li>• Sensitization about the Convention, BCC and the SAP among communities.</li> <li>• Discussions stimulated using DLIST-Benguela platform on the Convention and SAP and their impacts on livelihood, food security, job creation and sustainable development of coastal communities.</li> </ul>			
		2.2 Stress reduction activities demonstrated in partnership with private sector and national and local authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration for the ballast water management implemented in the BCLME region.</li> <li>• Public/private partnership for effective oil spill response promoted, making use of existing industry expertise and resources.</li> <li>• BCC Business Leadership Forum established.</li> <li>• Voluntary Stress Reduction targets agreed by BCC BLF with an associated voluntary Action Plan.</li> <li>• Ecosystem monitoring and assessment capacity strengthened through a partnership with the Oil &amp; Gas sector in Angola, with the mining sector in Namibia, and with the synthetic fuels industry (Mossgas) in South Africa.</li> <li>• Targeted national private sector partnerships to support specific SAP and Convention implementation activities and, to support relevant priority national, bilateral and regional policy, institutional and management reforms.</li> </ul>			
3. Human and institutional capacity development for effective SAP and Convention implementation	TA	3.1 Institutional and technical capacity and M&E capacity of the BCC strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCC's capacity to monitor and report the Convention and SAP implementation progress and its effectiveness strengthened.</li> <li>• BCC's Capacity to manage its multi-donor funded programme strengthened.</li> <li>• BCC Secretariat Management Committee established.</li> <li>• Regional Coastal Sensitivity Atlas developed for BCC to guide coastal activities based on science.</li> <li>• State of the Ecosystem Information</li> </ul>	GEFTF	2,800,000	38,180,000

			<p>System (SEIS) operational for State of Ecosystem reporting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Valuation Study strengthened with more biodiversity/living marine resources data</li> <li>• (Mid- to Long-term) cost-benefit analysis for the implementation of selected proposed policies conducted to facilitate promotion of policies and their implementation.</li> </ul>				
		3.2 The capacity of targeted government, private sector, academia and community institutions enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Capacity Development Programme developed in line with the capacity needs for the BCC Convention and SAP implementation</li> <li>• Capacity Development Programme implemented in partnership with partners under the BCC Programme.</li> <li>• Capacity Tracer Study conducted annually for targeted key institutions in the region.</li> <li>• Brief summaries and key policy recommendations extracted from the BCC Annual Science Forum for dissemination to senior policy makers.</li> <li>• National and regional level institutional capacities improved to enable SAP and Convention implementation (e.g., compliance committee, sector committees, etc.). This will build on the model of National Focal Institutes and National Coordination mechanisms to coordinate national level implementation;</li> </ul>				
		3.3 South-south cooperation promoted to promote improved ocean governance regionally and globally, lessons learned and best practices replicated, shared and exchanged with other relevant institutions and partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information developed, packaged and widely disseminated about the processes of regional and national reforms to promote involvement of stakeholders;</li> <li>• Promote South-South cooperation with African LME Caucus, IW:LEARN, and UNDP-GEF LME COP project; and any future LME twinning opportunities</li> <li>• BCC lessons and practices shared and Outreach activities via website and printed media</li> <li>• BCC Newsletters and African LME Caucus Newsletters published periodically and widely disseminated.</li> <li>• BCC highlights shared at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global LME Conference in 2014</li> </ul>				
		Subtotal				10,000,000	156,487,580

Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>		GEFTF	900,000	17,900,000
			10,900,000	174,387,580

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National and Local governments	National and Municipal Governments of Angola, Namibia and South Africa.	Cash/ in-kind	128,502,180
Private sector	Private sector involved in diamond mining, oil and gas exploration and production, fisheries, marine transport, tourism and coastal and marine research; World Ocean Council and its members	Cash & in-kind	26,500,000
Others	WWF Marine SA, GOOS and ODINAfrica, IOC-UNESCO, AU/ NEPAD, SADC, IUCN, Mining and Oil & Gas associations	Cash & in-kind	3,500,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash/ in-kind	300,000
Others	NOAA	Cash/ in-kind	2,000,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	GiZ	Cash	10,600,000
Other Multilateral Agency(ies)	EU	Cash	1,985,400
Others	Academic Institutions (UCT, UWC, UNAM, DTU)	In-kind	1,000,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>174,387,580</b>

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$ (a))	Agency Fee (\$ (b) <sup>2</sup> )	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	IW	Regional (Angola, Namibia, South Africa)	10,900,000	981,000	11,881,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>10,900,000</b>	<b>981,000</b>	<b>11,881,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>5</sup>**

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Agency Fee</u>
	<u>Requested (\$)</u>	<u>for PPG (\$)<sup>6</sup></u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million</li> </ul>	300,000	27,000

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY (IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY**

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
GEFTF	UNDP	IW	Regional (Angola, Namibia, South Africa)	300,000	27,000	327,000

<sup>4</sup> To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

<sup>5</sup> On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>6</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

<b>Total PPG Amount</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>327,000</b>
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MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION<sup>7</sup>**

### **Project Overview**

**A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including: 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.**

#### Background:

1. The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) spans some 30 degrees of latitude, extending from Angola's Cabinda Province in the north, to just east of Port Elizabeth in South Africa. It is one of the world's richest marine ecosystems and supports an abundance of life, sustaining both artisanal and large-scale fishery activities which contribute to local food security and employment for hundreds of thousands of people in areas of limited alternatives; these fisheries activities serve as important drivers of economic development. In addition to fisheries, non-living marine resources exploitation is socially and economically important with total marine goods extraction worth some US\$260 billion per annum.

2. The GEF co-funded Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) Programme, for which planning discussions commenced by the mid-1990s, ran effectively from 2002 to 2008 and promoted the integrated management and sustainable use of marine resources of the BCLME. This milestone LME programme delivered information and data about the key transboundary environmental problems, threats and root causes through the TDA, endorsed management and policy actions through a SAP, and a signed Interim Agreement by 2008 for the establishment of an Interim Benguela Current Commission.

3. In August 2008 the Interim Benguela Current Commission (BCC) came into being in Windhoek, Namibia with the appointment of an Executive Secretary and with long-term financial commitment from the three governments for the operations of the Secretariat. Hence, through GEF's catalytic and strategic support, the three countries formalized almost two decades of collaboration, cooperation, trust and confidence building through the establishment of the Commission.

4. In June 2009 the GEF co-funded BCLME Strategic Action Programme Implementation (SAP IMP) Project commenced for a four-year period. This project's main outcomes included: a) the development of text for, and signature of a legally binding Benguela Current Convention and the full institutionalization of a Commission, b) initiating policy, legal and institutional reforms and harmonization, c) supporting capacity development for the LME (5 module) management approach and, d) the up-scaling of existing and fostering new partnerships and networks for sustainable capacity

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<sup>7</sup> Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

development and LME management. The functioning BCC and signed Convention are the primary milestones of the BCLME SAP IMP Project. Further, the project supported the core institutional capacity of the Commission, namely, 1) financial and administrative policies and procedures established and operational, which allows BCC to start managing the country contributions directly; 2) established information and communication technology (ICTs), which allowed BCC to do the necessary outreach and information sharing through its website; and 3) the development of a Data and Information Policy and Protocol, which promote higher confidence in data and ease in sharing and comparing of data across the three countries, the necessary first step for the policy harmonization and joint management. The UNDP GEF BCLME SAPIMP project also supported an economic valuation of LME goods and services and a scoping exercise for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the LME. The latter two outputs consolidated information and raised awareness about the relative economic importance of extractive marine sectors to the national and sub-regional economies and, the strategic and economic importance of the non-fisheries sectors as stakeholders of the BCLME. Key findings and policy messages have already been incorporated into the BCC's sustainable development agenda, through the revised SAP for 2014 to 2018, to more adequately reflect the non-fisheries sectors, recognizing their social and economic importance at national and regional levels and their efforts to conserve the environment, and to foster collaboration and partnerships for mutual benefit.

5. Limited yet strategically important advancements were made with regional policy and institutional harmonization. With project support the following were achieved; Namibia developed a long-term strategy for fisheries development and commenced the revision of the Marine Resources Act as part of process toward an Ocean Policy; South Africa finalized a draft Ocean Policy for Cabinet approval which harmonizes sector policies and laws for coordinated and integrated management of ocean space; and in partnership with the EU-funded ACP Fish II Programme, Angola and Namibia produce a first draft joint management plan for horse mackerel, an important commercial and subsistence transboundary fish stock. In addition, the project in partnership with the Norway-FAO EAF Nansen Project, supported the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) management through a) investigating the human dimension of EAF management, b) conducting baseline Ecological Risk Assessments (ERAs) for major commercial species to enable tracking EAF implementation and, c) to review the institutional arrangements in the countries' fisheries authorities to recommend improvements and harmonization to enable effective EAF implementation at national and regional levels. All three countries have updated coastal sensitivity maps with the project support. A partnership has been secured with the IMO's GI WACAF Project to develop regional coastal sensitivity atlas and a protocol for regional cooperation in the event of major oil spills. While limited in scope, these investments have served to sensitize, capacitate and empower stakeholders about the importance and need for policy and institutional harmonization to enable an integrated transboundary LME management approach and, the implementation of the SAP and Benguela Current Convention. The knowledge and information from the economic valuation and the SEA scoping study have empowered the BCC and the countries to actively integrate management of the minerals and extractive resources, energy, marine transport and environment sectors. These outputs demonstrate that coordinated and integrated management will prevent and reduce conflicts over resources and ocean space, enable the long-term sustainable optimization of resources through informed and integrated planning and, that trade-offs and alternative development scenarios based on social, environmental and economic outcomes have become important to consider.

6. The GEF co-funded SAP IMP Project has thus delivered a permanent functioning Commission with its signed legally binding Convention (the world's first for an LME), initiated some strategically important policy, legal, institutional and management reform processes, supported more than forty (40) strategic and long-term beneficial partnerships and networks and, enhanced the capacities of stakeholders and LME practitioners in ocean governance and the need for sector, policy and management integration and harmonization. Furthermore, through project support the Commission has started engaging with the private sector and agreed with World Ocean Council to stage a BCC Business Leadership Forum in 2014.

7. The Commission and the governments of Angola, Namibia and South Africa are ready through enhanced individual and institutional capacities, a revised SAP and Implementation Plan to embark on necessary institutional, policy, legal and management reforms to enable implementation of the Benguela Current Convention and the BCLME SAP. During the BCC's Annual Science Forum in September 2013, its thirteen (13) science projects in addition to partnership projects in the region particularly related to climate change, presented cutting edge scientific and research results that can be used to improve conservation and thereby securing social and economic benefits. While recognizing the need for ongoing research and monitoring, much of the results are at a stage to be peer reviewed, validated, packaged and channeled for use to improve management and policy making. The revised SAP and its Implementation Plan are designed to enable this mechanism to deliver policy, institutional and management reforms necessary for sustainable development of the BCLME.

8. To enable effective implementation of the Convention and inclusive governance of the LME, the Commission recognizes the need for all stakeholders', particularly government commitments for policy, legal, institutional and management reforms. Current practice in the BCC is the adoption by the Ministerial Conference of a *Ministerial Communiqué* at every meeting, drafted by the Management Board, which gives policy guidance to the Commission. The Secretariat and MB draft the *Communiqué* based on agreed priority SAP actions which the Ministers review and adopt in plenary session. Building on this existing good practice, the Secretariat and MB will recommend priority regional and national instruments or reforms in the *Communiqué* for ministers' consideration. Once adopted, this serves as the political commitment for the priority reforms to be supported by the proposed UNDP-GEF project.

9. The signing of the Convention was a signal to the world that the three countries have committed – beyond any time span of the external support – to the protection of the BCLME in order to secure social, environmental and economic benefits into the future. This also improved perceptions about political stability and security in the region and gives confidence to stakeholders about the future of the BCC.

10. Building on the strong political commitment of the three countries to sustainable management of the BCLME and on the past GEF investment in the region, the proposed project aims to 1) promote further policy, legal, institutional and management reform at both regional and national level to implement SAP and Convention; 2) promote the engagement of communities as well as private sectors in stress reduction demonstration activities and in the implementation of SAP and Conventions; and 3) strengthen institutional and human capacity building through, among other means, south-south cooperation.

11. This is in line with the GEF 5 International Waters goal, the promotion of collective management for transboundary water systems and subsequent implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and



institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services.

## **1) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;**

### Global Environmental Problems:

12. In the BCLME, biophysical variability and trends have already led to changes in surface water temperatures, an increased frequency of Benguela Niños and other such intrusions of warm, nutrient-poor water from southern Angola, an increase in winds in the summer months, a general decline in oceanic oxygen concentration, and sea level rise. Changes in the aquatic food web have also been identified, including: distributional shifts of important fish species away from the normal fishing grounds, for example in South Africa and Angola; likely decreases in abundance and production of some species; as well as a shift to a less productive regime in the northern Benguela, believed now to be dominated by gobies, jelly fish and horse mackerel.

13. Effect of climate change will make the future situation more complex. Climate change predictions for sub-Saharan Africa suggest that this region would be one of the most impacted due to low adaptive capacity and reliance on natural resources. Recent observations of the region confirms this prediction.

14. In addition to these challenges faced by fisheries, a scoping study for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the BCLME demonstrated the key issues, impacts and development plans of non-fisheries sectors. These sectors include minerals exploration and production, marine transport and ports, tourism, and coastal infrastructure expansion and industrialization. Negative impacts commonly associated with these sectors include: water quality degradation, habitat and community modification, and declines in living marine resources. All these sectors plan to grow and expand in the future with some seeking more access to marine space or potentially overlapping geographically with existing activities.

15. Emerging issues in Namibia illustrate the situation: the impacts of emerging marine phosphate mining on horse mackerel fishing as well as of seismic surveys on tuna fishing are being questioned. Both sectors are considered to be of importance to national development in Namibia. Sound scientific knowledge and good level of trust in data presented by both sectors are required for both sectors to carry out meaningful policy discussions leading to management decision. As illustrated in this case, emerging and future problems will demand more inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration in resources management.

### Root Causes:

16. The main underlying root causes have been identified as:
- \* Increasing demands for living and non-living resources of the BCLME, some overlapping spatially.
  - \* Development pressure put by strong needs for socio-economic development, at community, national, and regional levels.
  - \* Limited understanding on causes and effects of anthropogenic and natural activities across

different sectors.

Barriers to be addressed:

17. The region has built up a reasonable-to-good record of effective management of fisheries and other human uses of marine goods and services in the past two decades; however, the three countries that share the ecosystem face increasing demands and pressure on already stretched capacity coupled with an ongoing loss of skilled personnel, especially in Namibia and South Africa, which give rise to considerable concern.

18. The project aims to address the following barriers through its interventions:

- \* Fragmented or inconsistent policy, legal and regulatory bases for the transboundary approach as well as for the inter-sectoral approach to ocean governance
- \* Inadequate community participation in sustainable resources management of the BCLME, both in the decision making process and in the implementation
- \* Limited private sector participation in stress reduction activities
- \* Limited capacity of BCC (at its infancy) to promote the improved ocean governance in the region for transboundary resources management in partnership with its member states, private sectors, and external partners.

**2) Baseline Scenario:**

19. Since its establishment in 2006, the Benguela Current Commission provides a vehicle for the three member countries to cooperate in implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) and cooperative management of biodiversity and ecosystem health. The spirit of cooperation among the three countries was reconfirmed at the highest political level when the Benguela Current Convention was signed in Benguela, Angola, by three ministers representing their respective governments on 18 March 2013. The ratification process of the Convention is completed in Namibia and South Africa, and well underway in Angola.

20. Three countries are committed to the sustainable utilization of both living and non-living resources of the Benguela Current region and making steady progress in policy and management reforms guided by the BCC Convention objectives in their respective governments. South Africa's Ocean Policy has been approved by the Cabinet late 2013 with its aim to protect and conserve South Africa's ocean environment as well as promoting sustainable development for present and future generations. It has strong focus on access to data and information, knowledge, management and environmental integrity and it is far more cross-sectoral, covering various ocean uses. The implementation of this policy may take a while, as it requires management reforms and intensive inter-sectoral coordination, but it will be a big step forward to the improved ocean governance within their waters. Namibia started tackling emerging issues so that two economically important sectors to the countries – fisheries and mining – can coexist. Their transport sector is also putting more effort and resources for mitigation of marine pollution and ballast water problems. Angola tries to balance their marine biodiversity conservation efforts with their mining and petroleum sector activities.

21. All countries have something to offer to the other countries. Further, their domestic initiatives often have transboundary implications, while there is a limit to which a government can individually invest in transboundary issues using their own tax revenues that are meant to be used for their national benefits. These matters are tabled and discussed at the BCC in the spirit of cooperation.

22. However, the countries' current technical, financial and institutional capacities dedicated to ocean matters are already too stretched to adequately provide additional support – beyond the current commitment level that each country is honoring - to further strengthen BCC on their own. For the three countries to invest optimally in transboundary issues and to capture opportunities for south-south learning and cooperation in the region, a stronger capacity – in all aspects – of BCC is highly desired.

### **3) The Alternative Scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project:**

23. The overall objective of the BCC Convention is “to promote a coordinated regional approach to the long-term conservation, protection, rehabilitation, enhancement and sustainable use of the BCLME, to provide economic, environmental and social benefits”. It presents much stronger multi-sectoral approach with focus on ocean governance than the original BCLME Strategic Action Programme (SAP) which was developed in late 1990's and endorsed by the countries in 2000. This reflects the current thinking that in order to realize the sustainable utilization and management of the Large Marine Ecosystem, a broader spectrum of stakeholders (government, non-government, private sectors, communities) and other legal personae from various sectors who use ocean space and extract its abundant resources must be engaged in the management discussions and policy and institutional reforms. The countries reviewed the original SAP, which maintained stronger focus on ecosystem-based approach to fisheries, and revised the SAP in 2013 to make it more in line with the BCC Convention and its objective so that the implementation of SAP will systematically and meaningfully contribute to the BCC Convention implementation. The revised SAP will be endorsed by BCC Conference of Ministers as the official action programme of the Convention in April 2014 (The next BCC Conference of Minister is scheduled on 24 April 2014).

24. National initiatives related to ocean use management in each country and the countries' continued political and financial commitment to BCC provide a good platform for catalytic intervention to realize significant transboundary benefits as well as to speed up on-the-ground stress reduction pilot activities included in the proposed project. Building on their ongoing and forthcoming activities, the proposed UNDP-GEF interventions are focused on 1) policy, institutional and management reforms at both regional and national levels that catalyze transboundary benefits, 2) reducing start-up investment risks for some pilot stress reduction activities that will promote the engagement of communities and private sectors, 3) building broadened skill sets in the region required for effective ocean governance, and 4) building BCC's capacity to coordinate, monitor and report on the multi-donor funded BCC programme; to promote and realize more south-south cooperation with in the BCLME region and beyond; and to position itself as a leading institution to promote improved ocean governance by sharing and disseminating its knowledge and valuable experiences with others.

25. The BCLME foundational project (2002-2007) and the SAP IMP project (2008-2013) have provided a solid cooperative foundation both institutionally and legislatively, generated visibility,

capacities, knowledge and understanding which is a sound basis for this next step: to implement the Convention and SAP through policy, legal, institutional and management reforms at national and regional levels. Full participation by communities, public and private sector through activities targeted at each will help assure ownership required for full participation in achieving global environmental benefits.

26. The objective of the proposed UNDP-GEF project is to realize a coordinated regional approach to the long-term conservation, protection, rehabilitation, enhancement and sustainable use of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem in order to provide economic, environmental and social benefits and wellbeing to the region through the implementation of the Benguela Current Convention and accompanying Strategic Action Programme. The project puts strong emphasis on policy, institutional, and management reforms to realize transboundary benefits, to mainstream transboundary priorities into national policy framework and linking them to national development plans and strategies, and to catalyse private sector finance into the BCC Convention implementation and stress reduction activities in the region. The project also aims to bring about tangible changes on the ground not only for environmental status of the BCLME but also socioeconomic and development status of those who live and utilize the resources of BCLME, contributing to the achievement of MDG1, 7, and 8 (and relevant Sustainable Development Goals for post-2015). BCC supports the countries to achieve inclusive growth. The project will aim to support BCC on it as well, in particular on gender and youth empowerment through community-level interventions.

27. It has 3 components excluding project management as follows:

Component 1: Catalytic support to implementation of SAP and Benguela Current Convention at regional and national levels.

Component 2: Community and private sector involvement in BCLME SAP and Convention implementation

Component 3: Human and institutional capacity development for effective SAP and Convention implementation.

Component 1: Catalytic support to implementation of SAP and Benguela Current Convention at regional and national levels.

28. Building on the commitment of the Governments of Angola, Namibia and South Africa towards the long-term cooperation for the sustainable development of the BCLME region and their individual efforts withing the countries to make managemnet and policy changes to create enabling environment for multi-sectoral ocean governance, the project proposes to support a number of concrete policy and managemnet reforms both at regional and national levels that are prioritized to implement BCC Convention.

29. Priority actions to effect implementation of the Convention include:

- \* **Implement priority regional policy, legal and institutional reforms** as identified in the revised and updated SAP and Implementation Plan (IP). BCC Management Board meeting of 21 February 2014 confirmed that the countries are committed to develop the following regional policies with GEF support:

- \* **Regional Water Quality Standards and Monitoring Guideline for pollution and biosafety,**
- \* **Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Ecologically & Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs)** declared nationally and at transboundary zones to improve conservation and improved utilization of marine resources,
- \* **Regional Code of Conduct for Responsible Coastal and Offshore Mining;**
- \* **Transboundary Oil Spill Response plans and an associated Protocol**
- \* **Regional Protocol (and/or bilateral agreements) for Joint Assessment, Monitoring and Management of Transboundary Fish Stocks;**
- \* **Regional Protocol for Environmental Impact Assessment** for activities within the BCLME boundaries;
- \* Fisheries management plans in place, fisheries policies and regulations harmonised as part of joint stock management, ecological risk assessments and EAF implemented and tracked, all forming part of a **Regional EAF Implementation Plan for the BCLME;**
- \* **EAF institutional reforms** at local, national, and regional levels implemented.
- \* **Stakeholder engagement fora** established that promote interactions and inclusive management discussions among government, private sector, NGO, community-based organisation, academia and partners on policy and institutional reforms.
- \* **Implement priority national policy reforms** with transboundary impacts as identified in the revised and updated SAP and IP. The countries agreed that the following are their top priority to demonstrate and progress the implementation of the BCC Convention in their respective jurisdictions:
  - \* **Ocean Policy implementation supported in South Africa** to set up a management framework on a pilot basis to manage and coordinate ocean-based activities. This will be a demonstration for a comprehensive marine spatial planning (MSP) of ocean space among multiple sectors that utilizes ocean resources, paving a way towards the promotion of inclusive and sustainable blue economy. A confidence in data to be used to develop spatial planning must be created among different sectors. How and how effectively multiple sectors collaborate, under the leadership of Department of Environmental Affairs, and submit a comprehensive coastal and marine spatial plan for Cabinet review and approval, then follow through its implementation will be demonstrated.
  - \* **MPAs establishment supported in Angola** through harmonization of policies and laws to make the Aquatic Biological Resources Act of 2005 effective. The effective implementation of the Act is considered critical to improve the governance of ocean and coastal resources in Angola. To increase the implementation effectiveness of the Act, a range of policy harmonization is required domestically. The implementation effectiveness of the Act carries transboundary implications. Therefore, the project will support the Angola on this through their NIC and BCC.
  - \* **A marine spatial planning (MSP) demonstrated in Namibia** to improve the coordination among biodiversity conservation efforts, sustainable fisheries management efforts, and minerals development planning in the marine and coastal areas. A geo-spatial planning tool implemented in Namibia. Namibia faces imminent issues of competing ocean uses in one location. To allow the co-existence of the activities licenced by different ministries and to enable the licencing authorities to make informed decisions, the project support Namibia to develop and implement a multi-sectoral comprehensive spatial planning at a pilot location. This demonstration will feed into the discussions on the Ocean Policy development discussions in Namibia, another major policy reform planned in Namibia under the framework of BCC Convention implementation.

- \* **National Inter-sectorial Committees** established and operational to form recommendations to the respective Cabinets and BCC regarding issues related to improved and balanced utilization of marine resources. (e.g., tuna fishing and seismic survey, horse mackrel fishing and marine phosphate mining.)

30. This component's main thrust is to use existing structures, good practice and lessons to effect national, bilateral and regional policy, institutional and management reforms. These processes would be consultative and inclusive to ensure capacity development and empowerment among all stakeholders and across all levels. All stakeholders, particularly local communities, the private sector and local and regional/provincial government will be sensitized about the Convention and its impacts to their activities and will be empowered to participate in its implementation. Institutional, policy and management reforms supported by the project will create enabling environment for their meaningful participation.

31. The BCLME SAP IMP Project has done extensive sensitization and knowledge building among stakeholders about the need to harmonise policies, laws, institutions and management practices to enable implementation of the Convention at national and bilateral levels. The Project also demonstrated the actual and potential benefits from partnerships to try enhancing ecosystem monitoring, assessment and management.

32. At the national level, National Inter-sectorial Committees (NIC) will enhance the multi-sectoral coordination capacity and their ability to form multi-faceted, more holistic recommendations to the Cabinet and BCC on matters with national and transboundary implications. NICs and their recommendations will support work of the Ecosystem Advisory Committee (EAC) and Joint Working Groups (JWGs), technical arms of BCC established at the regional level with support from the UNDP-GEF BCLME SAPIMP project. BCC may support the establishment of joint committees at the bilateral level for monitoring, assessment, management and allocation of transboundary resources on particular issues as and when deemed fit.

33. The project will provide support to BCC Secretariat to produce regular management and policy briefings to BCC management and political leaders to keep them informed of the reform and BCC Convention implementation progress. It will also help BCC develop an evaluation process that can measure the effectiveness of the policy, institutional and management reforms. Potential benefits from reforms will be estimated using the data and findings from the economic valuation of LME goods and services in concert with other science and social information to demonstrate linkage between management and policy decisions and the potential environmental, social and economic outcomes/ benefits. These briefings also help stimulate discussions on the importance of ocean-based economy (hence the importance of the improved ocean governance) in the national development discussions.

#### Component 2: Community and private sector involvement in BCLME SAP and Convention implementation

34. This component aims to demonstrate concrete on-the-ground activities leading to stress reduction in partnership with communities and with private sectors. Past UNDP-GEF interventions supported three governments to work together to create BCC as a multi-sectoral inter-governmental organization and scientists from three countries to work together to provide policy makers with best scientific knowledge

available about the BCLME which enable them to make informed decisions in a precautionary manner. The proposed project will support BCC and its member states to work with communities and private sectors while they advance BCC Convention and SAP implementation.

35. The major focus of this component is to demonstrate, at a pilot scale, the effectiveness of selected stress reduction activities. Each intervention is designed to sensitize long-term impacts of their activities on the BCLME system and capacitate communities and private sector actors for better utilization and protection of the resources from the BCLME. In addition to this, the project aims to deliver development benefits to communities, such as women and youth empowerment, income creation and diversification, improved food security, in selected pilot sites through community-led activities. It will promote private sector engagement in the selected stress reduction demonstration activities to channel private financing towards sustainable management of the BCLME.

36. Broader engagement of communities and private sectors in the BCC Convention implementation and stress reduction activities will enhance the long-term sustainability of the BCLME management effort. Through awareness and knowledge building, increased local level compliance and community-led enforcement are expected. So is reduced infringements by the private sector as recorded by government regulatory agencies.

37. Participatory monitoring and assessment of environmental status; sustainable recreational fishery development in southern Angola through economic development and ecosystem-based management planning; MPA establishment and community-based co-management; and promote alternative income generating activities to ease pressure on LME goods and services are examples

38. Proposed interventions for community engagement include:

- \* **Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICM) Plans** developed at targeted local coastal communities in three countries, in partnership with local governments as part of their Local Economic Development (LED) Planning process, incorporating the concepts of sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources, and promoting alternative income generating activities, women and youth empowerment, and inclusive growth;
- \* ICM Plans adopted and resourced for implementation;
- \* **Local level stress reduction targets (mid- to long-term targets) and Actions Plan** to achieve them agreed among the pilot communities as part of ICM Plan;
- \* **Community-based ecosystem monitoring system** developed.
- \* **Implementation of Action Plan and Community-based Ecosystem Monitoring piloted** as a part of ICM Plan implementation.
- \* Active participation of the youth supported through **the annual BCC Youth Summit** and other activities of the **Benguela Youth Ocean Network (BYON)** at national level and regional levels;
- \* Sensitization about the Convention, BCC and the SAP;
- \* Discussions stimulated using **DLIST-Benguela** platform on the Convention and SAP and their impacts on livelihood, food security, job creation and sustainable development of coastal communities;

39. The BCLME SAPIMP project had a limited scope and financial support dedicated to community engagement; however, it has produced a few key results, most notably, the establishment of the Benguela Youth Ocean Network and the capacity development support provided to local communities at Elands Bay, South Africa, so that community members could identify opportunities and make inputs to the ongoing Local Economic Development Planning process lead by the Government. The proposed project intervention will build on its success and draw from their lessons.

40. The BCLME SAPIMP project supported BCC to organize its first Youth Summit in June 2013 to bring together a group of enthusiastic and concerned young individuals from the three countries. Participants discussed a host of current concerns about the BCLME and shared ideas about the importance of ocean and coastal ecosystems to the lives of the youth in the BCLME region. The Summit gave an opportunity for the youth to interact directly with top policy makers and political leaders of the region and with a variety of experts from fisheries, maritime transport, and mining sectors speaking on current issues and opportunities in these industries. Participants also heard from the UNDP on the role of development partners in ocean governance. After deliberating on some of their main concerns, the participants crafted a Declaration with a set of recommendations for the BCC and their governments to address and a list of personal commitments that they themselves will aspire to. Participants then organized themselves into a network to drive the involvement of the BCLME youth in ocean governance in the region, called Benguela Youth Ocean Network (BYON). The proposed project will support the youth engagement in BCC through its support to BYON.

41. Capacity building support provided by the BCLME SAPIMP Project at the community level piloted at the Elands Bay, South Africa, allowed local communities to actively participate in their Local Economic Development Planning process. The Elands Bay LED Plan embraces the sustainable use of natural resources for economic and social benefits of their current and future generations. The project intervention made strong linkages between the BCC objective and the LED process and sensitized communities of the BCLME system, the importance of the system for them and their future generations, and stimulated discussions of resources in the region and use of those resources, using among other things the BCLME movie and another local fishing documentary. Women and youth empowerment was included explicitly in the discussion of issues as well as in the areas of intervention. Also, during the participatory process, great lengths were taken to consult with and involve the youth. The project worked with youth organisations and representatives to conduct surveys and facilitate meetings, etc., to empower them in the process. This process not only successfully raised the awareness of the BCLME (and BCC) among the communities but also built the sense of strong ownership among the communities. The implementation of LED Plan will raise awareness on sustainable marine resources use; promote communities to participate in identifying effective options for strengthening surveillance and enforcement of marine resources use; improve access to fishing rights and benefits from sustainable harvesting of coastal resources; support a programme for control of alien plants; and raise adoptability of the Elands Bay community to climate variability and change.

42. The experience in working with communities during the BCLME SAPIMP implementation provided the following lessons:

- \* LED Plan can be a useful planning tool and an implementation vehicle to promote the objectives and missions of BCC Convention at a local level and engage communities as well as local authorities in BCC implementation (through LED Planning process and implementation). This



can help policy, institutional and management reforms at the local level required for SAP and BCC Convention implementation.

- \* Capacity development support provided by UNDP-GEF intervention helped ensure effective community participation in LED Process and enhanced the sense of ownership among the local communities.
- \* It is better to provide a cradle-to-grave support to a limited number of communities from the development to implementation of LED Plan than to provide an ad hoc support to a number of communities to expect results in stress reduction and to manage expectations from communities.

43. The above lessons are reflected in the details of community engagement activities in this project during the project development phase. ICM plan development and implementation, which is expected to ensure the bottom-up approach to the SAP and BCC Convention, is strongly linked to the LED Planning process which is promoted by the local governments. This design allows both communities and local governments involved in the SAP and Convention implementation effort, utilizing the existing governance structure.

44. Proposed interventions for private sector engagement include:

- \* **Demonstration for the ballast water management** implemented in the BCLME region, towards the compliance of private sector operating in the BCLME region (in particular shipping and port industries) with the global convention on ship's ballast water and sediments, in partnership with the national and local governments, private sectors, and IMO.
- \* **Public/private partnership for effective oil spill response promoted**, making use of existing industry expertise and resources, in partnership with the IMO's Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) project, the national and local governments, and private sectors (in particular oil industry in the region and through the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues). It aims to change the behavior and practice of the oil industry towards improved prevention and effective damage control when spills occur.
- \* **BCC Business Leadership Forum** established, in partnership with World Ocean Council and regional and national private sectors, to promote private sector commitments to and the establishment of their **stress reduction targets** to the BCLME system and an associated **voluntary Action Plan**, aiming to influence their mid- to long-term planning, management, and operational practices.
- \* **Ecosystem monitoring and assessment** capacity strengthened through a partnership with the Oil & Gas sector in Angola, with the mining sector in Namibia, and with the synthetic fuels industry (Mossgas) in South Africa. Participation of the private sector in the ecosystem monitoring and assessment is promoted. Sensitization among them of the ecosystem health through participation is expected to influence their behavior, operational practice and management as well.
- \* Targeted **national private sector partnerships** to support specific SAP and Convention implementation activities and, to support relevant priority national, bilateral and regional policy, institutional and management reforms. A creation of fora to engage private sectors active in each country in SAP and Convention implementation activities and relevant policy discussions will ensure their awareness and long-term engagement in BCC and its activities, and is expected to influence a mid- to long-term strategic and resources planning of the relevant private sector.

45. This Component recognises a significant role of the private sector in the exploitation and

conservation of the BCLME and their contributions to income, food and job security in the three countries. BCC regards the private sector as an essential partner for sustainable development and has been proactively communicating with them. BCC, supported by the UNDP-GEF BCLME SAPIMP Project, launched a few communication campaign with private sector partners in the past years and started securing their interests in BCC, its vision and its activities. In 2013, members from private fishing and mining companies participated in the Convention signing ceremony and the BCC Annual Science Forum at own cost, and sponsored the participation of the Chair of the Benguela Ocean Youth Network in the BCC Annual Science Forum. Mining and oil companies have already indicated their willingness to share scientific and research data at no cost to assist in meeting priority knowledge gaps. The purpose of the private sector engagement is to encourage them to play an active role in 1) sustainable resources utilization and planning in the BCLME region, 2) restoration and conservation of the ecosystem integrity of BCLME, 3) selected data collection contributing to knowledge gap filling and ongoing ecosystem monitoring efforts, 4) generation of socioeconomic benefits for the coastal communities through income, jobs and social security that they provide, and 5) creating innovative financing scheme for activities promoted by BCC. Sectors to be involved include: mining, oil & gas, fisheries, maritime transport (ports and shipping), and tourism.

46. Through catalytic support by the BCLME SAPIMP Project, the BCC and World Oceans Council (WOC) agreed to a partnership that will jointly host the first BCC Business Leadership Forum (BLF) in 2014. The Forum would draw on the WOC membership with a focus on marine businesses operating in the BCLME region. In partnership with WOC and in consultation with the private sector companies, the BCC would mobilise the BLF to enhance the participation of the private sector through knowledge and capacity exchanges but also through direct participation in SAP and Convention implementation. The Forum will facilitate the discussions and agreement on stress reduction targets and voluntary actions to be honored by private sectors; discuss the best way to share data to fill priority knowledge gaps; promote meaningful participation in the stress reduction demonstration activities implemented by the project; and explore any possible future innovative financing options contributing to the BCC Convention implementation at regional or national level.

### Component 3: Human and institutional capacity development for effective Convention implementation

47. This component will focus on 1) capacity development of the Commission Secretariat, 2) strengthen of human capacity in the region in a systematic manner, and 3) knowledge sharing and outreach through BCC and other existing platforms relevant to the LME management and improved ocean governance in Africa and beyond. The aim of this component is to make the BCC as an effective institution to lead the world for the sustainable LME management and to make it as an vehicle for south-south cooperation to promote and share the knowledge and lessons learned globally.

48. Proposed intervention under this component include:

- \* BCC's capacity to **monitor and report the Convention and SAP implementation progress** and its effectiveness strengthened, with the establishment of the indicators for each strategic solution (priority theme) in the SAP.
- \* BCC's capacity to **manage its multi-donor funded programme strengthened**, with emphasis on its capacity to monitor programme implementation, produce results-based reporting to partners, and manage finance and produce financial reporting.

- \* **BCC Secretariat Management Committee** established to improve coordination, communication, planning and operations, as per recommendations from the capacity review conducted by UNDP in 2011;
- \* **Regional Coastal Sensitivity Atlas** developed for BCC to guide coastal activities based on science.
- \* **State of the Ecosystem Information System (SEIS)** operational for State of Ecosystem reporting.
- \* Economic Valuation Study strengthened with more biodiversity/living marine resources data
- \* (Mid- to Long-term) **cost-benefit analysis** for the implementation of selected proposed policies conducted to facilitate promotion of policies and their implementation.
- \* **National and regional level institutional capacities improved** to enable SAP and convention implementation (e.g., **compliance committee, sector committees**, etc.). This will build on the model of National Focal Institutes and National Coordination mechanisms to coordinate national level implementation
- \* **Regional Capacity Development Programme developed in line with the capacity needs for the BCC Convention and SAP implementation; and Capacity Development Programme implemented** in partnership with partners under the BCC Programme.
- \* **Capacity Tracer Study** conducted annually for targeted key institutions in the region.
- \* Promote **South-South cooperation** with African LME Caucus, IW:LEARN, and new UNDP/GEF LME Community of Practice project; and any future LME twinning opportunities
- \* **BCC lessons learned and best practices** for the improved ocean governance and the sustainable LME management shared and outreach activities via BCC website, printed media, and widely beyond the BCLME region (through Africa LME Caucus, the global LME network, GEF IW:LEARN, etc.); Policy briefs developed, packaged and disseminated on the processes of regional and national reforms to foster further stakeholder engagement in the reform process in the region.

49. For effective SAP and Convention implementation, BCC must strengthen its monitoring and evaluation capacity of the Secretariat - both monitoring of the BCC programme implementation and of the ecosystem status. The Convention advocates for decisions based on the best available science and knowledge. For BCC to be able to make policy decisions for the sustainable management of BCLME, BCC Secretariat must be able to report to MB with the progress on the SAP and Convention implementation, with the changes in the ecosystem, with scientific knowledge reported in the BCC Annual Science Forum and other partner-financed projects in a coherent manner. This requires strengthened institutional capacity of the Secretariat.

50. Two capacity reviews funded by the SAP IMP Project have made valuable recommendations to realign the Secretariat's administrative, technical, managerial and strategic capacities to enable optimal work flow, effective and efficient operations and achievement of results as planned. The SAPIMP project supported the Commission to develop a very contemporary results-based corporate strategic plan that would enable the Secretariat to plan and execute daily tasks in pursuit of the SAP and Convention objectives. The targeted institutional capacity building intervention provided by the proposed project would cement the capacities developed with SAP IMP support while augmenting with fiduciary and monitoring and evaluation skills to enable the tracking of progress and outcomes.

51. For the ecosystem status monitoring capacity building, much of the long-term ecosystem monitoring process will be covered by co-financing and partner support from the U.S. National

Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) with limited GEF resources being focused on this. Climate change predictions for sub-Saharan Africa suggest that this region would be one of the most impacted due to low adaptive capacity and reliance on natural resources. Current trends observed in the BCLME suggest similar scenarios. To ensure the best available science can inform recommendations for reforms that can bring about change, the BCC would need to improve capacities for early warning and to carry out predictive modelling (for ocean-climate interactions and the effects on living marine resources, coastal infrastructure, etc.). This is extremely important in the socio-economic and macro economic importance of the LME.

52. For a systematic human capacity development in the region for the regional benefits, the proposed project aims to support BCC to develop a regional capacity building framework under which major externally and nationally funded capacity building initiatives can be coordinated for the maximum benefit to the region. This work will be building on the BCC's Training and Capacity Building (TCB) Strategy, with particular focus on generating awareness and building knowledge and capacities among all stakeholders, particularly at the local level, about the Convention and its relation to sectors and the livelihoods of people. Stakeholders that may be most effected by policy, legal, institutional and management reforms, e.g. local communities and the private sector, need to have the knowledge, understanding and capacity to meaningfully participate in the Convention implementation..

53. The last focus of this component is on the identification, packaging and sharing of lessons and best practices for wider sharing with institutions and partners regionally and globally. BCC as the leading intergovernmental organization for the sustainable LME management has a lot to share with the world, particularly with the south. BCC will actively promote a twinning or south-south cooperation opportunities to share its knowledge and experiences. BCC will continue putting its efforts in communication through its website, newsletters, or through African LME caucus platform, or through global LME platform. It is worth noting that BCC will host the third Global LME Conference in Swakopmund, Namibia in October 2014 to celebrate 30 years of the LME concept. The proposed project will also ensure an active participation of BCC in all spectrum of IW:LEARN activities, including its contribution to the GEF biennial International Waters Conferences.

#### Project management

54. The project will be implemented by UNDP and executed by BCC. BCC's executing capacity will be assessed during the preparatory phase by UNDP based on UNDP's rules and procedures set out for selecting an inter-governmental organization as a UNDP's Implementing Partner. The countries have been providing considerable capacity building support and oversight to BCC in developing its finance and administration capacity of its Secretariat in the past few years through the Finance and Administration Committee. BCC's experience to have executed a number of donor-funded projects as well as their experience in managing the country contributions to BCC will be considered during the capacity assessment process. Further capacity needs will be identified during the assessment and will be incorporate into the project design in the project document development as necessary. Norway is scheduled to conduct the BCC's institutional capacity assessment with strong focus on fund management. The outcome of their assessment will be incorporated into the project design as well.

55. The Project Management Unit will be hosted by BCC and located in the BCC Secretariat based in Swakopmund, Namibia. The PMU will be staffed by a full time Project Manager and Results-based

Management Specialist, the latter acting as deputy Project Manager.

#### **4) Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing**

56. The three governments have ongoing initiatives related to ecosystem based management and fisheries in their respective countries, with which the present project will develop synergies and establish close interaction. The expected baseline contributions are significant to this third incremental intervention by GEF.

57. BCC, the world first LME-based intergovernmental organization, is fully functional with its core functions fully financed by the member states contribution. BCC posts of Executive Secretary, Ecosystem Advisor, Regional Training Officer, Finance and Admin Officer were all supported by external partners when the posts were created. They are currently all supported fully by the member state contributions. They are direct and necessary contributions from the baseline for the proposed GEF incremental interventions to add value to the region. BCC Management Board has committed themselves to the establishment of regional protocols proposed in this GEF intervention. Without this commitment, none of proposed policy, legal, institutional and management reform would be possible.

58. At national level, all policy reforms and stress reduction intervention to be supported by the project will be built on national commitment. This is reflected in the significant level of indicative co-financing from each government.

59. Further to the governments' commitment, there are several international projects taking place in the region that serve as co-financing to this project. They include:

- **The FAO/Norway EAF-Nansen Project:** working with the BCC in the development of a tracking tool to monitor the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) management; enhancing the integration of the human dimension of EAF into fisheries management and including the identification and implementation of appropriate institutional arrangements.
- **The Norad-funded NansClim project (1<sup>st</sup> phase 2009-2012):** focusing directly on climate change and variability in the region and with expected outcomes including suggested marine ecosystem indicators, future scenarios of climate effects on marine resources, and regional capacity building on ecosystem effects of climate change and variability.
- **ECOFISH:** a six-year (2011-2016) project supported by the European Commission and is being coordinated by the BCC with participation by scientists and fisheries managers in the three countries and specialists from the Technical University of Denmark. Its overall aim is to develop a new framework for the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME).
- A project proposal co-developed by BCC and the GiZ on **the development of a marine spatial planning (MSP) framework for the BCLME and identifying and adopting ecologically or biologically sensitive marine areas (EBSAs):** recently approved by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment. This project aims to develop national and regional capacities to enable the development of a framework for a MSP for the BCLME and, through a knowledge-based approach, to declare MPAs and EBSAs to improve conservation. Deliverables directly related to

this project include the development of scenarios to look at potential trade-offs between sectors or activities and a Protocol for the Establishment of EBSAs in the BCLME.

60. The proposed GEF interventions are targeted to accelerate the implementation of SAP and Convention at the regional level, and at the national level for identified policy, legal, institutional and management reforms with significant transboundary impacts; reduce the initial investment risk of stress reduction activities through targeted demonstration projects, aiming for upscaling of those activities by government and other finance; build M&E capacity at the regional level; promote partnership and south-south cooperation so that more people and institutions will benefit from knowledge generated at the BCLME region about the sustainable LME management. Therefore, they are fully incremental built onto the strong baseline.

### **5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)**

61. All proposed interventions have positive transboundary impacts that cannot be realized optimally if tried at a national level without transboundary cooperation of the three participating countries. Further almost all proposed interventions have multi-sectoral implications that cannot be addressed effectively with the business-as-usual sectoral approach. Through the proposed interventions, the project will support the BCC and its member states to realize the sustainable utilization and management of the resources of the BCLME at the transboundary scale. Also, it will contribute to building the resilience of the people living in the coastal region through improved planning and resources management.

62. Further, many of the deliverables and reforms that would arise from this project would also support a number of global environmental commitments and objectives including:

- **Rio + 20 Resolution:** This recognises :
  - i. the need to give more attention to Africa and the lag in commitments made previously 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 2005 World Summit on Sustainable Development);
  - ii. the importance of promoting the science-policy interface;
  - iii. strengthening the participation of countries in international sustainable development processes through capacity building and assistance to conducting their own monitoring and assessments;
  - iv. 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;
  - v. commit to urgently address the issue of conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in ABNJ;
  - vi. commit to take action to reduce the incidents 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);
  - vii. supporting international cooperation toward realising the social, economic and

environmental benefits from the conservation and effective management of coral and mangrove ecosystems;

- viii. recognise the importance of area- based planning and conservation measures;
- ix. 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;
- x. 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 and 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.

## **6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

63. What the countries try to achieve towards the sustainable LME management through BCC and the its Convention is highly innovative. The countries did not stop their efforts at the successful creation of the BCC. They had elevated their financial commitment to the BCC significantly over the past year to fully finance its core poste one by one. They have elevated its political commitment from the interim BCC Agreement to the BCC Convention. They are now at the point to bring about necessary policy, legal, institutional and management reforms at both national and regional levels to implement the SAP and BCC Convention. The commitment they made in the proposed reforms described in this PIF will keep them innovative globally in the joint management practice of a LME.

64. BCC Convention and the member states' financial and political commitment to BCC ensures the very high level of institutional and financial sustainability in the future. Institutional sustainability at the regional level is ensured by the creation of BCC, high level political support by the member states to it, backed up by increasing financial contribution by the member states which have never experienced an arrar to date. At the national level, the creation of National Intersectoral Committee at each country will not only assist each country to secure active multisectoral consultation on the BCLME matters but also assit BCC to be rooted at each member states more institutionally. Institutional sustainability both at regional and national levels will be also strengthened through the strengthened legal and policy framework at the respective levels. The project will support the BCC and its member states to strengthen legal and policy framework at the regional level (Outcome 1.1), while the countires have expressed their commitment through significant level of co-financing to carry out necessary legal and policy reforms (beyond what will be supported by the project as indicated in Outcome 1.2 and 2.2) to meet their obligations to BCC Convention through their ratification.

65. Financial commitment is growing among the member states, both at regional and national levels, as witnessed in the increased financial contribution to BCC and the increased national budget allocation to activities and programmes, mainly in the fisheries and environmental sectors to date. More activities and programme in line with the sustainable management of the BCLME resources will be expected from multiple line ministries involved in the BCC (i.g. Environment, Fisheries, Mining, Oil & Gas, and Transport), following the BCC Convention signature and ratification during the implementation period of this project, which will strengthen the financial sustainability of the sustainable BCLME management at the national level. BCC's donor coordination capacity as well as advocacy efforts with private sector, strengthened by the proposed project, will positively impact the financial sustainability of the BCC programme, the implementation of SAP and BCC Convention both at regional and national levels.

66. Further, the concrete policy, legal, institutional and management reforms proposed in the project ensures the sustainability of the project impacts beyond the project lifetime. Stress reduction demonstration activities are also supported with relevant policy and management reform activities to ensure its sustainability and upscaling opportunities. The project's support to BCC to enhance its coordination, M&E and reporting capacity will help improve the future financial sustainability of the BCLME Programme in the long-term.

67. The proposed interventions – both the proposed management reforms at national and transboundary scale and the proposed stress reduction demonstration activities – offers high potential for scaling up in the BCLME region and beyond. The upscaling and replication opportunities will be identified as the project implementation progresses and communicated to BCC Management Board as well as through African LME Caucus, the UNDP-GEF Global LME COP and IW: LEARN.

**A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:**

68. Key stakeholders of the BCLME region are well known and the BCC is cognizant of new or emerging stakeholders due to changes in the use, governance or conservation of the ecosystem. Some key stakeholders include: coastal communities, artisanal and subsistence fishermen, academia, school children and the youth, commercial fishers, small scale coastal and marine entrepreneurs, oil and gas explorers and producers, diamond and other extractive minerals explorers and producers (e.g., emerging marine phosphate in Namibia), coastal and marine tourism operators, coastal infrastructure developers, port and harbour operators, shipping and marine transporters, conservation NGOs (national, regional and international, such as WWF), and associations of NGOs, IGOs and, national governments.

69. Various SAP implementation activities supported by the BCLME SAP IMP Project facilitated the identification of stakeholders that were not previously engaged, particularly through the EAF Human Dimension project, the ecosystem goods and services valuation, and the scoping study for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the BCLME. From these and other activities, it was noted that the private sector is of critical importance given the magnitude of social and economic benefits generated and their investments into conservation and protection of the ecosystem. The development plans of the non-fisheries sectors became known through the SEA scoping study which indicated the importance of these sectors particularly to ensure successful implementation of SAP and the Convention. The private sector



would participate directly in project activities and be encouraged to support the participation of less fortunate stakeholders, e.g. local communities and the youth in or near their areas of operation.

70. The proposed project will take advantage of the knowledge and awareness generated and connections established with the BCLME SAP IMP support and to build on these for meaningful participation. From the Components described, local communities, the youth, private sector, academia, local and regional/ provincial authorities and regional and international partners will all be meaningfully involved in specific SAP and Convention activities to enable effective a shift toward sustainable use of the LME through collective governance. As part of the project preparation activities (PIF and Project Document), these stakeholders will participate in meetings about the project and will assist in scoping each activity that could affect them from a feasibility and practicality point of view. This is to ensure that the project is realistic about the extent it is possible to enable participation and to be responsive to local circumstances and adaptable to local customs and practices. Stakeholders will also be encouraged to contribute to co-financing (in cash or kind or both) as appropriate. Once the PIF is approved, at least two regional workshops will be held during the project preparatory phase with broad stakeholder participation to review the Project elements and activities to assure national ownership of the Project.

**A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):**

Risk	Rating	Risk Mitigation Measures
Limited and slow national support for policy, legal, institutional and management harmonisation.	Moderate	The three countries demonstrate significant support for the Commission and its work although variable support is observed at the individual line ministry level for country-specific actions as part of SAP implementation. The project is designed to develop the capacities necessary at different levels to enable policy, legal, institutional and management reforms. The project will underscore the importance of such interventions to render the BCC sustainable through embedded commitments at national, bilateral and regional levels. Furthermore, the project will demonstrate how the SAP and Convention relate to national strategies and actions and how harmonisation would improve the triple bottom line – social, environmental and economic.
Private sector chooses not to cooperate with the project.	Moderate	Through various stakeholder fora and bilateral discussions, the project will make efforts to present mutual benefits for public and private sectors to be realized from the private sector’s engagement and participation in Convention and SAP implementation. To further reduce this risk, the argument for cooperation would focus on the notion of “we’re all in it together”; which goes beyond trying to engage the private sector on the basis of their corporate social responsibility and environmental management policies, recognizing sustainable use of the LME as vital to the long-term interests of private sector users, particularly fishing and tourism. Through SAP IMP Project support the BCC developed a briefing paper on private sector engagement. This paper recognises the efforts the private sector makes to

		meet development challenges, to protect the marine environment and to contribute to socio-economic upliftment. These resonate with the Convention objective and principles.
Pressing national needs such as poverty or conflict takes resources away from their efforts to implement the Convention.	Moderate	<p>The project will assist the three countries to communicate domestically the important role the LME and its goods and services play for poverty reduction and economic growth efforts, much beyond the obvious (e.g. fisheries and tourism sectors) including potential contribution of SAP implementation towards the countries' socio-economic development. Potential costs and economic losses to the national economy caused by degraded ecosystems will also be clearly communicated.</p> <p>This project is designed to ensure the linkage between Convention implementation and national development priorities to meet important social and economic goals. Information on domestic benefits, benefits accrued by transboundary/regional actions, and costs caused by inaction will be established in order to build political support throughout the project implementation.</p>
Important local level stakeholders will see ecosystem based management efforts as being detrimental to their interests, jeopardizing their application at local scale.	Moderate	A significant part of this project focuses on community engagement, sensitization, and community-led demonstrations. The community engagement will help focus on the economic and social benefits to participation by communities in an ecosystem-based approach. The economic analyses will assist to make this point. Also, community-led demos will be designed to yield short- to mid-term local gains as well as long-term positive transboundary impacts on the ecosystem.
National political changes may disrupt implementation of project activities significantly.	Moderate	<p>The project relies on the willingness of political leaders to engage in policy and institutional reform processes. National elections or reshuffles of ministers and other senior staff may cause a shift in focus which may delay or stall harmonisation activities significantly.</p> <p>This project will have a project steering committee (PSC) comprising of senior government officials at the interface of technical advice and decision making. The project's institutional arrangement is thus designed to rely on its PSC to ensure national level support for project activities and to advise on adaptive or mitigating actions in advance.</p>

#### **A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:**

71. One other GEF-financed project (LDCAF/SCCF) is anticipated to relate directly to the BCC and BCLME: Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System, developed in partnership with FAO and UNDP. Both GEF-financed projects will be coordinated by BCC to deliver maximum benefits to the BCC, the countries and the people in the region. The fact that BCC is the Executing Agent for these projects will eliminate a risk of poor coordination. Further, UNDP and FAO will play their part as the Implementing Agencies as per the project documents and defined implementation arrangements and to ensure the optimal outcome delivery. The project will coordinate

with other national and regional projects (financed by GEF and others) addressing marine spatial planning and EBSAs in the region, including the one implementing the Namibia Coastal Management Policy.

72. Through the Africa LME Caucus, the project would interact with the other LME projects that would be in their SAP implementation phases in Africa. This project would ensure inter-LME coordination through the Caucus and use electronic means and other fora for sharing and exchanging information. It will also take advantage of the UNDP-GEF Global LME COP Project for knowledge sharing and information exchange.

73. The partnership established with the ORASECOM during the UNDP-GEF BCLME SAPIMP project (and the UNDP-GEF ORASECOM project supporting the ORASECOM) is noteworthy. This partnership demonstrated a source to sea management approach first time in Africa. It has presented its approach globally at the Stockholm World Water Forum in September 2013 and made BCC as a founding member of the global source-to-sea management platform. This partnership will be continued and strengthened as necessary.

74. The project will participate actively in the IW:LEARN project (if extended).. These two projects should start in approximately the same time period and overlap.

#### **Description of the consistency of the project with:**

##### **B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:**

75. All three countries actively pursue the implementation of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and others pertaining to prevention, mitigation and responses to pollution (MARPOL), spills, dumping at sea from ships and to control and prevent land-based sources and activities (LBSA) of pollution. Each of the countries has published and implemented first generation National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and relayed first and/ or second National Communications to the UNFCCC on national climate change policy establishment to enable effective planning and implementation of vulnerability assessments and adaptation measures. All three countries produced first generation NBSAPs by 2006 and have submitted national communications to the UNCBD. All three countries' strategic objectives focus on protection and conservation of marine fauna and flora, expansion of protected areas, improving the policy and legislative environments, harmonisation at national and regional levels and, improving monitoring and assessment of biodiversity. Namibia and South Africa have in place draft NBSAPs for the period 2012-2022 while for Angola a National Action Plan is in place for the Guinea Current LME.

76. Angola submitted an initial communication to the UNFCCC in 2012, Namibia submitted the first and second communications in 2002 and 2011 respectively and, South Africa submitted first and second communications in 2003 and 2011 respectively.

77. At the national government level, line ministries have strategic plans in place that enable working toward national development targets that are linked to regional and international conventions and protocols. Ministries charged with fisheries, water, environment and biodiversity generally have more

focus on biodiversity and ecosystem protection and conservation while the minerals and transport ministries make due efforts to prevent and mitigate any potential negative environmental effects. At the core of these strategic plans is capacity development and training for improved individual, institutional and systemic capacity that enables implementation of a coordinated and integrated LME governance approach. In addition, the countries have improved their policy, legislative and institutional frameworks since inception of the SAP IMP Project that further demonstrates commitment to protecting the marine environment for long-term environmental, social and economic benefits. Since 2009 Angola passed the following presidential and executive decrees; establishing Environmental Licensing Fees for operations; to determine the Liability on Environmental Damage; Water Quality; Public Consultation for Projects subject to Environmental Impact Assessment; guiding the setting of Terms of Reference for Environmental Impact Studies; Prevention and Pollution Control of National Waters; and a decree on Operational Discharges Management. In Namibia such improvements include a National Policy on Climate Change, operationalizing the Environmental Management Act while in South Africa national biodiversity assessments and drafting of an Ocean Policy are noteworthy.

## **B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:**

76. This project is consistent with GEF's International Waters strategy as described in the Final GEF-5 Programming Document (GEF/R.5/25/CRP.1), in particular Objectives 2 and 3. Objective 2 aims to catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and LMEs while considering climatic variability and change. The proposed project is well-aligned with the outcomes and targets of Objective 2, in particular:

77. Outcome 2.1: Implementation of agreed Strategic Action Programmes incorporates ecosystem-based approaches to management of LMEs. ICM principles, and policy-legal/institutional reforms into national/local plans. The project focuses on the implementation of the Benguela Current Convention and the revised BCC SAP. The revised SAP is anchored on the objective and principles of the Convention which are in line with ecosystem-based approaches to the management of the BCLME.

78. Outcomes 2.2: Institutions for joint ecosystem-based and adaptive management for LMEs and local ICM frameworks demonstrate sustainability. The BCC, being tried and tested since August 2008, has been addressing the needs to enhance fish stocks, reduce ecosystem degradation and to rebuild degraded habitats. This has been done through structures and functions comprising only government stakeholders and thus being limited to full realization. This project, building on the awareness created by the BCLME SAP IMP Project, will enable a more targeted and inclusive approach to the implementation of the BCC Convention and the revised SAP. The private sector involvement will be actively promoted, in particular the non-renewable resource sectors, which have significant social and economic leverage. Local ICM framework, or Local Economic Development Plan, will be developed with a strong focus on women and youth empowerment at given communities.

79. Outcome 2.3: Innovative solutions implemented for reduced pollution, rebuilding or protecting coastal fish stocks with rights-based management, ICM, habitat (blue forest) restoration/conservation, and port management and produce measurable results. Community-based demonstration projects will be implemented to bring the positive impacts of the BCC Convention and SAP implementation on the ground level. Community participatory mapping for ecosystem-based management will be done. In partnerships with local municipal and regional/ provincial authorities community-led local monitoring and assessment mechanism of environmental status would be developed. This project will collaborate with the FAO-GEF climate change adaptation project and help local communities integrating the early warning systems and/or interpreting climatic data into their adaptive planning and management.

80. Further, pursuant with GEF5 IW Focal Area Objective 3 and to scale up results from the UNDP-GEF BCLME SAPIMP project and other BCC projects, the project will be designed to encourage active learning and will support BCC to lead South-to-South experience sharing through fora such as African LME Caucus. Through these partnership platforms, BCC will disseminate its knowledge on how ocean-based sectors, when better utilized and integrated, can assist the countries to meet their MDG/SDG targets at national or local level and also how the sectors can contribute to gender empowerment in the coastal communities. A strong collaboration with IW: LEARN is envisaged for the project contribution to gender mainstreaming, livelihood improvement (especially food security), and beyond, and the project has budgeted the requisite 1% for involvement in GEF IW portfolio learning (e.g., participation in IWCs and applicable regional IWLEARN meetings, information dissemination and sharing through the BCC website, production of IW Experience Notes and Results Notes).

### **B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:**

81. The UNDP is well positioned to continue to support BCC in institutional and human capacity building and in the implementation of BCC Convention, as requested by the countries. UNDP also has comparative advantage in supporting national policy reform process, on-ground implementation of coastal development planning and science-based governance of marine ecosystems. UNDP's comparative advantages are summarized below:

82. **UNDP as a development agency:** UNDP is one of the few multilateral development agencies working holistically across sectors. We are recognized as being neutral, able to act as an impartial facilitator of dialogue and cooperation on important development issues and acknowledged as a partner who can advise on the 'big' issues of economic and social transformation, environmental sustainability and democratic governance, as well as help develop the plans and capacities to deliver on them.

83. **UNDP's Strategic Plan for 2014-2017:** One of the three substantive Areas of Work highlighted in UNDP's Strategic Plan for 2014-2017 is *to adopt sustainable development pathways*. Under this Area of Work, UNDP will assist programme countries to design and implement development pathways that can tackle the connected issues of poverty, inequality and exclusion while transforming productive capacities, avoiding the irreversible depletion of social and natural capital and lowering risks arising from shocks. Our aim will be to help improve the resource endowments of the poor<sup>8</sup> and boost their prospects for employment and livelihoods<sup>9</sup>. Initiatives to *protect and restore the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems* are listed in its Strategic Plan as scalable initiatives UNDP will focus on in the next four years to realize sustainable productive capacities and effective maintenance and protection of natural capital. Through these initiatives, UNDP also aims to test and scale-up public-private initiatives that can increase employment and livelihoods opportunities, using production technologies that are sustainable and markets that are inclusive.

84. **UNDP's Water and Ocean Governance Programme:** In the *Water and Ocean Governance Programme Contribution to Realizing the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017*, UNDP states that the Governance is UNDP's main entry point to advancing sustainable development of water resources and services, and ocean resources. UNDP identifies sustainable management of oceans in a changing climate as one of four thematic priority areas for Water and Ocean Governance Programme work. Implementation of agreed governance reforms and investments leading to sustainability of large marine ecosystems is one

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<sup>8</sup> These include access to services (such as finance); knowledge, skills and production technologies; secure title to land; and the ability to sustainably utilize natural resources that are vital for both survival *and* exit from poverty.

<sup>9</sup> 'Livelihoods' focuses on how people bring together their assets (e.g. land), capabilities (e.g. education and skills) and activities to support themselves and their families. This can either be done by working for themselves or working for someone else (e.g. through 'jobs' or paid employment). For the purposes of the Strategic Plan, UNDP will use the term 'employment and livelihoods' in order to accurately convey this larger and more representative view.

major outcome under this thematic priority area. UNDP has been assisting countries to develop and implement cooperation on transboundary waters through multi-country agreements on priority concerns, governance reforms, investments, legal frameworks, institutions and strategic action programmes.

85. **Results delivered by UNDP-GEF IW projects to date:** UNDP has a solid record in terms of implementing GEF IW projects. UNDP has consistently delivered results through a broad range of international transboundary water interventions including the high-level adoption of 17 SAPs (8 in LMEs), eight of which are currently being implemented. UNDP has strengthened or established 20 multi-country marine/coastal, river and lake basin management agencies or commissions. UNDP's cumulative LME portfolio, working in 11 different LMEs in all 5 UNDP regions covering over 100 countries, represents \$528 m. in total financing from GEF, UNDP, governments, donor partners and others. This represents the largest investment of any kind in advancing the sustainable, integrated, ecosystem-based management of LMEs, from which over 85% of the world's fisheries are harvested, which contribute \$12.6 trillion/year in goods and services to the global economy, and which provide livelihoods for nearly half a billion people, many in the world's poorest countries.


86. **Catalyzing Ocean Finance:** The publication presents UNDP's successful experiences on market transformation and explains how it assisted countries to catalyze significant resources, using limited public funds as leverage, to implement priority activities. UNDP aims to replicate these experiences in Africa, through BCC Convention implementation and beyond.

### **PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY (IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Carlos CADETE	National Director of Statistics, Planning and Studies Office	MIN. OF ENVT, ANGOLA	MARCH 7, 2014
Teofilus Nghitila	Environmental Commissioner	MIN. OF ENVT & TOURISM, NAMIBIA	MARCH 5, 2014
Zaheer Fakir	Chief Policy Advisor, International Relations	DEPT OF ENVT AFFAIRS & WATER, SOUTH AFRICA	MARCH 18, 2014

### **B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.</b>					
Agency Coordinator Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yy yy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator and Director a.i.		7 March 2014	Akiko Yamamoto	+251938063967	Akiko.yamamoto @undp.org

