Thirteenth Conference of the Contracting Parties to the
Convention on Cooperation for the Protection,
Management and Development of the Marine Environment and
Coastal Areas of the Atlantic Coast of the
West, Central and Southern African Region
(Abidjan Convention)

Virtual Meeting, 13th to 15th December 2021

MAMIWATA PROJECT – ENHANCING MARINE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY IN WEST, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
International Climate Initiative 2015

Project proposal

to the

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

Mami Wata – Enhancing Marine Management in West Africa through Training and Application

submitted by

GRID-Arendal

Please endorse the following attachments:

☐ Annex 1: Implementing partner(s) / Subcontractor(s)
☐ Annex 2: Gantt chart on the project schedule
☐ Annex 3: Funding requirements and financing

Arendal, October 23, 2015

Legally binding signature

Stamp
## 1 Project master data

### 1.1 Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project number</th>
<th>15_IV_054_Africa_A_Enhanced Marine Management in West Africa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project title</td>
<td>Mami Viata – Enhancing Marine Management in West Africa through Training and Application</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/countries of implementation</td>
<td>Countries of the Abidjan Convention Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project duration</td>
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### 1.2 Submitter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>GRID-Arendal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Marine and Coastal Resources Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street, No.</td>
<td>Teaterplassen 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Code, town/city</td>
<td>4836 Arendal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Person</td>
<td>Christian Neumann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+47 9482 3638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telefax</td>
<td>+47 3703 5050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Christian.neumann@grida.no">Christian.neumann@grida.no</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.grida.no">www.grida.no</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organisation (NGO)</td>
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<td>Legal structure</td>
<td>Norwegian Public Foundation</td>
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<td>Non-profit status</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience in activities relevant to the project [years]</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Role/function of submitter in the project proposed
GRID-Arendal is going to be responsible for the overall project delivery to the International Climate Initiative's satisfaction. That responsibility includes overall project management ensuring timely, effective and cost-efficient implementation of the activities described below, including monitoring project progress and success, and adapting project resources and strategies accordingly.

GRID-Arendal will further ensure regular updating of the IKI Programme Office and BMUB on project progress, and close consultation on strategic decisions and directions, preferably through personal meetings or phone calls, and according to IKI's and BMUB's preference.

GRID-Arendal will be contracting the majority of consultants and contractors, particularly the national pilot project coordinators, to ensure strong and clear management of key aspects of project implementation.

Beyond the project management responsibilities, GRID-Arendal will provide technical expertise across the range of the project's themes; particular expertise lies in Marine Spatial Planning, State of Marine Environment Assessment and Reporting and Communication.

GRID-Arendal will lead Work Packages
1 (Project Management, facilitation, communication and knowledge management)
2 (Building technical capacity on IMM through existing regional Centres of Expertise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.3 Partner institutions for embedding the project in the country of implementation / in the target region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Project's political partner is the Secretariat of the Abidjan Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abou Bamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rue Harris Memel Foteh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 plateaux-Vallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 BP 1747 Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:abou.bamba@unep.org">abou.bamba@unep.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Abidjan Convention will ensure integration of the project's activities with the development of its regional policies on marine conservation and sustainable use, as well as other regional organisations, such as fisheries management or economic bodies. Further, it will serve as the main contact to national authorities, and facilitate the convening of meetings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.4 Implementing partners and subcontractors 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abidjan Convention Secretariat</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Implementing partner □ Subcontractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Capabilities and experiences relevant to the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Abidjan Convention covers the marine area from Mauritania to South Africa which has a coastline of just over 14,000 km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Convention's technical implementation organisations are: IUCN, Wetlands International, WWP, Birdlife, RAMPAO, PRCM, RAPAC and others. The Convention has put in place two technical committees, on science and communication. It has also developed a large network of experts from different regions, international institutions (such as WCMC, GRID-Arendal, and IDDRI) and geographic areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Convention Secretariat works together on a policy level with Regional Fisheries Bodies (including CSRP, COPACE and COMAHAFAT). In recent years, the Abidjan Convention has expanded its work into aspects in Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, ocean governance, blue economy, integrated coastal zone management, Marine Spatial Planning, climate change and coastal community resilience, MPAs and mangrove rehabilitation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Please complete the master data for all implementing partners and subcontractors in annex 1. The difference between implementing partners and subcontractors is explained in the 'Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) about project proposals'.
• Function/role in the project proposed
  The Abidjan Convention Secretariat will be the main implementer and coordinator of activities on the ground, the national pilot projects and national and regional policy development and integration in particular. The Secretariat will facilitate and lead on contacts with national Ministries, especially through its focal points, and the political support of the Secretariat for the project’s activities is a key factor for its success.

  The Secretariat will also have responsibility for logistical support to the projects’ activities, especially the organisation of meetings, workshops, and the facilitation of participants’ travel.

  The Abidjan Convention Secretariat will lead Work Packages 4 (Implementing national pilot projects) and 5 (Integrated Marine Management (IMM) Strategy Development)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, Marine & Coastal Ecosystems Unit

• Implementing partner • Subcontractor

• Capabilities and experiences relevant to the project
  UNEP’s Marine & Coastal Unit is a leading global actor in ecosystem-based marine and coastal planning, area-based management and ocean governance. Specific project-related expertise includes innovative decision-support tools, technical guidance and capacity building in the area of marine spatial planning and management, MPA governance, integrated planning processes and stakeholder consultations, integrated ecosystem assessment and ecosystem service valuation for planning and policy-making as well as ecosystem-based climate change adaptation and mitigation. Activity varies from tool development, local pilot projects, regional capacity building and global policy advice.

• Function/role in the project proposed
  UNEP’s Marine & Coastal Unit will provide technical coordination and guidance, including coordination and lead of MSP, SoME and EBSA tool development and guidance, pilot testing in national demonstration activities, regional training, global science-based policy advice for wider uptake on marine and coastal ecosystem-based management, MPA governance and marine spatial planning options.

  UNEP DEPi’s Marine & Coastal ecosystems Unit will lead Work Package 3 (Developing tools, methods and processes for EBSA, MSP and SoME integration)

Rhodes University

• Implementing partner • Subcontractor

• Capabilities and experiences relevant to the project
  The Rhodes University Department of Ichthyology and Fisheries Science (DIFS) is a leading African academic institution supporting the sustainable utilisation and study of fish and fisheries through teaching and training of students, conducting research and providing service support. Since 1961, DIFS has graduated more than 150 Honours, Masters and PhD students, and led research projects throughout Africa, primarily in the SADC region.

  A Centre for Capacity Development in Ocean Governance (AfriCOG) has recently been established at Rhodes University to focus specifically on capacity development in the marine and coastal sciences throughout Africa. AfriCOG hosts a node of the OceanTeacher Global Academy, a project of the IOC/UNESCO, with a mandate to lead training and CD in ocean sciences through a combination of workshop and distance learning. OTGA has a node in South Africa and Senegal, both in the Abidjan Convention region.
2 Project classification

2.1 Project type

- Investment
- Credit programme
- Innovative financing instruments for climate protection and biodiversity
- Technology transfer
- Policy advice
- Capacity building/training
- Study/concept development
- Other (please specify)

2.2 Emission allowances

BMUB-funding is used directly for greenhouse gas mitigation and/or carbon sinks, which will contribute to generating emission allowances, emission credits, or any other type of CO2 compensation certificates.

- yes □ no □

If so, the certificates generated by the project will be permanently cancelled in an approved register in favour of the International Climate Initiative.

- yes □ no □

2.3 Further information on the classification of projects in funding areas II-IV

For projects in the funding areas Adaptation (II), Conservation and sustainable use of natural carbon sinks/REDD+ (III) and Biological diversity (IV):

In which group or groups of ecosystems is the project mainly active? (multiple answers possible)

- Fresh water, wetlands, rivers and lakes
- Forest and forestry
- Grassland, savannahs and deserts
- Oceans and coasts
- Mountains
- Agriculture
- Other:

For projects in the funding area Biological diversity (IV), as well as for biodiversity relevant projects in the funding areas Adaptation (II) and Conservation and sustainable use of natural carbon sinks/REDD+ (III):

Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2010 of the CBD (Aichi Targets)

- To which of the 20 Aichi Targets does the project contribute? Please name up to 3 targets, which the projects mainly helps to attain.

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² An overview of the targets can be found on the website of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Available at: [http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/](http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)
The project will specifically contribute to achieving:

- **Target 11**: "By 2020, at least [...] 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through [...] protected areas", particularly through Marine Spatial Planning exercises through national pilot projects, and regional policies on integrated Marine Management, informed by information on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas.

- **Target 14**: "By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, [...] and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable, particularly through building capacity on stakeholder inclusive EBSA and SoME assessment and Marine Spatial Planning processes, and"

- **Target 19**: "By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied", through raising awareness on the value of marine and coastal ecosystems, their goods and services in particular, and building technical capacity on the application of relevant tools, methods and processes.

### 3 Brief description

| 3.1 Structured brief description | The marine and coastal environment of West Africa is particularly rich in terms of productivity, biodiversity and ecosystem services provision, but at the same time under significant pressure from multiple human activities including fishing, energy, pollution and infrastructure development. Marine and coastal conservation and sustainable use in the region is hampered by a lack of both technical and institutional capacity and sectorially integrated, ecosystem-based management approaches. The Abidjan Convention, however, strengthens and harmonizes regional ocean governance.

**Mami Wata** will provide technical and institutional, training-of-trainers and peer-learning based capacity building for national planners and decision-makers dealing with marine and coastal management, across relevant sector ministries and government agencies and in collaboration with existing regional Centres of Expertise, which will be strengthened and linked into a network, to provide knowledge hub functions after the duration of the project. **Mami Wata** will build institutional and technical capacity enhancing Abidjan Convention member countries’ abilities to manage their marine and coastal environments in an integrated, ecosystem-based way leading to the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, for the long-term provision of ecosystem services for human well-being.

The project provides a series of closely linked outputs developing, pilot-testing and applying tools, methods and processes for integrated marine management (IMM). National pilot projects support hands-on learning, foster a community of practice and underpin the development of strategies for IMM development at a national and regional level. Project activities range from local community contests to responses to global environmental commitments under the CBD.

The project will generate experiences and products with high value both for replication in marine regions across the globe, and in terrestrial contexts, where reconciling diverse stakeholder interests as well as development objectives provides a significant opportunity for increased human well-being.
### 4 Project concept

#### 4.1 Starting situation

##### 4.1.1 Starting situation in the target region

The Abidjan Convention, a UNEP administered Regional Seas Programme, covers the whole of the African Atlantic coast from Mauritania to South Africa. The coast is shared by 22 countries, with a combined EEZ of approximately 4.8 million sq. km.

The Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME), characterized by a strong upwelling, is among the most productive in the. Covering only 2-3% of the world ocean surface, this area produces up to 30% of the world’s exploited fish stocks. With an annual production between 2 and 3 million tonnes, fisheries generate jobs and livelihoods for hundreds of thousands of artisanal fishing communities.

The Guinea Current region (GCLME), encompassing the area between Guinea Bissau and Angola, faces challenging issues involving population, urbanization, fisheries depletion, water pollution, public health and sanitation, habitat degradation, loss of biological diversity, land use planning and coastal erosion.

The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) Programme is a joint initiative by the governments of Angola, Namibia and South Africa to manage and utilize the resources of the ocean in a sustainable and integrated manner.

The African Atlantic coast features beaches, lagoons, seagrass beds, mangroves and coral reefs, which border important upwelling systems that favour strong biological productivity. Many areas are hotspots of marine and coastal biodiversity, provide a refuge for endangered species, and support an essential route for migratory birds. The region’s marine and coastal ecosystems provide important ecosystem services such as critical habitats for fish, flood control, groundwater recharge, shoreline stabilization, retention and export of sediment and nutrients, carbon storage and purification of water. They also provide important goods to coastal countries.

Despite their value and importance to the region, marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity remain under significant threat from overfishing, hydrocarbon exploitation, pollution, sand mining and coastal development. No State of the Marine Environment Report has been submitted yet, although some countries (e.g. South Africa with the Operation Phakisa Programme) have taken initial steps. The 23 Marine Protected Areas created currently cover only some 14% of the region’s EEZ; no significant initiatives on Marine Spatial Planning have taken place. A first workshop has identified 34 EBSAs in the region, but has not dealt with potential need for management.

Despite a growing momentum of activities under the Abidjan Convention, there is no pan-West African network for marine and coastal conservation and sustainable use. Some relevant Centres of Expertise currently exist in the region, however, including the African Centre for Wetlands in Ghana, 2.5 on Water and Environmental Engineering in Burkina Faso, the Fisheries School of Senegal, the Regional Maritime University of Ghana and the Senegal Advanced School for Applied Economics. As there is no regional mechanism in place that would build capacity for marine and coastal ecosystem and community-based management and its tools, Mami Wata aims to work with those, and potentially other emerging Centres to build institutional capacity for continued training and technical support. At the regional level, the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) of the GCLME and CCLME emphasize the importance of integrated coastal management. ECOWAS, the Economic Community of West African States, have elaborated a regional shoreline monitoring study and draw up a management scheme for the West African coast; however, it focuses on coastal vulnerability to climate change and settlement. The African Union’s 2050 Integrated Maritime Strategy has recognized maritime governance and Marine Spatial Planning as an area of capacity building.

In a survey conducted by GRID-Arendal with Abidjan Convention focal points in 2012, “Capacity of the government for sustainable management” was the most frequently noted of the 15 Key challenges for implementation of Ecosystem-based Management (see figure below, or www.grida.no/publications/abidjan-convention-for the full report). A baseline study on available and required capacity will be created at the beginning of the project.
4.1.2 Project integration into strategies of the target country

The Mami Wata project closely aligns with and supports a range of recent decisions by the Abidjan Convention.

The Contracting Parties to the Abidjan Convention during the Eleventh Meeting of Contracting Parties held in Cape Town, South Africa, 17-21 March 2014, recalled

- the ongoing active collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Abidjan Convention on themes such as ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, areas beyond national jurisdictions and the attainment of the Aichi Targets;

During this Eleventh Meeting, Contracting Parties adopted important decisions to deal with Ocean Governance "To recognize the need for an integrated approach guaranteeing coherence between the different sectoral strategies and taking their impact on the ecosystems into account"; Marine Areas of Ecological or Biological Significance (EBSAs)

1) to facilitate the future description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) on the basis of scientific criteria or other relevant criteria;
2) to request, consequently, the secretariat to facilitate the organization of a regional workshop in order to finalize the description of areas corresponding to the EBSA criteria of the Atlantic Coast of West, Central and Southern Africa in collaboration with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant organizations;
3) to invite the Convention on Biological Diversity, governments and other partner bodies and institutions to provide the secretariat with the financial and human resources needed for the workshop;
4) to request the secretariat, ... to collaborate with the Member States and the competent organizations in order to build countries’ capacity to meet their regional priorities in the context of the Aichi targets 6 and 11, [...];
5) to link the work on EBSAs with Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) initiatives in the context of the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs)"
The Abidjan Convention Secretariat has made significant progress in terms of implementation of those recommendations. Several activities (protocols, working group meeting and capacity building) are under preparation, elaboration and adoption:

- Blue Print on Ocean Governance;
- Protocol on Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs);
- Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone management;
- Climate change capacity building;
- Strategic Assessment of Port environmental issues, policies and programs in West, Central and Southern Africa Regional;
- Protocol on Environmental Standards for Exploration and Exploitation of offshore oil and gas in West, Central and Southern Africa;
- Protocol on sustainable mangrove management;

The project also supports the “2050 Africa’s Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy)” adopted by the AU which consists of overarching, concerted and coherent long-term multilayered plans of actions that will achieve the objectives of the AU to enhance maritime viability for a prosperous Africa. Specific objectives of the strategy that Mami Wata would integrate with include:

- 1: Establish a Combined Exclusive Maritime Zone of Africa (CEMZA), through facilitating the regional harmonization of marine governance and management;
- 3: Enhance political will at community, national, regional and continental levels through awareness raising, tangible proofs-of-concept and expert advise;
- 9: Improve Integrated Coastal Zone/Area Management in Africa, directly supported by the project outcome and all outputs;
- 11: Ensure synergies and coherence between sectoral policies within and between the RECs/RMs, through integration of sectoral policy processes, through Marine Spatial Planning in particular.

Further, the project will assist the countries of West Africa in following up on the Rio+20 ‘The Future We Want’ outcome recommendations to adopt an integrated approach to sustainable development through national and regional strategies and actions enabling cross-sectoral planning of marine ecosystem management and governance towards environmental sustainability and long-term ecosystem service delivery.

The project also helps countries of the Abidjan Convention in delivering the UNEP Regional Seas Strategic Direction 2013-2016, calling for regions to effectively apply an ecosystem approach in the management of the marine and coastal environment in order to protect and restore the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems, and to maintain their biodiversity, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations.

The project will link into existing initiatives and processes in the region, such as initial capacity-building support on marine assessment and EBSA identification under the Abidjan Convention, made possible by the Sustainable Oceans Initiative as well as sub-regional projects such as three Large Marine Ecosystems project under GEF (Canary, Guinea and Benguela Current LMEs) for management of the marine and coastal environment. This specific project will build upon and add the essential missing link of assessment application in integrated spatial planning, as well as draw up and disseminate practical lessons from targeted pilot projects and peer-to-peer learning exchanges across the region and to other global regions faced with similar issues.
### 4.2 Project goals and results

#### 4.2.1 Target group

The project's primary target audience is national planners and decision-makers dealing with marine and coastal management, across relevant sector ministries and government agencies, including Environment, Fisheries, Coastal development, Agriculture, Maritime Industries, Energy, Planning, Finance, as well as the Prime Minister's Office. The project trainings and pilot implementation activities will be conducted largely with this audience.

The secondary target audience is high-level policy makers in those Ministries in the first target group, whom the project will work to raise awareness, and develop policy options in support of integrated marine management.

Another secondary target audience is national and regional scientists and experts in existing regional Centres of Expertise who have relevant knowledge and information to support integrated marine management processes and a community of practice. They would be involved through trainings, pilot projects and studies. Training of trainers for the Centres of Expertise will be conducted through co-development and co-implementation of trainings, with a view to enabling the Centres of Expertise to conduct independent training both within and beyond the duration of the project.

The tertiary target audience is marine and coastal stakeholders, particularly in the private and non-governmental sector, including coastal communities and local organisations, who will be engaged in planning processes and stakeholder consultations, and will benefit from awareness raising activities. While the project's main activities are aimed at the regional and national levels, the policies and processes it develops for the regional and implements at a (sub-) national level will be designed to be fully inclusive of local stakeholders and communities.

#### 4.2.2 Impacts (long-term results)

Marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity provide wide-ranging ecosystem services to coastal communities and societies, including economic and social benefits such as food-security and climate change adaptation and mitigation capacity.

These ecosystem services are facing widespread decline due to increasing human activities. The decline is exacerbated by current ineffective sector-by-sector approaches to marine and coastal management. Linking sectors and stakeholders in more integrated management efforts is becoming more and more essential in achieving long-term sustainable ecosystem service delivery.

This project provides a focused effort to develop and apply practical tools, capacity and guidance for the integration of environmental and socio-economic information in development of cross-sectoral planning and management processes across sectors, to optimise human use while conserving marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats.

The project will build institutional and technical capacity enhancing Abidjan Convention member countries' abilities to manage their marine and coastal environments in an integrated, ecosystem-based way leading to the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, for the long-term provision of ecosystem services for human well-being.

The longer-term impact will be founded on serious consideration of diverse stakeholder perspectives and subsequent mainstreaming of these in marine management strategies, planning tools and policy advice at both national and regional levels. The project aims to support the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity in the region, including mangroves, corals and seagrass, as well as fish populations and commercially exploited stocks, and the continued provision of related ecosystem services such as food production, coastline protection and water purification, through the designation of MPAs, MSP zonation and sectoral regulation.
4.2.3 Outline of the results chain underlying the project proposal

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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>

The project provides a series of closely linked tools, methods and processes for integrated marine management, developed, pilot-tested and applied by countries through a closed feedback-cycle, which further supports iterative learning, communication and uptake across the region (see figure 2).

Project Output 2 will build capacity among national planners and decision-makers dealing with marine and coastal management in collaboration with a Network based on existing regional Centres of Expertise on integrated marine management (IMM), applying Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area (EBSA) information, Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and State of the Marine Environment Reporting (SoME), acknowledging and strengthening existing institutions and addressing identified gaps. Emphasis will be placed on hands-on learning opportunities through the pilot projects, peer-to-peer exchange at the national and regional level, and a training-the-trainers approach to support multiplier effects and ensure long-term uptake.

Output 3 provides innovative tools, methods and processes to facilitate more practical use of EBSAs, MSP and SoME information and processes for IMM, which will be developed in dialogue with governments and international experts.

The prototype tools and guidance will be applied, tested and refined through Output 4, in which national pilot projects will create tangible examples of IMM, serving as learning opportunities supporting Output 2 as well as underpin the development of national and regional policy frameworks supporting IMM in Output 5.

All project outputs and activities will be supported by targeted communication, facilitation of peer-to-peer learning and knowledge management as well as project management and monitoring and strategic leadership through Output 1.

Figure 2. The project's outputs and their mutual support
### 4.2.4 Outcome (over-arching project goal) including indicators

**Outcome:** Improved conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity, sustainable resource use and long-term provision of ecosystem services is supported by integrated marine management approaches adopted and applied by countries of the Abidjan Convention.

**Indicators for the outcome:**

**Outcome indicator 0.1:** By end of month 48, the Abidjan Convention adopts a policy for a common approach to integrated marine management, incorporating the tools, methods and processes developed and applied by the project, and building on the experiences made by the pilot projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value (end of project)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
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**Data sources, methods and means of verification**

Meeting Reports of Abidjan Convention IMM strategy development processes, Conference of Parties to the Abidjan Convention

**Outcome indicator 0.2:** By end of month 48, three countries integrate EBSAs information, conduct MSP activities, and SoME assessments in their national marine management and planning processes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Policy Process</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value (end of project)</th>
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<td>Policy</td>
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</table>

**Data sources, methods and means of verification**

Government Gazette, National Policies

**Outcome indicator 0.3:** By end of month 48, at least two neighbouring countries coordinate their efforts on integrating EBSAs, MSP and SoME Reporting in their national marine management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Policy Process</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value (end of project)</th>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources, methods and means of verification**

Government Gazette, National Policies or Joint Working Group Report
4.2.5 Outputs (specific project goals) including indicators and work packages (activities)

**Output I: Targeted communication and knowledge management support effective and efficient project implementation.**

**Project-specific indicators for output I:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator I.1: An online sharing platform will feature case studies on IMM applying EBSAs, MSP and SoME reporting.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case studies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data sources, methods and means of verification
Project Website

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator I.2: The project’s communication material (e.g. texts, graphics, quotes, facts) are being taken up and further disseminated through regional media (e.g. newspapers, websites, radio or TV channels), in pilot countries in particular.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of media material reused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data sources, methods and means of verification
Own research, search engine trackers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator I.3: The project’s webinars on the application of EBSAs, MSP and SoME reporting in IMM are well attended.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data sources, methods and means of verification
Webinar Reports in Project Management Reports

**Activities corresponding to Output I:**

Work package (WP I): Project Management, facilitation, communication and knowledge management

- Activity I.1
  Monitor and evaluate project progress, and take appropriate project management action to ensure effective and efficient achievement of project outputs and outcomes.

- Activity I.2
  Create and regularly update a project website and factsheet, and update partners and stakeholders through regular project newsletters and webinars.

- Activity I.3
  Organise a project inception, a mid-term and final workshop with key partners and stakeholders.

- Activity I.4
  Facilitate exchange within the regional community of practice through an online platform, webinars and learning forums and workshops for government experts.
planners and decision-makers for peer-to-peer learning and showcasing experiences and good practices

- *Activity I.5*
  Support project partners (e.g. pilot project participants) in creating and disseminating communication products that share experiences

- *Activity I.6*
  Apply targeted communication to raise awareness, enhance understanding and recognition of the benefits of integrated marine management, and support policy development processes with targeted communication and outreach activities

- *Activity I.7*
  Present the project, achievements and lessons learnt, in cooperation with project partners, at the CBD COPs 13 and 14.

**Milestones corresponding to Output I:**

- **Milestone I.1:** in month 3, project partner contracts are signed and workplans agreed

- **Milestone I.2:** in month 4, an inception workshop is held, the project website will be up and the project briefing available

- **Milestone I.3:** in month 6, a communication strategy is developed

- **Milestone I.4:** in month 12, the first communication product is being created by a project partner

- **Milestone I.5:** in month 15, an online knowledge exchange platform is operational

- **Milestone I.6:** in month 24, the project is being presented in a pilot project country newspaper, radio or TV
Output II: Regional technical capacity on integrated marine management applying EBBA, MSP and SoME reporting is improved and facilitates the application of integrated marine management.

Project-specific Indicators for Output II:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator II.1: Trainings and technical advise on integrated marine management applying EBBA, MSP and SoME information will have been provided in collaboration with regional Centres of Expertise to at least four participants appointed by national governments of at least seven countries of the Abidjan Convention, including national or regional representatives of the private sector or non-governmental organisations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources, methods and means of verification**
Training and webinar reports in Project Management Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator II.2: At least 14 regional and national institutions relevant for integrated marine management consider themselves able to apply integrated marine management tools, methods and processes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources, methods and means of verification**
Institutional Capacity Assessment reports. Please see Activity II.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator II.3: Existing regional Centres of Expertise’ ability to support integrated marine management applying EBBA, MSP and SoME information has been improved significantly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources, methods and means of verification**
Centre of Expertise Assessment reports. Please see Activity II.2.
Indicator II.4: The post-project sustainability strategy for the Network of existing regional Centres of Expertise has been developed in consultation with Abidjan Convention Member States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Strategy document</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value and planned date of attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1, month 42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data sources, methods and means of verification
Project reports, Abidjan Convention Website

Activities corresponding to Output II:
Work package (WP II): Building technical capacity on IMM through a Network of existing regional Centres of Expertise

• Activity II.1
Assess capacity building needs for supporting national and transboundary integrated management implementation of EBSAs, MSP and SoME through a workshop with national experts, building on the 2012 GRID-Arendal / Abidjan Convention workshop.

Relevant regional and national institutions will be identified by the Abidjan Convention Secretariat and the National Focal Points to the Convention, respectively.

Representatives from these institutions will self-assess their ability to apply integrated marine management tools, with regards to
• their theoretical expertise, and access to theoretical expertise at the national, regional and global level,
• their concrete experience, and access to concrete experience at the national, regional and global level,
• networks of relevant actors and institutions, particularly at the national level.
Another parameter will be the overall ability to apply integrated marine management tools, methods and processes.

Assessments will be conducted annually to guide capacity development activities. The first and the final assessments will produce information for indicator II.2.

• Activity II.2
Map existing skills and technical knowledge available in existing regional Centres of Expertise, including in universities, research institutions and technical facilities, to identify available and lacking expertise as well as institutional potential for maintaining capacity beyond the duration of the project.

Relevant existing regional Centres of Expertise will be identified by the Abidjan Convention Secretariat and the National Focal Points to the Convention.

Existing Centres of Expertise’ ability to apply integrated marine management tools, methods and processes specifically for EBSAs, MSP and SoME, will be assessed and scored by the project, with regards to
• their theoretical expertise, and access to theoretical expertise at the national, regional and global level,
• their concrete experience, and access to concrete experience at the national, regional and global level,
• experience on capacity building and training techniques, including at the planning and follow-up stages.
Assessments will be conducted annually to provide support and training activities, and will produce information for indicator II.3.
• Activity II.3
  Develop training material on trainings-of-trainers and training techniques as well as integrated marine management applying EBSAs, MSP and SoME, in collaboration with Centres of Expertise where feasible.

• Activity II.4
  Provide capacity building to government agencies and other relevant actors in the Network of Expertise through dedicated thematic trainings developed by the project, in collaboration with regional Centres of Expertise.

• Activity II.5
  Support involvement of individuals and institutions across the region in learning exchanges under the pilot projects, through identifying and matching specific individuals' needs for capacity building with activities in the pilot projects, and financially supporting the exchange.

• Activity II.6
  Facilitate exchange between national and regional agencies and existing regional Centres of Expertise on integrated marine management through developing and disseminating a catalogue of expertise and activities, and facilitating knowledge exchange through phone conferences, meetings and webinars, and link existing regional Centres of Expertise into a Network.

• Activity II.7
  Develop sustainability strategies for the Network of Centres of Expertise, including overviews on available skills, expertise and offers for ongoing capacity building, communication material and support to fundraising activities. Ensure project website and knowledge thereon are taken over and serve the Network of Centres of Expertise after the project duration, and include links to and sharing mechanisms with relevant other initiatives and platforms, for example UNEP's new global knowledge-sharing platform with practical experiences on marine spatial planning.

• Activity II.8
  Provide targeted expert advisory and mentoring services to sector agencies to strengthen institutional capacity for integrated marine management.

• Activity II.9
  Facilitate academic exchange between experts, planners and decision-makers in the region and Europe (e.g. ZMT, IFM-GEOMAR in Germany and IMR, NIVA in Norway).

**Milestones corresponding to Output II:**

• **Milestone II.1:** In month 6, a regional expert workshop will map skills and identify capacity needs
• **Milestone II.2:** In month 9, pilot project country governments designate project focal point
• **Milestone II.3:** In month 12, the first capacity building workshop will be held
• **Milestone II.4:** In month 15, the first webinar will be held
• **Milestone II.5:** In month 18, the first regional meeting for knowledge exchange will be held
• **Milestone II.6:** In month 33, a draft post-project sustainability strategy for the Network of existing regional Centres of Expertise is shared with countries
• **Milestone II.7:** In month 39, communication products on project results are ready
**Output III: Tools, methods and processes on EBSA, MSP and SoME integration into marine management are developed, tested and refined**

**Project-specific Indicator for Output III:**

Indicator III.1: Lessons learnt on the processes have been shared within the region and globally through UNEP Live, the CBD, LME projects, the UNEP Regional Seas Programmes and other ICI projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value and planned date of attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reports on lessons learnt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3, month 42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources, methods and means of verification**

Project reports and website

Indicator III.2: Lessons learnt on the tools, methods processes, through the pilot project implementation in particular, are used to further refine those.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value and planned date of attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revision of tools, methods and processes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3, month 42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources, methods and means of verification**

Project reports and website

**Activities corresponding to Output III:**

Work package (WP III): Developing tools, methods and processes for EBSA, MSP and SoME integration

- **Activity III.1**
  - Develop tools, methods and processes for integrated marine management, applying
    - EBSA information (e.g. mapping functional habitats, areas vulnerable to specific activities, hotspots of biodiversity),
    - SoME information (e.g. spatial representation of SoME information, trends and drivers), and
    - Marine Spatial Planning for developing management options (spatial management scenarios, trade-off analyses, multi-sectoral stakeholder engagement strategies, enabling conditions for ocean governance, e.g. inter-ministerial coordination processes and frameworks)
  - Frameworks and strategies for multi-sectoral stakeholder engagement and inter-ministerial coordination

- **Activity III.2**
  - Customise and apply tools, methods and processes in pilot projects on integrated marine management, and review and refine those, including in exchange with experts and users in national and regional implementing agencies, as well as international experts and the networks of UNEP Regional Seas Conventions & Action Plans, LMEs, Multilateral Environmental Agreements (such as the CBD and CMD) and other ICI projects

- **Activity III.3**
  - Collect and share lessons learnt with institutions and organisations in other regions, such as national Ministries, the CBD, UNEP Regional Seas and LMEs through side events and presentations

- **Activity III.4**
  - Collected practical experience, learning and data from national pilot projects and
make them broadly available via an online platform (in coordination with other knowledge sharing mechanisms)

**Milestones corresponding to Output III:**

- **Milestone III.1:** in month 9, draft tools and methods for applying EBSA and SoME information and MSP process for integrated marine management are shared with country representatives, international experts
- **Milestone III.2:** in month 12, a draft framework and guidance for multi-sectorial stakeholder engagement strategies and inter-ministerial coordination are shared with country representatives
- **Milestone III.3:** in month 33, feed back on tools, methods and concepts from UNEP Regional Seas, LMEs, CBD other related processes are collected
- **Milestone III.4:** in month 36, tools, methods and processes are finalised and shared
**Output IV:** Tangible proof-of-concepts and learning opportunities are created in pilot projects applying tools, methods and processes

**Project-specific Indicator for Output IV:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value and planned date of attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Project workplan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1, month 15 3, month 36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources, methods and means of verification**

Project reports and website

**Indicator IV.2:** National and regional experts, planners and decision-makers as well as representatives of local communities have taken part in the implementation of the pilot projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value and planned date of attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30, month 36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At least 90 % confirm the usefulness/benefit of the project’s tools, methods and processes for their work, month 36

**Data sources, methods and means of verification**

Project reports and website

**Activities corresponding to Output IV:**

**Work package (WP IV): Implementing national pilot projects**

- **Activity IV.1**
  - Identify national pilot projects based on
    - National commitment to Integrated Marine Management at prime ministerial level and in relevant sector ministries and departments (e.g. environment, fisheries, oil & gas, mining, shipping, infrastructure)
    - Ability to implement activities and achieve project outcome within timeframe of the project, as indicated by existence of necessary policies and institutions (n.b.: here, a balanced approach considering project success, ambition and country needs may be applied, in consultation with the IKI Programme Office and BMUB)
    - Geographic considerations, including representation of Large Marine Ecosystems as well as neighbouring countries’ relations
    - Thematic considerations such as the representation of human activities (e.g. mining) in marine and coastal environments
• Activity IV.2
  Develop and implement pilot projects in selected countries on local integrated marine management to apply and test tools, methods and processes, and provide opportunities for capacity building
  - Map governance framework for Integrated Marine Management (IMM)
  - Identify relevant stakeholders in public, private and non-governmental sectors, ensuring inclusion of local community and user groups
  - Develop marine spatial scenarios and plans for IMM and supporting policies using EBSA and SoME data and information, including effects of scenarios on local communities and users
  - Collect and map data and information on marine environment and human activities, including from EBSA and SoME processes and through stakeholder engagement, and including traditional and local ecological knowledge
  - Support countries in developing and adopting cross-sectoral policies and institutional frameworks supporting integrated marine management and multi-stakeholder engagement

• Activity IV.3
  Synthesise lessons from pilot projects for refinement of tools, methods and processes and experience sharing within and beyond the region (synergistic with III.2)

• Activity IV.4
  Provide expert advice and mentoring support to facilitate the application of the tools, methods and processes in pilot projects.

Milestones corresponding to Output IV:

• Milestone IV.1: in month 9, pilot project partners are identified and workplans outlined
• Milestone IV.2: in month 12, workplans and sites are agreed with government agencies in pilot project countries
• Milestone IV.3: in month 12, three pilot project inception workshops including national and regional experts, planners and decision-makers have taken place
• Milestone IV.4: in month 18, technical guidance and mentoring support start being provided to national pilot projects
• Milestone IV.5: in month 33, lessons from tool testing have been synthesised
Output V: Strategies for integrated marine management applying EBSAs, MSP and SoME are developed regionally and in pilot countries.

Project-specific indicator for Output V:

| Indicator V.1: Integrated marine management strategies based on EBSAs, MSP and SoME activities have been developed in pilot projects |
|---|---|
| Unit: IMM Strategies | Baseline (start of project) | Target value and planned date of attainment |
| | 0 | 3, month 36 |

Data sources, methods and means of verification
Pilot Project reports, project website

| Indicator V.2: An integrated marine management strategy based on EBSAs, MSP and SoME activities has been developed under the Abidjan Convention |
|---|---|
| Unit: IMM Strategies | Baseline (start of project) | Target value and planned date of attainment |
| | 0 | 1, month 42 |

Data sources, methods and means of verification
Abidjan Convention meeting reports

Activities corresponding to Output V:
Work package (Wp V): Integrated Marine Management (IMM) Strategy Development
- Activity V.1: Describe existing policy frameworks in the region for integrated marine management and identify needs for developing policy frameworks for integrated marine management. Map governance framework for integrated marine management.
- Activity V.2: Draw experience from pilot projects to inform policy recommendations.
- Activity V.3: Develop recommendations for regional and national policy frameworks for integrated marine management and facilitate adoption by countries and Abidjan Convention.
- Activity V.4: Identify and pursue opportunities for upscaling and replication for integrated marine management applying EBSA, MSP and SoME activities.

Milestones corresponding to Output V:
- Milestone V.1: in month 12, existing policy frameworks for integrated marine management in pilot project partners are reviewed.
- Milestone V.2: in month 30, policy recommendations for IMM have been developed based on pilot project experience.
- Milestone V.3: in month 33, project findings are presented in pilot project countries at cross-Ministerial level, and at Abidjan Convention meeting.
### Capacity indicators

**AA (Action Adaptation): No. of people directly supported by the project to adapt to climate change or to conserve ecosystems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value (end of project)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of People</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of women in %</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Workshop reports, meeting reports, webinar reports
Note that while the project team can encourage equal representation in workshops and meetings, the selection of participants will largely be outside the project team's control.

**CP (Capacity Policies): No. of new or improved policy frameworks developed to address climate change and/or conserve biodiversity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value (end of project)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National and regional Policy Frameworks for integrated marine management</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level:  
- [ ] global  
- [ ] national  
- [ ] subnational  
- [ ] local

Estimated scope of the policy framework:
- [ ] Greenhouse gases reduced/avoided: [t CO₂eq] by 20
- [ ] Individuals supported: [number] by 20
- [ ] Area of ecosystems improved/protected: [ha] by 20

Abidjan Convention Decision, National Government Gazettes, National Policies  
Note that 'global' in 'level' above should be understood as 'regional'.

**CI (Capacity Institutions): No. of new or improved institutionalised structures or processes to address climate change and conserve biodiversity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Baseline (start of project)</th>
<th>Target value (end of project)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network of existing regional Centres of Expertise on integrated marine management in West Africa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level:  
- [ ] global  
- [ ] national  
- [ ] subnational  
- [ ] local

Applying actor:  
- [ ] public  
- [ ] private sector  
- [ ] civil society

Estimated scope of the structures/processes:
- [ ] Greenhouse gases reduced/avoided: [t CO₂eq] by 20
- [ ] Individuals supported: [number] by 20
- [ ] Area of ecosystems improved/protected: [ha] by 20

Abidjan Convention Reports
4.2.7 Risks and risk appraisal

There is a range of different risks to the project, all of which are considered manageable with the degree of experience, expertise and insight available to the project team.

Epidemics (e.g. Cholera or Ebola outbreaks) are considered likely (Cholera being more likely), particularly in certain regions and at certain seasons. The potential impact on the project, Outputs 2 (capacity building) and Output 4 (pilot projects) in particular, is high. The risk can be minimised by choosing adequate countries and times for activities.

The region has a history of civil unrest and violent conflicts, the likelihood of which is considered medium. Again, this risk can be minimised by choosing politically and socially stable countries, and avoiding key project activities around elections.

Elections might not only spark outbreaks of violence, but also lead to changes in political direction or times of political standstill, with negative impacts on Output 4 and Output 5 (integrated marine management strategy development). Adapting timelines to election cycles, gathering political intelligence and building broad partnerships will reduce this risk.

Competition between Ministries posing a risk to project implementation is considered likely, and would have impacts on Outputs 4 and 5 in particular. Generating high-level political support early on, particularly through the Abidjan Convention, and carefully mapping the political landscape will minimise the risk for significant negative impacts.

Loss of key staff to the project is a risk across all Outputs. The likelihood is considered medium. Ensuring close work process documentation throughout the team through minutes and meetings with the project manager will mitigate possible negative effects.
### 4.3 Co-Benefits and safeguards

#### 4.3.1 Contributions to economic, social and environmental development (co-benefits)

Marine and coastal ecosystems and the goods and services they provide constitute essential foundations to economic and social capital, particularly in countries with highly relevant primary sectors. Continued provision of goods and services is therefore supportive to economic development, which in turn is supportive to social development. Natural ecosystems can have important social, cultural, and spiritual functions themselves.

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) underpins social and economic development through effective use of marine space, and by minimising stakeholder use conflicts. It is a tool that helps to ensure that short term economic gains don’t jeopardize long-term sustainable use of renewable resources.

Development of State of the Marine Environment (SoME) reporting assists management in monitoring and addressing both social and economic effects of human activities impacting ecosystem status and functioning, and long-term provision of ecosystem services and information.

Tourism revenues benefit from conservation of biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, while local communities benefit from social, cultural and recreational services.

In which pillars of sustainable development are the described co-benefits located?
- social
- environmental
- economic

#### 4.3.2 Safeguarding of social and environmental standards (Safeguards)

Measures will be taken to safeguard social and environmental standards through the inclusion of communities and local organisations in the national pilot projects, supported by the development of a framework and strategy for multi-sectorial stakeholder consultations (Activity III.1).

Indigenous and traditional knowledge will be captured in the EBSA and MSP related activities (based on UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/WP.10 “Identifying specific elements for integrating the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, and social and cultural criteria and other aspects for the application of scientific criteria for identification of [EBSAs] as well as the establishment and management of [MPAs]”, and in SoME assessments and reporting.

### 4.4 Other characteristics of the project

#### 4.4.1 Innovation character

The integration of EBSA, MSP and SoME approaches has never been undertaken before (to our knowledge), and would present a significant step in moving towards comprehensive, integrated ecosystem-based management of the marine and coastal environment.

While the process of describing EBSAs has made significant progress in the past years, through the work undertaken by the CBD Secretariat, the Sustainable Oceans Initiative and GOBI, tools, guidance and experiences on how to use this information in planning approaches has yet to be developed.

Similarly, the number of State of the Marine Environment Assessments has increased recently, including through the World Ocean Assessment, but the practical application of that information in actual integrated marine management responses and planning remains to be developed.

The vertical integration of these approaches, through local and national pilot projects across marine sectors and involving local communities and stakeholder groups, strategically synthesising and applying practical lessons on integrated marine management in national and regional level capacity-building and policy framework development in response to regional and international commitments is another innovative aspect of the project.

Potential for replicability is high, as these approaches may be adapted for application in any coastal or marine system. Although nationally and regionally specific, governance fragmentation and conflicting management objectives persist globally.

The project’s approaches to reconcile those would be beneficial to marine regions.
across the planet (including in developed countries), particularly as similar regional governance setups with (UNEP) Regional Seas Programmes and (FAO) Regional Fisheries Bodies are almost ubiquitous.

The replication of project activities and approaches can be facilitated particularly through the CBD, the UNEP Regional Seas Programme and UNEP Live, the Large Marine Ecosystem project portfolio of the Global Environment Facility, including through the GEF IWLEARN knowledge sharing mechanisms.

4.4.2 Ambition and transformative effect

The project will facilitate a transformation of national and regional marine and coastal management from responsive sectorial to integrated, multi-sectorial approaches that recognize and incorporate overarching management goals. This approach allows for the recognition of ecosystem service values to social and economic development, reconciling the three pillars of sustainability.

Through the use of EBSA information and SoM assessment, the project will further support the science base for management and planning decisions, as well as establish the foundation for cyclic and adaptive management strategies.

The enhanced integration of stakeholder information and needs will lead to more robust and efficient management.

4.4.3 Securing sustainability after termination of funding

The project will create a Network based on existing regional Centres of Expertise (including a specific sustainability plan, Activity II.5)) and community of practice, which will both contribute to the overall sustainability of institutional capacity beyond project duration.

Sustainability will be promoted by the project facilitating funding into national institutions in countries, and building capacity and experience through physical and online trainings throughout the duration of the project, facilitated through the implementation of pilot projects. The project will work with staff from national institutions and existing regional Centres of Expertise rather than international consultants wherever possible, with a special emphasis on choosing the right national focal contact points (through regionally agreed criteria and ToRs).

The project will provide support for developing strategies for policy integration on a national and regional level, through the Abidjan Convention, a formalised regional body that will have support into the future. Finally, sustainability will be ensured through dissemination of data and products from the project via a number of national, regional and international channels.

4.4.4 Visibility of the project

Visibility of the project will be promoted through activities under a dedicated communications component (Output 1), which provides targeted support to activities and outputs throughout the project. Communication activities include awareness raising material, a project website, newsletters, film and radio products, fact sheets, the project website, regional project meetings, exchange forums, training courses and national stakeholder integration processes.

Exchange visits to national pilot projects will be supported, as will project members attending CoP's of the Abidjan Convention, side events at CBD, and other partner project meetings and UNEP Regional Seas meetings. Engagement with topic-specific expert communities will take place, both within relevant regional institutions and in the tools development process.

Visibility at national level will also be facilitated through integration into national policies, supported by national and local awareness raising activities.

Target groups will include decision-makers at the national level, represented at regional and global level; stakeholder communities, including the private sector, peers in Regional Seas Programmes, Large Marine Ecosystem Projects and similar organizations.

4.4.5 Mechanisms for the mobilisation of private investment in climate protection and biodiversity measures

The project does not specifically aim to mobilise private investment.

The multi-sectorial nature of the project, and interaction with many sectors (including civil society and private sectors such as shipping, tourism and fisheries) in the Marine Spatial Planning process will foster private sector engagement, and possible shifts to more sustainable economic practice would generate private investment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• IKI-projects funded or under development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Blue Solutions: As a global project focusing on knowledge sharing and capacity building for ecosystem-based management, including on Marine Spatial Planning, Blue Solutions and Mami Wata would support each other through the sharing of good practice case studies and learning, trainings and knowledge sharing networks, events and platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Benguela Current: Mami Wata will work closely with the IKI-funded GIZ project in the Benguela Current LME with regards to exchange of knowledge and capacity development concerning the development and application of tools, methods and strategies for moving EBSAs “from maps to action” and in relation to MSP. Mami Wata will enable the GIZ project to establish networking and learning opportunities beyond the Benguela Current region: Supplementary training opportunities will be offered and target group members of the Benguela Current region will be involved in exchange visits. The project will furthermore provide additional international expert inputs/advisory services in order to complement and strengthen the foreseen GIZ activities. The pilot projects under Mami Wata will not be implemented in the member states of the Benguela Current Convention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- GOBI: The GOBI Project currently under development will generate data on migratory species, marine mammals, birds and chemosynthetic environments, which could provide important data in the further development of EBSAs and in MSP exercises. Further, lessons learnt on the use of EBSA information in planning and management can be shared and EBSA related capacity building activities can be complementary or synergistic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• UNEP’s global marine programme and UNEP’s Regional Seas Programme are key project partners. UNEP technical staff has been closely engaged from early project conceptualization and development to design of specific technical components along with strategic/political guidance. Similarly, UNEP will become a leading implementing partner to provide technical, capacity building support and strategic guidance for both national and wider global uptake of project results. This includes synthesis of practical experiences from project pilot activities with the Abidjan Convention in West Africa and subsequent transfer to other Regional Seas Programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UNEP’s global capacity building programme on ecosystem-based marine and coastal management will transfer existing guidance resources and tools on marine assessment and management into this project, including a new global knowledge-sharing platform with practical experiences on marine spatial planning. In turn, project lessons and good practices will contribute to wider delivery of the global Regional Seas Programme objectives and targets, particularly the delivery of Aichi Target 6 (sustainable fisheries) and Target 11 (enhanced MPA coverage and effectiveness).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Practically, a number of technical officers at UNEP HQ in Nairobi will be closely engaged in project planning, implementation, synthesis and progress evaluation, as well as co-ordinate project Work Package 3 (tool development) to ensure synergies and complementarity between this project and other evolving global method development, application and longer-term uptake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Norway, FAO and UNEP are currently developing a project for Securing the Foundation of Fish Food Security through Ecosystem Approaches to Management [...] in West Africa. The project aims to reconcile the management activities of fisheries management bodies and environment bodies, the Abidjan Convention in particular. This project and Mami Wata could benefit from lessons learnt on integrative marine management, and raised awareness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • The West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change (WA-BICC) programme and its Restoring the Environment through Prosperity, Livelihood and Conservation

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5 Interaction with international cooperation projects and other relevant aspects

5.1 Synergies with and links to other relevant projects and sectors (of German and international cooperation)
Ecosystems (REPLACE) project will benefit from the information and processes the Mami Wata creates. Similarly, the project can benefit from the results of restoration and conservation of the mangroves, coastal biodiversity and the expertise of working groups established under REPLACE.

- The Abidjan Convention works with RAMPAQ, le Réseau Régional d’Aires Marines Protégées en Afrique de l'Ouest to study ecosystem services information related to MPAs, which could provide important information for national pilot projects, particularly for Marine Spatial Planning processes and Marine Protected Areas.

- The Abidjan Convention and PRGM, the Regional Partnership for Coastal and Marine conservation in Western Africa, are jointly developing environmental standards on oil and gas exploitation, which will include area-based aspects. This could be an important application of the EBSA information.

- The “Blue Gabon” concept is regarded as the 4th pillar of the strategic plan of “Emerging Gabon”, aiming, among other aspects, at the conservation and management of natural resources of the seabed, and implementing its recommendation to create Marine Protected Areas in 20% of the country’s 865 km of coastline. Mami Wata will be able to provide data and expertise for the identification and management of MPAs as well as natural resources both living and non-living.

5.2 Knowledge management in IKI projects

The contact person for knowledge management for this project is Christian Neumann, GRID-Arendal.

Goals and targets of knowledge sharing the Mami Wata project are:

- "to strengthen the regional knowledge base for integrated marine management in the region",
- "to create synergies with other projects and initiatives in the region and beyond" and
- "to enable replication and adaptation of lessons and experiences beyond the project’s duration and geographic coverage".

Many of the Mami Wata project’s activities and outputs are related to the sharing and management of knowledge, through technical capacity building, peer-to-peer learning, consultative development of tools, methods and processes, and the sharing of experience and expertise. This type of knowledge will be shared through trainings both physical and online, reports and brochures and case studies. While this material will be shared in a number of ways, e.g. through newsletters, meetings, events, the national pilot project coordinators etc., the central repository for all this information will be the project website, which will be developed and managed by GRID-Arendal and then handed over to the Abidjan Convention Secretariat.

Through its dedicated communication activities, the project will use a range of channels such as the website, webinars and newsletters for peers, experts, national planners and decision-makers and further direct stakeholders. For the general public, particularly in national pilot projects, the project will communicate through radio, newspapers and TV.

Facilitating peer-to-peer knowledge exchange through trainings, exchange forums and exchange visits is an important aspect of the project as well. This will include other regional organisations such as the Regional Fisheries Bodies, the Network of existing regional Centres of Expertise, including academia and non-governmental organisations, as well as projects and initiatives mentioned above. The project will exchange with regional and global experts on the development of tools, methods and processes for integrated marine management, through regular means of cooperation (Skype, phone calls, emails), and local, national and regional decision makers through workshops and visits.

A particularly good opportunity for knowledge exchange is the ICI-funded Benguela Current LME Project, with which a strong exchange and collaboration is foreseen. Similarly, the Blue Solutions project (including its Blue Solutions Exchange platform) and GOBI project under development provide excellent synergies. Regular exchange calls and dedicated visits and meetings will ensure efficient and effective knowledge sharing.
Further, the Network of Centres of Expertise will be a hub of knowledge both for the duration of the project as well as after. Consisting of existing regional institutions, knowledge generated and shared by the project will become widely circulated and refined. Importantly, the Abidjan Convention Secretariat will act as the facilitator and continuous access point to the network and specific expertise available there.

The project, the national pilot projects in particular, will also collate data from the EBSA, MSP and SoMe processes. While the project aims to make all data used publically available through the project website, some data may be considered confidential by countries, and only be publishable in aggregate form, or not at all.

Importantly, the project manager will keep both the ICI Programme office and the BMUB up to date on project progress and achievements, beyond the regular reporting, through visits to the offices and phone calls, and through providing printed material by mail, as agreed with the office and Ministry. This is considered important not only to ensure knowledge sharing, but also strategic alignment with ICI and BMUB activities, and to support the visibility of the ICI overall.

5.3 Notes on own funds/external funding/third-party grants

GRID-Arendal will, in addition to the own funds of 65,080.00 € contributed, provide a partner contribution of approximately 495,000 €. These funds represent the difference between those costs incurred by GRID-Arendal for the implementation of the project and those eligible for grants by BMUB. They are composed of two different kinds.

The first area which this covers is the actual costs of the staff to the project. GRID-Arendal works on an hourly rate system which is financially analysed annually and created to ensure coverage of salaries, social/legal costs (direct costs) as well as indirect costs such as overheads. The overheads also allow coverage for administrative support such as Human Resource Management. The basic salary is defined on which the budget for this project is based is comprised of the actual salary of the staff member plus the social and legal costs related to the salary. These are defined as the direct costs. The difference of these and the rate actually charged to the project will be provided by GRID-Arendal. For illustration, an average hourly rate for most of GRID-Arendal’s employees is 950 NOK, out of which only about 450 NOK are the basic salary.

The second area is external charges to the project such as subcontracting and travel. An overhead of 15% for travel and 30% for subcontracting is also applied to these costs (which is included in the full analysis of GRID-Arendal’s annual overhead) (note that this is not the case for the ‘flow-through’ funds to partners such as the Abidjan Convention Secretariat and UNEP in this project). This also covers administrative support necessary for areas such as tendering processes etc. This overhead rate is not applied to the project budget as they are not eligible for funding by BMUB, therefore these costs to the project will be provided by GRID-Arendal. GRID-Arendal is able to contribute the difference of approximately 485,000 €.

5.4 Other aspects relevant to funding

Annex 1:

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<th>Subcontractor</th>
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<td><strong>Department</strong></td>
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