



NOAA Large Marine Ecosystem Program Report

Scope and Objectives of Global Environment Facility Supported Large Marine Ecosystems Projects

US Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology

Large Marine Ecosystem Program

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**US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Science and Technology**

Large Marine Ecosystem Program,

June 2010

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Introduction

From modest beginnings in the mid-1990s, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and World Bank have been increasing financial support for introducing ecosystem-based assessment and management practices to economically developing nations bordering LMEs in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and eastern Europe. The financial support from the GEF, World Bank and other donors has grown to an unprecedented \$3.1 billion in 2010 in support of LME and LME-related Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) project implementation activities underway in 110 developing countries.

A concerted effort is now underway to strengthen the integration of LME and ICM five-module assessment and management strategy focused on LME: (i) productivity, (ii) fish and fisheries, (iii) pollution and ecosystem health, (iv) socioeconomics and (v) governance. NOAA is partnering in this effort with five UN agencies (UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, IOC-UNESCO, FAO) and two non-governmental institutions (IUCN, WWF).

This Report provides technical details for each of the 17 GEF supported LME projects including GEF identification codes, participating countries, project approval status, UN executing agency designations, project descriptions, implementation status, and financial profiles. Excerpts from the project documents relative to the implementation of the phasing-in of the five-module ecosystem-based LME strategy is given in Part I.

Part II is focused on the ICM investment funds provided by the World Bank that serve to strengthen the pollution and ecosystem health modules of East Asian LMEs, sustainable fisheries for countries of sub-Saharan Africa, nutrient reduction for the linked Danube River Basin and the Black Sea LME, and the strengthening of the ecosystem approach to the assessment and management of the Mediterranean Sea LME. Part III lists the publications and reports that support the LME assessment and management strategy. Part IV provides a summary table of the \$3.1 billion in financial support to the LME projects.

PART I LME-BASED PROJECTS

The GEF has provided substantial funding to support country-driven projects for introducing multi-sectoral ecosystem-based assessments and management practices for LMEs located around the margins of the oceans. At present, the 110 participating countries are engaged in operationalizing the five-module LME indicator approach that has proven useful in ecosystem-based projects in the United States and elsewhere (Duda and Sherman 2002). The modules are adapted to LME conditions through a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) process to identify key issues, and a Strategic Action Program (SAP) implementation process conducted by the countries participating in the LME projects.

The SAP translates the shared commitment and vision into action, a process that has proven essential in GEF projects for developing and sustaining partnerships. Countries cooperate in establishing adaptive management structures for monitoring and evaluation. This has led countries to adopt their own LME-specific ecosystem targets in response to the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and to establish partnerships with bilateral, multilateral, and UN agencies for better coherence by the development assistance community.

The GEF in support of LMEs also works at other scales, to catalyze integrated coastal management (ICM) at the scale of municipalities, coastal provinces, contributing river basins, and at the community level to promote sustainable resource use and habitat protection. One example of the provincial and municipal scale of action is the successful GEF-funded and UNDP-supported Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (*PEMSEA*) program with its focus on integrated coastal management (ICM). Tools similar to those used in LME projects are utilized at a smaller scale to foster the integration, participation, and reforms needed for implementing ICM. ICM programs can have a cascading effect in transforming governance, improving people's awareness of important ecosystem assets and social values, and spurring additional private sector involvement (Duda 2009).

GEF also works at the scale of river basins draining to coasts in order to improve water flow regimes and reduce pollution loading. Consistent with the targets of the UNEP Global Programme of Action (GPA) for the protection of the marine environment from land based activities, and with paragraph 33 of the WSSD Program of Implementation, over US\$1 billion has been allocated by GEF to focus on projects related to the GPA and land-based activities. The GEF-supported Hai Basin initiative led by China with World Bank assistance is an example. Another is the large scale GEF-supported Danube and Black Sea Basin Strategic Partnership with UNDP and the World Bank that aligns the World Bank

policy with the 15 countries of the Black Sea basin to include pollution reduction reforms, habitat restoration, and pollution reduction investments. The two basin projects create a bridge between land and sea, with GEF combining projects to link the improved management of freshwater basins with coastal zones and large marine ecosystems (Duda 2009).

GEF also utilizes support at other appropriate geographic scales for securing valuable habitats for livelihood of communities and food security. Community level work has led to the establishment of fish refugia. First developed in the GEF/UNEP South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand LME projects, the concept for securing habitats builds on community knowledge of fish reproduction and co-management and limits gear and fishing at critical periods of lifecycles to sustain fisheries (Paterson and Pernetta, 2008).

The Benguela Current LME Project

In the mid 1990s, the governments of South Africa, Namibia and Angola requested GEF's assistance for a project focusing on the sustainable management and utilization of the Benguela Current LME with a focus on living marine resources, the reduction of mining impacts, predicting environmental variability and improving ecosystem forecasting, managing land-based pollution, protecting biological diversity, and strengthening capacity to adapt to fluctuating climatic conditions that threaten fisheries. During a 12-month project development period, the three countries reached consensus on a strategic approach for the project, based on GEF procedures for developing a TDA and SAP, which was signed in 2000 by three ministers from each nation. As the first GEF project to successfully complete this initial work, the Benguela Current (BCLME) project serves as a successful model for other LME projects. Especially significant were the national dialogues fostered in inter-ministerial committees. They proved to be an important factor in aligning different ministries related to land and water activities to work in an integrated, ecosystem-based fashion.

This early success led to the establishment of the new, ecosystem-based, Benguela Current Commission (BCC). The Commission was an illustration of how the political commitment of 3 countries can secure ecosystem sustainability. As a result, a second and final GEF LME project was funded to operationalize the BCC and support negotiations for a legal agreement among the 3 countries to sustain its work (Duda 2009). The BCC marries the advice of science-based groups with the advice of management institutions to improve decision-making in fisheries, coastal management, mining and energy. With an ever warming and fluctuating marine environment in which the fish stocks move, the science-based advice and forecasting tools are used by GEF supported LME projects to provide sound recommendations to the joint management institutions so that stakeholders at all levels can adapt to fluctuating and changing climate.

The Baltic Sea project applied principles of the 5-module LME approach recovering and sustaining fisheries and controlling nutrient over-enrichment from improved agricultural practices in partnerships with ICES, the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) and WWF. And in the case of the Yellow Sea LME project, the Peoples Republic of China and the Peoples Republic of Korea followed closely the TDA and SAP process in implementing the 5-module LME approach for applying carrying capacity models to optimizing growth and yield of the marine species while improving water quality. These goals are being realized through the practice of integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) and commitment to a significant 33% reduction in capture fisheries by 2020. Among the actions taken is the prohibition of fishing in the Yellow Sea during the summer months of June, July and August in an effort to reduce mortality of the spawning stock biomass of demersal fish species (Tang 2009; Walton and Jiang 2009).

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Part I LME Based Projects

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2.	BALTIC SEA LME	17
3.	BAY OF BENGAL LME	22
4.	BENGUELA CURRENT LME COMMISSION	32
5.	BLACK SEA LME	40
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1. AGULHAS AND SOMALI CURRENTS LMEs PROJECT

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLMEs) operates hand in hand with the WIO-LAB project, Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean, and the SWIOFP project, Southwest Indian Ocean. The three project briefs are given here. A comprehensive summary of cooperative activities and recent achievements among the three projects in 2009 is given in the 2010 Newsletter available online at www.asclme.org.

1.2 GEF PROJECT DETAILS

Table 1.1 GEF Project ID 1462 Project details for the Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems Project

Regional - Programme for the Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems: Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLMEs)	
GEF Project ID	1462
UNDP PMIS ID	2205
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Programme for the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems: Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLMEs)
Country	Regional (Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa)
Region	Africa
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8; 9
PDF-A Approval Date	November 16, 2001
Pipeline Entry Date	November 14, 2003
PDF-B Approval Date	November 14, 2003
Approval Date	September 13, 2005
CEO Endorsement Date	December 19, 2006
GEF Agency Approval Date	February 26, 2007
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	United Nations Office to Project Services (UNOPS)

Part I

Description	The Objective of the Project is to work with two other "thematic" GEF international waters projects in the area as part of a "strategic approach" to fill gaps in understanding of transboundary living resources of the two LMEs and to build capacity of the participating countries to utilize this improved understanding for more effective management by use of an ecosystem approach. This information and capacity then would be utilized by governments as part of the frameworks being established by the three projects collectively. The project is innovative in that it is being designed to complement two existing projects in the same LMEs, each with a different GEF implementing agency covering a different aspect of the same system with linkages created between them. This is being tried in these 2 LMEs for the first time to test reducing transactions costs of IA interactions. This is also the first replication of the approach taken in the Benguela Current LME project on the other side of Africa. Bilateral funding was used to build country capacity in sampling and then understanding their transboundary resources before GEF was asked to assist. The capacity was built through joint cruises and sampling to understand how their transboundary living resources worked so that information could underpin management. This project replicates that approach but utilizes GEF resources along with a ship provided by Norway to slowly build country understanding to fill essential gaps on the transboundary nature of living resources and in doing so build their capacity to bring this information for fisheries/living resources management purposes. This is a pre-SAP project and will contribute at project's end to a revised TDA/SAP for the LMEs as one outcome in conjunction with the other 2 projects.
Implementation Status	The project was rendered effective following signature of the project document by the participating countries on 6 August 2008. A Project Coordination Unit has been set up in Grahamstown South Africa, and a Project Director recruited following an international search. A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Coordination Plan covering cooperation with parallel UNEP and WB supported activities and Stakeholder Participation Plan have been prepared. A detailed Inception Report and Activity Plan, linked to the Project Logical Framework and Budget is being prepared and will be presented for approval to the first project steering committee meeting, which will be convened in Mauritius in December 2007. The project will be launched at the forthcoming meeting of the Conference of the Parties for the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions, which is being held in Cape Town in November 2007.
PDF A Amount	25,000 US\$
PDF B Amount	698,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	12,200,000 US\$
GEF Grant	12,923,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	18,262,500 US\$
Project Cost	31,185,500 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,163,070 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	12,200,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	18,470,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	31,393,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
	PDF-B Document (Revised)
	Executive Summary (Revised)
	Project Document for WP (Revised)
	Executive Summary
	Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)

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1. Agulhas and Somali Currents LMEs

Table 1.2 Project Details for GEF Project ID 1247

Regional - Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	
GEF Project ID	1247
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)
Country	Regional (Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	10; 2; 9
Pipeline Entry Date	March 01, 1996
PDF-B Approval Date	December 01, 1996
Approval Date	May 16, 2003
CEO Endorsement Date	June 02, 2004
GEF Agency Approval Date	September 16, 2004
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS/Nairobi Convention Secretariat
Description	This project has a primary focus on the degradation of the marine and coastal environment due to land-based activities. Three objectives have been identified: Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality; Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution; and Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development. These three objectives will provide a strong basis for sustainable environmental management in the Western Indian Ocean region in the future. A preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and a preliminary Strategic Action Programme serve as the basis for preparation of this project proposal. The full GEF project will refine the TDA and SAP, following clarification of some aspects of the environmental status of the region. The project focus on the Global Program for Action will result in National Plans of Action for abating land-based sources, as well as a regional protocol for the existing Environmental Convention (Nairobi Convention) with Annexes. The project focus on broad stakeholder participation will help assure the sustainability of the GPA Plans of Action. The private sector will be also a focus for cooperation, key for long-term sustainability of actions.
Implementation Status	Implementation of the Project is still largely on course, despite delays in the initiation of certain activities. Several of the demonstration projects are notably delayed and are still at the development stage. The Mid-Term Review of the project identified that the main bottleneck in the implementation of the project activities has been the limited capacity (both in terms of human and financial resources) of the National Focal Point Institutions. This problem has now been partly resolved through the provision of (technical and financial) support to those institutions through the Project as well as the Nairobi Convention Secretariat under its Trust Fund. Also, the project work-plan has undergone a number of revisions in order to address changes required and to keep it abreast with ongoing processes. Furthermore, much effort is being put in establishing partnerships with other projects, programmes and organisations active in the region (including NGOs and private sector) in order to enhance project outcomes as well as ensure longer-term sustainability.

Part I

PDF B Amount	325,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	4,186,140 US\$
GEF Grant	4,511,140 US\$
Cofinancing Total	6,902,325 US\$
Project Cost	11,413,465 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	476,500 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	4,186,140 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	6,902,325 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	11,413,465 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Project Document for WP (Revised)	
Executive Summary	
Amended Annexes	
Project Appraisal Document (CEO Endorsement-Rev)	

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Table 1.3 GEF Project ID 1082 Details

Regional - Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP)	
GEF Project ID	1082
IBRD PO ID	72202
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP)
Country	Regional (Kenya, Comoros, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa)
Region	Africa
Focal Area	Multi Focal Area
Operational Program	8; 2
PDF-A Approval Date	August 14, 2000
Pipeline Entry Date	June 12, 2001
PDF-B Approval Date	September 27, 2001
PDF-B (Supplemental) Approval Date	August 11, 2004
Approval Date	September 13, 2005
CEO Endorsement Date	April 05, 2007

1. Agulhas and Somali Currents LMEs

GEF Agency Approval Date	June 28, 2007
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	Ministry of Water and Forestry, Fisheries and Reforestation, in charge of Environment and Protection of Nature; Ministries of Fisheries from participating countries; UNDP (WIO MEP); UNEP (WIO-LAB)
Description	The proposed project is one of several projects that will be linked among IAs to address fisheries issues of the two LMEs in the SW Indian Ocean (Somali Current and Agulhus Current). This proposal is from the World Bank with an objective of developing and then implementing a management strategy that links biondi protection of fish species to sustainable use of the fisheries. Distant water fishing fleets are likely depleting the WIO within the 200 mile EEZ of some of the countries. However, the status of the fisheries is virtually unknown. Without this information there are barriers to establishing management institutions under the Law of the Sea. The intent is that bilateral grants, GEF, and IDA finance(APL) can be mobilized to develop the institutions necessary to sustainably manage the economically valuable fisheries, conserve for artisinal and community purposes the overlapping nearshore fisheries, sustain the related biodiversity, and mobilize coastal communities.
Implementation Status	
PDF A Amount	25,000 US\$
PDF B Amount	350,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	12,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	12,725,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	22,950,001 US\$
Project Cost	35,675,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,145,250 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	12,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	17,510,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	30,235,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	1,145,250 US\$
Project Documents	
Project Concept (Revised)	
PDF-B Document (Revised)	
Letter of Support	
PDF-B Doc-Supplemlental-FINAL	
Comoros-endorsement Letter from Government	
Kenya-Endorsement Letter from Government	
Mauritius-Endorsement Letter from Government	
So Africa-Endorsement Letter from Government	
Seychelles-Endorsement Letter from Government	

Part I

[Tanzania-Endorsement Letter from Government](#)

[Mozambique-Endorsement Letter from Government](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Revised\)](#)

[Executive Summary \(Revised\)](#)

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www.asclme.org; Ongoing ASCLME cruise information: http://www.asclme.org/lang-en/the_asclme-project/research-cruises; LME website at: www.lme.noaa.gov/

1.4 EXCERPTS FROM GEF ID 1462 PROJECT DOCUMENTS

On the following pages are excerpts from the project documents for the Agulhas and Somali Currents LMEs, listing relevant LME modules, project objectives and project outcomes (Table 1.4). Annex 8 from the project document for GEF Project ID 1462 is given as Table 1.5.

1. Agulhas and Somali Currents LMEs

Table 1.4 Excerpts from the project document for GEF Project ID 1462, Programme for the Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems

<p>III Pollution and Ecosystem Health; II Fish and Fisheries; V Governance</p>	<p>SWIOFP Project Objective: (i) To identify and study exploitable offshore fish stocks within the SWIO, and differentiate between environmental and anthropogenic impacts; (ii) To develop institutional and human capacity through training and career building. (iii) To develop a regional fisheries management structure and associated harmonized legislation in collaboration with the SWIOFC.</p>	<p>Seven specific Outcomes: (Fish and Fisheries, Socio-economic, Pollution and Ecosystem Health and Governance Modules)• Identify exploitable offshore fish stocks ; develop inst. Capacity; develop regional fisheries management. (Fish and Fisheries Module)); • Do baseline assessment and assess crustacean fisheries by-catch (Fish and Fisheries Module); • Do baseline assessment of demersal stocks in targeted areas; • Develop and test fisheries monitoring techniques; • Baseline assessment of fisheries interactions with non-consumptive marine; and Strengthen national fisheries management.</p>
<p>II Fish & Fisheries; IV Socioeconomics</p>	<p>Outcome: Regional database piloted and ranked effective by majority of SWIOFP countries (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules); Production of a gap-analysis which identifies gaps in knowledge of SWIO fisheries resources and presents research agenda to be implemented by SWIOFP (Fish and Fisheries Module); historic data identified for inclusion in database/data atlas sourced or entered into database Regional fisheries database fully operational and inclusive (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules); National fisheries related IT and communications infrastructure procured or upgraded (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Module); and Training in data handling and reporting provided (Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules).</p>	<p>Regional database piloted and ranked effective by majority of SWIOFP countries (Fish and Fisheries and Socioeconomic Modules); Production of a gap analysis which identifies gaps in knowledge of SWIO fisheries resources and presents research agenda to be implemented by SWIOFP (Fish and Fisheries Module); historic data identified for inclusion in database/data atlas sourced or entered into database Regional fisheries database fully operational and inclusive (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules); National fisheries related IT and communications infrastructure procured or upgraded for each of nine SWIOFP countries (Fish and Fisheries and Socioeconomic Module); and Training in data handling and reporting provided for each of nine SWIOFP countries (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules).</p>
<p>II Fish & Fisheries; IV Socioeconomics</p>	<p>Outcome: (I) Baseline assessment of shallow and deep water crustacean stocks and fisheries in the EEZs of Mozambique, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros. (ii) Assessment of crustacean fisheries by-catch, evaluation of discard impacts, testing of exclusion devices, and measurements of ecosystems impacts in selected areas of the SWIO.</p>	<p>Survey methodology defined and found scientifically sound (Fish and Fisheries Module); Seven ship-based surveys and data collection exercises to assess the potential of new and existing fisheries (Fish and Fisheries Module); Production of preliminary country reports and consolidated sub-regional reports on status of crustacean fisheries (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economics Modules); pilot studies on optimising artisanal shallow-water lobster fisheries completed</p>

Part I

Table 1.5 Annex 8 from the project document GEF ID1462, Programme Areas and LME Modules

	<i>Programme Area</i>	<i>Interventions/ LME Module</i>
I Productivity; II Fish & Fisheries	ASCLMEs Project Objective: To fill prioritised knowledge gaps in understanding of transboundary living resources of the two LMEs and to build capacity of the participating countries to utilize this improved understanding for more effective management through use of a modular approach to ecosystem management.	Four specific Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filling of key identified knowledge and information gaps (Productivity Module/ fisheries and pollution module) • Building project, Programme and Long-term monitoring and evaluation system Governance and Socioeconomic Module); • Mainstreaming (Governance and Socio-economic Module); and • Public Participation Programme (Socio -economic Module).
I Productivity; II Fish & Fisheries and III Pollution and Ecosystem Health	Outcome: Key environmental knowledge gaps are filled as necessary to introduce an ecosystem approach to LME management;	Fill gaps in identified priority areas in oceanographic processes and environmental variability (Productivity, fisheries and Pollution and Ecosystem Health Modules): Specifically, among others, system productivity in near-shore and off-shore area; larval transport; anthropogenically induced environmental variability; role of gyres and eddies in productivity
II Fish & Fisheries; IV Socioeconomics and V Governance	Outcome: Decision-making tools are in place, to facilitate the synthesis and application of data for LME management;	Defraying country and regionally based transaction costs to jointly establish monitoring and evaluation approaches based on IW indicators. (Socio -economic, Governance, and Fish and Fisheries Modules)
IV Socioeconomics and V Governance	Outcome: Foundational capacities are in place to assure the sustainability of assessment and data management activities to be undertaken in the sap implementation phase;	1) Defraying the transaction costs of national and regional discussions aimed at legislative and regulatory changes consistent Programme and roject objectives, donor recruitment, and the establishment of other mechanisms aimed at Programme and project financial sustainability Governance Module). 2) Capacity building during project implementation and leveraging of resources to assist countries retain trained personnel (Socio-economic odule).
IV Socioeconomics and V Governance	Outcome: A Comprehensive Public Participation Initiative Enables Stakeholders to Engage in Programme activities.	1) De-mystifying science to benefit of Stakeholders (Socio -economic Module); 2) Stakeholder forums (Socio-economic Module); 3) Environmental Education Initiatives (Socio-economic Module); 4) Establishment of Project and Programme Web Site (Socio-economic Module).

1. Agulhas and Somali Currents LMEs

<p>III Pollution and Ecosystem Health; II Fish and Fisheries; V Governance</p>	<p>SWIOFP Project Objective: (i) To identify and study exploitable offshore fish stocks within the SWIO, and differentiate between environmental and anthropogenic impacts; (ii) To develop institutional and human capacity through training and career building. (iii) To develop a regional fisheries management structure and associated harmonized legislation in collaboration with the SWIOFC.</p>	<p>Seven specific Outcomes: (Fish and Fisheries, Socio-economic, Pollution and Ecosystem Health and Governance Modules)- Identify exploitable offshore fish stocks ; develop inst. Capacity; develop regional fisheries management. (Fish and Fisheries Module); • Do baseline assessment and assess crustacean fisheries by-catch (Fish and Fisheries Module); • Do baseline assessment of demersal stocks in targeted areas; • Develop and test fisheries monitoring techniques; • Baseline assessment of fisheries interactions with non-consumptive marine; and Strengthen national fisheries management.</p>
<p>II Fish & Fisheries; IV Socioeconomics</p>	<p>Outcome: Regional database piloted and ranked effective by majority of SWIOFP countries (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules); Production of a gap-analysis which identifies gaps in knowledge of SWIO fisheries resources and presents research agenda to be implemented by SWIOFP (Fish and Fisheries Module); historic data identified for inclusion in database/data atlas sourced or entered into database Regional fisheries database fully operational and inclusive (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules); National fisheries related IT and communications infrastructure procured or upgraded (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Module); and Training in data handling and reporting provided (Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules).</p>	<p>Regional database piloted and ranked effective by majority of SWIOFP countries (Fish and Fisheries and Socioeconomic Modules); Production of a gap analysis which identifies gaps in knowledge of SWIO fisheries resources and presents research agenda to be implemented by SWIOFP (Fish and Fisheries Module); historic data identified for inclusion in database/data atlas sourced or entered into database Regional fisheries database fully operational and inclusive (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules); National fisheries related IT and communications infrastructure procured or upgraded for each of nine SWIOFP countries (Fish and Fisheries and Socioeconomic Module); and Training in data handling and reporting provided for each of nine SWIOFP countries (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules).</p>
<p>II Fish & Fisheries; IV Socioeconomics</p>	<p>Outcome: (I) Baseline assessment of shallow and deep water crustacean stocks and fisheries in the EEZs of Mozambique, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros. (ii) Assessment of crustacean fisheries by-catch, evaluation of discard impacts, testing of exclusion devices, and measurements of ecosystems impacts in selected areas of the SWIO.</p>	<p>Survey methodology defined and found scientifically sound (Fish and Fisheries Module); Seven ship-based surveys and data collection exercises to assess the potential of new and existing fisheries (Fish and Fisheries Module); Production of preliminary country reports and consolidated sub-regional reports on status of crustacean fisheries (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economics Modules); pilot studies on optimising artisanal shallow-water lobster fisheries completed</p>

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<p>II Fish & Fisheries; IV Socioeconomics</p>	<p>Outcome: (i) Baseline assessment of demersal stocks and fisheries in the EEZs of Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar.</p>	<p>Survey methodology defined and found scientifically sound (Fish and Fisheries Module); ship-based surveys and data collection exercises to assess the potential of new and existing fisheries (Fish and Fisheries Module); Production of preliminary country reports (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules); and consolidated sub-regional reports on status of demersal fisheries (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economics Modules).</p>
<p>III Pollution and Ecosystem Health; II Fish and Fisheries; IV Socioeconomics; V Governance</p>	<p>Outcome: Monitoring of fishing effort and catch . Development and testing of fisheries monitoring techniques and linkage of communication infrastructure and development of coordination mechanisms and verification systems.</p>	<p>Scientific sea observers trained (Fish and Fisheries Module); Improvement in frequency and coverage of national monitoring activities in each country (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economic Modules); Initiation of land based monitoring and data verification systems in at least half of participating countries (Fish and Fisheries, Socio-economics, and Governance Modules); Initiation of discharge monitoring Programme in at least half of participating countries (Pollution and Ecosystem health and Governance Modules); Two aerial surveys and data collection to monitor fishing effort in select areas of the SWIO (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economics Modules); and Initiation of a regional Vessel Monitoring System (Fish and Fisheries and Governance Modules)</p>
<p>II Fish & Fisheries; IV Socioeconomics; III Pollution and Ecosystem Health</p>	<p>Outcome: Baseline assessment of fisheries interactions with nonconsumptive marine resources and assessment of marine biodiversity as alternative sources of income</p>	<p>Development of guidelines for research grant proposals completed (Fish and Fisheries and Socio-economics Modules); Research studies on interaction between commercial and non commercial marine resources or potential alternative livelihoods completed (Fish and Fisheries and Socio -economics Modules); Key marine species GIS mapped (SWIOFP countries (all except Réunion) Pollution and Ecosystem health Module); and bio - indicator species identified and relationships between target species and ecosystem health established (Fisheries and Socio -economics Modules)</p>
<p>II Fish & Fisheries; IV Socioeconomics; V Governance</p>	<p>Outcome: Strengthening of Regional and National Fisheries Management. Development of regional fisheries management framework and support to regional and national fisheries management bodies.</p>	<p>Evaluation of national fisheries regulations and identification of areas where harmonization is needed completed (Fish and Fisheries and Governance Modules); Establishment of working relationship and technical support between SWIOFP and Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries (Fish and Fisheries and Governance Modules); Regional PMU and national project offices in place; and national level workshops to disseminate project outputs and develop follow on activities (Socio-economics Module)</p>

2. BALTIC SEA LME

2.1 BACKGROUND

A summary of the recent history of the Baltic Sea Regional Project is given online at <http://www.ices.dk/projects/BSRP.asp> including important links to relevant documents. After 2006, the Baltic Sea LME Project became the current Baltic Sea Region Program 2007-2013 and can be viewed at <http://eu.baltic.net/> with meeting schedules and current news.

2.2 GEF PROJECT ID 922 DETAILS AND CONTACTS

Table 2.1 Baltic Sea Regional Project, Tranche 1

Regional - Baltic Sea Regional Project, Tranche 1	
GEF Project ID	922
UNDP PMIS ID	2045
IBRD PO ID	48795
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Baltic Sea Regional Project, Tranche 1
Country	Regional (Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Russian Federation)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	9
PDF-B Approval Date	February 26, 1999
Approval Date	February 12, 2001
CEO Endorsement Date	January 22, 2003
GEF Agency Approval Date	February 25, 2003
Project Completion Date	June 30, 2007
Project Status	Project Completion
GEF Agency	IBRD/UNDP
Executing Agency	Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) in cooperation with the International Baltic Sea Fisheries Commission (IBSFC) and International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
Description	The Baltic Sea Regional Project (BSRP) objective is to increase sustainable biological productivity, improve coastal zone management and reduce agricultural non-point source pollution through the introduction of ecosystem-based approaches for land, coastal and marine environmental management. The Project's long-term goal is to provide the three Baltic Sea cooperating international bodies, HELCOM, IBSFC, ICES, and the recipient countries with management tools for sustainable agricultural, coastal and marine management, while improving social and economic benefits for the farming, coastal and fishing communities.

Part I

Implementation Status	The project completed appraisal process in December 2002 and was circulated to GEF Council prior to CEO endorsement on 22 Jan 2003; the proposal was also circulated to the Bank board on 21 Jan 2003. The Baltic programme will be implemented in three phases / projects as tranches are approved by the GEF Council; the current project tranche is US\$5.5 million. In consideration of the multi-country nature of the programme and the phased approach, the overall programme time frame was extended from 5 to 6 years. Finland, Sweden, Norway, US (NOAA) and NEFCO have committed to their respective co-financing.
PDF B Amount	350,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	5,500,000 US\$
GEF Grant	5,850,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	6,600,000 US\$
Project Cost	12,450,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	450,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	5,500,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	6,620,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	12,470,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Project Document	
Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)	
Cover note	
Cover Letter from IA	
Letters of Support	

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2.3 PROJECT CONTACTS

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Henn Ojaveer

Maris Plikhs

Markus Vetemaa (Estonia).

Website:

Reports and presentations available on CD and at: <http://www.ices.dk/projects/balticsea.asp>

LME website at: www.lme.noaa.gov/.

2. Baltic Sea LME

2.4 EXCERPTS FROM PROJECT DOCUMENTS

Program Purpose. The purpose of the Baltic Sea Regional Project (BSRP) is to ensure that an ecosystem-based approach for the sustainable use of Baltic Sea resources has been demonstrated at the field level and is being adopted for management actions by cooperating international bodies, national governments, local organizations and NGOs. The field level activities would be undertaken in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Russian Federation, along their Baltic coastal areas and in the adjacent coastal and open sea areas.

Program Phasing. The program purpose will be achieved with steady progress over an agreed 5-year period including the following phases:

- *Phase 1. Introduction of the Ecosystem Approach (2001-2002).* Establishment of the regional framework for introduction of the ecosystem approach; mobilization of partners in management of coastal and open sea marine resources; and initial activities for land and coastal management.
- *Phase 2. Demonstration of the Ecosystem Approach (2003-2004).* Undertaking cooperative activities for assessment and management of coastal and open sea marine resources; expansion of activities for land and coastal management; and joint activities for linkage of land, coastal and open sea management programs.
- *Phase 3. Application of the Ecosystem Approach (2004-2006).* Identification of next steps by the cooperating parties for expanded application of the ecosystem approach for land, coastal and open sea management; completion of field based management and demonstration activities; and preparation and evaluation of assessment studies.

The Project Log-frame (Annex 1 in the project document) provides the key performance indicators for progress towards achieving the program purpose, and performance triggers to move from one phase to the next will be tracked through a monitoring and evaluation system. This system is detailed in the Project Implementation Plan and Project Procurement Plan (PIP/PPP).

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Table 2.2 Transboundary Issues in the Baltic Sea Ecosystem (from GEF Project ID 922)

LME Module and Transboundary Issues	Causes	Impact	Uncertain Risks	Transboundary Issues	Solutions
Productivity - Harmful eutrophication and algal blooms - Environmentally insensitive agriculture practices - Changing state of ecosystem	- Nutrient loading in coastal waters from anthropogenic land and marine activities - Changes in living resource biodiversity - Introduction of exotic species	- Public health concerns - Poisoning and mortality of human consumers of marine organisms - Decreased recreational use of marine and coastal waters	- Increase of incidences of algal blooms - Continued impacts from anthropogenic sources - Expansion of exotic species	- Agricultural watersheds cross national boundaries - Occurrence of algal blooms in coastal and open sea waters - Migration of species across national boundaries	- Develop a coordinated monitoring, assessment and reporting system - Improve capacity to monitor - Improve land-based management activities
Ecosystem Health - Deterioration of coastal and open sea waters - "Hot Spot" pollution from point and non-point source pollution - Degradation of coastal lagoons and wetlands	- Inputs from point and non-point sources (agriculture, industry, municipalities) - Lack of policies and enforcement for point source discharges - Weak coastal zone planning	- Public health concerns - Ecosystem health and resilience - Changes in species dominance - Decreased area of wetlands due to conversion in watersheds and coastal areas - Reduced functioning of coastal lagoons/wetlands as filters	- Cause-effect relationship - Continued degradation of water quality - Continued degradation of watersheds, coastal lagoons and wetlands - Future stress caused by future demands for land and water	- Impacts from transboundary pollutants - Reduced ability to use water resources due to quality problems - Decline in aquatic habitats and species in watersheds, coastal and open sea areas	- Implement management practices to reduce pollution inputs - Establish regional network for assessment and reporting - Understand the impacts of pollution on health - Develop management tools to reduce impacts
Fish/Fisheries - Non-optimal harvesting of living resources (e.g. over fishing, dumping of by-catch) - Reduction of economically valuable fish stock (cod) - Threats to vulnerable species - Vulnerability of spawning habitats	- Fishing over capacity - Non-sustainable utilization of living resources - Reduction of prey through over fishing - Competition for space and prey - Lack of collaborative monitoring, assessment, and management	- Ecosystem dynamic change - High by-catch and undersize catch - Fisheries impacting productivity cycle - Pressure on selected habitats from fishing practices - Threats to biodiversity - Opportunities for exotic species	- Irreversible ecosystem change - Collapse of commercially important stocks - Stability of key habitats and their ability to respond to stress - Expansion of exotic species	- Most harvested open sea living resources extend beyond national borders - Coordination with EU on fishery issues - Effective ways to share and manage common resources - Conservation of key areas of coastal and open sea habitat	- Agree on cooperative joint surveys of coastal and open sea stock - Establish a regional forum for ecosystem and stock assessments - Develop tools for ecosystem-based management of living open sea resources
Socioeconomic - Continued exhaustive fishing practices - Reduced used of coastal and open sea waters, affecting local income	- Continued over fishing - Changes in open sea productivity - Eutrophication and pollution impacts farming coastal communities, and living open sea resources	- Variable and uncertain market - Loss of fish and shellfish markets - Threats to recreational fishing - Decrease in coastal tourism	- Loss of national revenues - Decrease in tourism - Unemployment increase in the fishing sector - Lower standard of living	- Regional, national and local impacts from these problems - Reduced access to resources - Reduced opportunities for income growth and employment	- Understand the value of the ecosystem - Develop tools for increasing farmer and fisherman incomes - Strengthen local and regional capacity for management

2. Baltic Sea LME

Management

- Lack of harmonized cooperation between the three international bodies (HELCOM/IBSFC/ICES)
- Unequal distribution of capacity in the Baltic Sea region
- Lack of local capacity to monitor and assess environmental variability
- The three international bodies have different mandates
- Limited inter country exchange
- Limited research and laboratory capacity
- Low salaries
- Lack of knowledge of decision makers concerning ecosystem issues and management
- Inconsistent management of Baltic resources
- Imbalances within the region
- Limited cooperation between institutions
- Inadequately informed decision makers
- Limited public understanding of issues and complex choices
- Degradation of watersheds, coastal areas and marine resources due to inconsistent management
- Commitment to support ecosystem management
- Level of political will to make changes in resource management
- Uncertainty over future economic conditions
- Information needs to be coordinated between countries in the Baltic Sea region
- Measures need to be taken to harmonize monitoring, assessment and management between regional bodies, national governments and local governments
- Partnerships are needed to share knowledge and experience across borders
- Strengthen institutional capacities of the three international bodies
- Organize training and partnerships
- Upgrade equipment and monitoring and assessment practices
- Create institutional framework and network for cooperation and management
- Improve information for policy makers and the public

3. BAY OF BENGAL LME



3.1 BACKGROUND

Project status

Current information on the Bay of Bengal LME project is available online at <http://www.boblme.org/> including current objectives and partnerships. The eight countries involved in the project are some of the most populous in the world. Over 400 million people live in the Bay of Bengal area and their numbers are increasing rapidly. Most of these people are poor and rely heavily on the marine resources which are being affected by overfishing, removal or degradation of important marine habitats, and pollution.

3.2 PROJECT DETAILS FOR GEF PROJECT ID 1252

Table 3.1 Regional - Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem

GEF Project ID	1252
IBRD PO ID	89908
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
Country	Regional (Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Malaysia, Thailand)
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Pipeline Entry Date	September 14, 1997
PDF-B Approval Date	September 14, 1997
PDF-B (Supplemental) Approval Date	December 04, 2003
Approval Date	April 06, 2005
CEO Endorsement Date	June 30, 2008
GEF Agency Approval Date	February 08, 2008
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	FAO/IBRD
Executing Agency	FAO, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Inst, India Dept. Animal Husbandry & Dairying (Fisheries Unit), Indonesia Direct Gen Capture Fisheries, Maldives Marine Research Ctr, Malaysia Marine Research Ctr, Myanmar Dept Fisheries, (see remarks section)
Description	The project will develop an agreed strategic action program for the sustainable management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine (LME) Ecosystem. The executing agency (FAO) would work with the 7 governments to address transboundary marine

3. Bay of Bengal LME

	resources issues along the coast of this LME. During preparation, some opportunities for World Bank financing may arise to address the key issues. Among them would be land-based sources of marine pollution, artisanal fisheries versus commercial fisheries, habitat conservation and restoration, and potentially ICM strategies for adapting to extreme climatic events that devastate coastal communities.
Implementation Status	A supplemental PDF-B grant of \$350,000 was approved in December 2003 (making a total of \$399,000 of PDF B resources) to prepare a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and to define the scope/process for preparing the Strategic Action Plan. Project preparation is progressing very well with strong support from the respective governments. The LOA between Bank and FAO revised to include the supplemental PDF B funding and extend the duration of contract with FAO to June 30, 2005. PCN review completed. Priorities sub-regional and regional activities identified by participating countries. Draft project document to be completed by September 30, 2004 for discussion at workshop in Colombo.
PDF B Amount	349,800 US\$
GEF Project Grant	12,082,100 US\$
GEF Grant	12,781,900 US\$
Cofinancing Total	16,385,500 US\$
Project Cost	29,167,400 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,151,640 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	12,082,100 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	18,911,401 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	31,693,301 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
	PDF-B Document Supplemental
	Budget
	Work Plan
	Endorsement Letter from Government
	Project Document for WP
	Revised annexes
	Map
	Executive Summary (Revised)
	Request for CEO Endorsement
	Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)

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Table 3.2 FAO/Global Environment Facility Project Document: Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) (GEF Project ID 1252) including re-endorsement dates.

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FAO/GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Countries: Regional – Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand

Project Title: Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME)

GEF Project ID: 1252

FAO Project ID: 594089

FAO Project Symbol: GCP/RAS/236/GFF

GEF Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Other Executing Partners: Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute; India Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Fisheries Unit); Indonesia Directorate General of Capture Fisheries; Maldives Marine Research Center; Malaysia Marine Research Centre; Myanmar Department of Fisheries; Sri Lanka National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency; Thailand Dept. of Fisheries

GEF Focal Area: International Waters (IW)

Operational Programme: 8 – Waterbody-Based programme

- **GEF Strategic Programme:** SP 2 Expand global coverage of IW foundation capacity building;
- GEF-4 IW Strategic Objective 1 (To foster international, multi-state \cooperation on priority transboundary water concerns through more \comprehensive, ecosystem-based approaches to management) and
- GEF 4 IW SP 1 – restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity

Duration: Five years

Estimated Starting Date: May 2008

Estimated Completion: April 2013

Financing Plan:

GEF Allocation:	US\$12 082 100
Co-financing:	
Norway	US\$ 1 200 000
Sida (cash)	US\$ 1 288 900
Sida (other)	US\$ 9 522 500
Governments (CASH)	US\$ 2 200 000
Governments (in-kind)	US\$ 3 500 000
NOAA (in kind)	US\$ 400 000
FAO (in kind)	US\$ 800 000
Sub-total Co-financing	US\$18 911 400
Total Project Budget:	US\$30 993 500

José M. Sumpsi
Assistant Director-General
Technical Cooperation Department
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Operational Focal Point Endorsement:

BANGLADESH: AHMED, Shoaib
Secretary
Ministry of Environment & Forest

Date of Re-endorsement:
06 January 2005

INDIA: MITAL, Sudhir
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Forests

Date of Re-endorsement:
16 May 2006

INDONESIA: SUMARDJA, Effendy
GEF National Focal Point for Indonesia
Ministry of Environment

Date of Re-endorsement:
5 January 2005

MALAYSIA: YAHAYA, Nadzri
Conservation and Environmental Management Division
Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

Date of Re-endorsement:
19 January 2006

MALDIVES: MAJEED, Abdullah

Date of Re-endorsement:

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Deputy Minister & GEF Operations
& Political Focal Point
Ministry of Environment, Energy and Water
MYANMAR: SAN WIN, Dr
Joint Secretary
National Commission for Environmental Affairs
Ministry of Forestry, Myanmar
SRI LANKA: LEELARATNE, P. M
Secretary
Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources
THAILAND: PIENSTAPORN, Sornchai
Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

8 September 2005

Date of Re-endorsement:
15 June 2007

Date of Re-endorsement:
12 January 2005

Date of Re-endorsement:
31 March 2005

3.3 CONTACT INFORMATION

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Other contacts

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Abu Talib Ahmad (Malaysia)

Website: www.boblme.org

3.4 EXCERPTS FROM BAY OF BENGAL GEF PROJECT ID 1252 DOCUMENT, EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Table 3.3 ANNEX 3: Results Framework and Monitoring, Bay of Bengal

Intermediate Results (one per component)	Results Indicators for Each Component	Use of Outcome Monitoring
Component One:	Component One:	Component One:
Long-term sustainability of the BOBLME Program ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transboundary Diagnosis Analysis to identify environmental concerns and root causes of environmental degradation completed through an effective inter-governmental process and endorsed by respective governments. – Permanent institutional arrangements agreed to and established for the long-term management of the BOBLME – Financial recommendations formulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review arrangements and adequacy of methodological guidance if noticeable uneven commitment/engagement of respective government counterparts in TDA process by YR2; – Collection and analysis of post-tsunami environmental studies by PY2. – Regional analysis completed by PY 2 – Review arrangements if regional institutional analysis not completed by PY 2 – Reinforce consensus building if

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 National SAPs completed and agreed - One Regional SAP completed and agreed - Establishment of conditions leading to the creation of a permanent Regional agreement on fisheries - Full-size project for second phase of BOBLME programme completed 	<p>inter-ministerial agreement not reached by PY 5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By YR2 - Review and revise SAP formulation process if national SAP teams and regional SAP team not functional by YR2 or less than 75% of stakeholders are involved in national SAP processes; - Public consultations of national SAPs completed by PY 4 - By YR4 – Review approach if less than six national SAPs not completed, public consultations on National SAP if less than six completed or less than six national SAPs not endorsed by respective governments. - Establishment of regional SAP team by PY3 - Review consensus building process if Inter-ministerial conference cannot be convened beginning of YR5 - Interim Regional Fishery Task Force created by PY3. - Fisheries management incorporated into Regional SAP for endorsement by end PY4
Component Two:	Component Two:	Component Two:
<p>Regional and sub-regional collaborative management approaches applied to priority issues and barriers affecting coastal/marine living natural resources in the BOBLME and the livelihoods of dependent fisher communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National pilot areas(s) benefiting from community based integrated coastal management, alternative livelihoods opportunities within a co-management framework - Six policy reforms in support of community-based integrated coastal fisheries management (ICM) approved. - Regional statistical data protocols signed. - Three fishery management plans developed and being applied to the management of regional/sub-regional fish stocks. - Bi-national management plans for critical transboundary ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot area(s) identified and stock taking complete by PY2 - Confirm if local capacity strengthened sufficiently to support policy reforms by PY4 - Ascertain if "lessons learn" substantiate need for meaningful policy reform by PY2 - Documented policy available by PY3 - Regional statistical sub-committee established in PY1 - Ascertain if joint data collection /sharing for respective fisheries occurring by PY3 - Review progress if bi-national committees not created by PY2

3. Bay of Bengal LME

	developed and approved by respective governments and institutional arrangements for their implementation established and functional.	and bi-national institutional arrangements not established by YR5 – Review progress if sector plans not developed by YR5
Component Three:	Component Three:	Component Three:
Increased understanding of large-scale processes and ecological dynamics and inter-dependencies characteristic of the BOBLME.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agreed to plan of studies needed to address key data gaps serving as barriers to improving understanding of large-scale oceanographic and ecological processes controlling BOBLME living marine resources. – FSP in support of improved management of existing and creation of new MPAs approved and implemented. – Establishment of regional MPA monitoring programme – Partnerships established with regional and global environmental programmes and effective sharing of information in improving understanding of BOBLME processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completion of data inventory by PY 1. Revise strategy if data inventory not completed. – FSP proposal prepared and submitted by PY 3. – Design of monitoring programme and candidate sites identified by PY 2. – Adjust approach if working group of MPA experts not established and functional by YR 1 – 1st planning meeting of regional MPA managers held by PY2.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Geo-referenced data base established and effective sharing and exchange of information amongst participating BOBLME countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review progress and approach if less than 5 regional/global programmes not collaborating with BOBLME programme – Review and adjust if GIS data base inventories not completed in PY1
Component Four:	Component Four:	Component Four:
Institutional arrangements and processes established to support a collaborative approach to ascertain and monitor the health of the BOBLME and priority coastal water quality issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishment of agreed to system-wide environmental health indicators – Strategy and action plan for regional pollution monitoring. – Pilot monitoring underway in selected “hot-spots” – BOBLME countries agree to water quality criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National workshops completed by end of PY2. Revise strategy if no consensus reached on adequacy of existing indicators – National task forces created by end of PY1 and data bases inventoried by PY2 – Initial list of water quality parameters formulated by end of PY2. .Adjust strategy if countries unable to agree on initial broad list of indicators of

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		water quality
Component Five:	Component Five:	Component Five:
Institutional capacity established to co-ordinate regional interventions, monitor project impacts, and disseminate and exchange information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional cooperation promoted through 6 meetings of the PSC - Project monitoring programme established and under implementation - Project results and “lessons learned” disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine by PY 2 level of participation of fisheries and environmental agencies of 8 countries in PSC meetings - Determine extent to which information is being shared amongst participating countries - Uptake monitoring of projects and agencies shows clear evidence of incorporation of BOLME approaches

Table 3.4 Arrangements for Results Monitoring, Bay of Bengal Project

Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target Values						Data Collection and Reporting		
		Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Yr. 6	Frequency and Reports	Data Collection Instruments	Responsibility for Data Collection
<p>SAP, supported by permanent institutional arrangements and funding, is put in place to support regional collaborative activities, policy reforms, and sustainable management activities in the BOBLME.</p> <p>- Proposed actions in the SAP address the wellbeing of rural fisher communities through promoting regional approaches to resolving resource issues and barriers affecting their livelihood.</p>	None	-	-	-	-	-	1	Annual Regional Work Plan (ARWP)	M&E reports from project Management Information System (MIS)	RCU WB
	To be completed in PY 1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Report from mid-term review (MTR)	MTR	WB
		-	-	-	-	-	1	WB Implementation Completion Report (ICR)	ICR	RCU WB
		-	-	-	-	-	1	ARWP	MIS	WB
		-	-	-	-	-	1	MTR	MTR	
		-	-	-	-	-	1	ICR	ICR	

3. Bay of Bengal LME

Results Indicators for each Component	Baseline	Target Values						Data Collection and Reporting		
		Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Yr. 6	Frequency and Reports	Data Collection Instruments	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component One: - TDA finalized. -BOBLME permanent institutional arrangements agreed to and established. - Financial administrative mechanism established. - SAP completed and agreed to.	FTDA	25 %	50 %	100 %	-	-	-	ARWP TDA	MIS	RCU
	None	-	-	50 %	-	-	100 %	ARWP PSC report	MIS	RCU PSC
	None	-	-	-	-	1	-	ARWP Legal document	MIS	RCU
	None	-	-	-	-	50 %	100 %	ARWP SAP	MIS	RCU
Component Two: - 6 policy reforms in support of community-based fisheries management (ICM) achieved. - Establishment of conditions leading to a permanent Regional Fishery Body - Regional statistical data protocols signed. - Fishery management plans developed and applied to the management of regional/sub-regional fish stocks. - Establishment of conditions leading to the creation of permanent bi-national commissions to manage critical trans-boundary ecosystems - Bi-national management plans developed for critical trans-boundary ecosystems.	None	-	-	-	2	2	2	ARWP Policy documents	MIS	RCU Consultants
	None	10 %	20 %	50 %	70 %	90 %	100 %	ARWP Legal documents	MIS	RCU Consultants
	None	-	-	-	-	3	-		MIS	RCU BOBLME countries
	None	-	-	-	-	-	3	ARWP Protocols ARWP Management Plans	MIS	RCU Fishery TForces
	None	10 %	20 %	50 %	70 %	90 %	100 %		MIS	
	None	-	-	-	-	-	2	ARWP Bi-national agreements	MIS	RCU Commissions
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	ARWP Management Plans		RCU Commissions

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Component Three: - Agreed to plan of studies needed to address key data gaps serving as barriers to improving understanding of large-scale oceanographic and ecological processes controlling BOBLME living marine resources. -FSP in support of improved management of existing and creation of new MPAs/fish refugia approved and implemented. – establishment of regional MPA monitoring program - development of a regional network of MPA managers - Geo-referenced data base established.	None	-	-	1	-	-	-	ARWP Study plan	MIS	RCU Consultants RCU BOBLME countries
	None	-	-	1	-	-	-	ARWP Approved FSP proposal	MIS	RCU
	None	-	-	-	1	-	-	ARWP	MIS	RCU
	None	-	1	-	-	-	-	ARWP	MIS	RCU Consultants
	National programs	-	1	-	-	-	-	ARWP GIS outputs	MIS	RCU

Component Four: - Establishment of agreed to system-wide environmental health indicators. - <i>Strategy and action plan for regional pollution monitoring.</i> - BOBLME countries agree to water quality criteria (%).	None	-	-	-	1	-	-	ARWP System-wide plan	MIS	RCU Consultants
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	ARWP Technical report	MIS	RCU Consultants
	None	-	-	-	30 %	60 %	100 %	ARWP Regional agreement	MIS	RCU BOBLME countries

3. Bay of Bengal LME

Component Five: - Regional co-operation promoted through meetings of the PSC. - Project monitoring program established and under implementation. - Project results and “lessons learned” disseminated.	None	1	1	1	1	1	1	ARWP PSC reports	MIS	RCU PSC
	None	1	-	-	-	-	-	ARWP	MIS	RCU
	None	10 %	20 %	50 %	70 %	90 %	100 %	ARWP Press releases Videos Website (# of “hits”)	MIS	RCU

THE BENGUELA CURRENT COMMISSION



4. THE BENGUELA CURRENT LME

4.1 BACKGROUND

Project status

The first Ministerial Conference of the *Benguela Current Commission* took place in Namibia in July 2007. Current information on the BCLME projects is available through the BCC website, www.benquelacc.org and includes information on the BENEFIT [Benguela-Environment-Fisheries-Interaction and Training (see <http://www.benefitprogram.org>)] and BCLME [Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem Program (see <http://www.bclme.org>)] programs.

4.2 BENGUELA CURRENT LME GEF PROJECT ID 789 AND 3305 DETAILS AND CONTACT

Table 4.1 GEF Project ID 789 Project Details

Regional - Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) Toward Achievement of the Integrated Management of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME)

GEF Project ID	789
UNDP PMIS ID	96
Project Name	Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) Toward Achievement of the Integrated Management of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME)
Country	Regional (Angola, Namibia, South Africa)
Region	Africa
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Approval Date	May 01, 2000
Project Status	CEO Endorsed
Implementing Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	United Nations Office for Projects Services

4. Benguela Current LME

Description	Several major transboundary problems affecting the Benguela Current ecosystem have been identified during PDF-B works, the principal one being the decline of commercial fish stocks and non-optimal harvesting of living resources exacerbated by natural environmental variability. Additional concerns are the deterioration of water quality due to mining and drilling activities, the loss of critical habitats and threats to biodiversity. Based on these findings, the littoral countries have agreed on a program of actions (SAP) aimed at achieving the integrated management of the ecosystem, including the creation of the Benguela Current Commission , and a vast array of local, national and regional actions. The proposed project would support the countries in this effort through the establishment of the Interim Benguela Current Commission (PCU), the development of a series of assessments, surveys and plans, training and capacity building (the latter defined by the signatories of the SAP as of the "highest priority"), and the securing of additional financing.
Implementation Status	The project held a ministerial conference to support the setting up and to reach agreement on the hosting arrangements for the Benguela Current Commission (BCC) on the 20th July 2007 in Windhoek. A BCC management meeting was held on 19 July 2007. The project's CTA is acting as the Executive Secretary for the BCC. The last Project Steering Committee meeting was held in Cape Town from 23-26 July 2007. The project has commissioned a final evaluation exercise currently underway. The BCLME/BENEFIT Symposium, including a donor conference meeting is planned for 18-22 November 2007.
GEF Grant	15.458 US\$m
Cofin Amount	23.450 US\$m
Project Cost	38.908 US\$m
Project Documents	
Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)	
Project Document for WP (Part	
Project Document for WP (Annexes)	

Table 4.2 GEF Project # 3305 Details

Regional - Implementation of the Benguela Current LME Action Program for Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Reducing Coastal Resources Degradation

GEF Project ID	3305
UNDP PMIS ID	3849
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Implementation of the Benguela Current LME Action Program for Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Reducing Coastal Resources Degradation
Country	Regional (Angola, Namibia, South Africa)
Region	Africa
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Strategic Program	IW-2
Pipeline Entry Date	December 18, 2006
PIF Approval Date	August 31, 2007
PPG Approval Date	April 16, 2007

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Approval Date	November 16, 2007
CEO Endorsement Date	February 09, 2009
Project Status	CEO Endorsed
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS
Description	The overall reduction in degradation of the BCLME, with emphasis on the restoration of its depleted fisheries, through effective implementation and long-term sustainability of the BCLME SAP. Project Objective: The implementation of the BCLME SAP through the adoption of national policy reforms, the sustainable institutionalisation of a regional Commission, and the endorsement and ratification of a binding international Treaty for the LME.
Implementation Status	
PPG Amount	310,450 US\$
GEF Project Grant	5,138,460 US\$
GEF Grant	5,448,910 US\$
Cofinancing Total	62,029,339 US\$
Project Cost	67,478,248 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	544,892 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	5,138,460 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	68,946,335 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	74,395,245 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	544,891 US\$
Project Documents	
Supplemental PPG Document	
PPG Document (Revised)	
PIF Document (final)	
Endorsement Letter from Government	
CEO endorsement document SAP final version	
Annexes	
Annexes	
BCLME ProDoc Annexes I-IV	
Project document w revised TBWP	
Project document	
Supplementary information	
Request for CEO Endorsement	

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4. Benguela Current LME

Table 4.3 GEF Project 2571 Details

Regional - Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool for the Benguela Coastal Areas (DLIST-Benguela)	
GEF Project ID	2571
UNDP PMIS ID	3153
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool for the Benguela Coastal Areas (DLIST-Benguela)
Country	Regional (Angola, Namibia, South Africa)
Region	Africa
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	10
PDF-A Approval Date	August 18, 2004
Approval Date	March 10, 2005
GEF Agency Approval Date	July 19, 2005
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS
Description	The overall aim of DLIST-Benguela is to increase access of local communities to information that is critical to environmental management and sustainable livelihood creation, founded on the Benguela Current's coastal and marine resources. Already through the pilot, as a tool accessible to a wide range of stakeholders, DLIST is ideally positioned to translate the outputs from the science and institutional building actions and investigations of the GEF IW BCLME program, and the BENEFIT program into management action, through mass education and awareness building amongst stakeholder communities. The BCLME Program's focus is on facilitating adaptive management of the LME based on sound science and the active participation of all concerned stakeholders. The Program is providing support for the establishment of an Interim Benguela Current Commission (IBCC). Capacity building, within the IBCC and associated structures is considered key to the sustainable utilization of the array of resources contained in the BCLME, from artisanal fisheries to high tech exploitation of open sea resources. DLIST can contribute to the institution building/ capacity building by including a larger range of stakeholders in the overall management effort, and by broadening the management constituency. This is because DLIST promotes the sharing of ideas between coastal interest groups, different tiers of government and between a wide array of players that include local communities and the private sector. It also brings to its users information on emerging opportunities, shares the "lessons learned" by different sectors of society, and provides DLIST users with a strong and growing information base relating to the BCLME and its coastal areas.
Implementation Status	Opportunities for course development in Namibia were explored, with prospects of the UNAM course to start running in the first semester of 2008. The way forward for the Polytechnic of Namibia course was agreed upon and possibilities of designing a course for NACOMA were discussed. The project's mid-term review was conducted on 29 June 2007. The mid-term review indicated that the project is well on track, however a few changes are required to the project's indicators to better measure the outcomes.
PDF A Amount	25,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	748,000 US\$
GEF Grant	773,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	797,801 US\$
Project Cost	1,570,800 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	
Project Documents	

4.3 CONTACTS

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Advisory Groups and Activity Centres Associated with the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem Strategic Action Programme (BCLME – SAP)

1. Advisory Group on Fisheries and Other Living Marine Resources
2. Advisory Group on Environmental Variability, Ecosystem Impacts and Improved Predictability
3. Advisory Group on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health
4. Advisory Group on Marine Pollution
5. Advisory Group on Legal and Maritime Affairs
6. Advisory Group on Information and Data Exchange
7. Advisory Group on Training and Capacity Development

4. Benguela Current LME

8. Activity Centres:

Activity Centre 1:	Living Marine Resources (Swakopmund, Namibia)
Activity Centre 2:	Environmental Variability (Cape Town, South Africa)
Activity Centre 3	Biodiversity, Ecosystem Health and Pollution (Luanda, Angola)

4.4 EXCERPTS FROM PROJECT DOCUMENTS

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION FROM GEF PROJECT ID 3305

A. DESCRIBE THE PROJECT RATIONALE AND THE EXPECTED MEASURABLE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:

Gef 4'S Strategic Program 1 identifies the now-serious problem of depletion of fish stocks through over-fishing and non-selective and/or destructive fishing practices. Under the GEF 4 Interim Strategy and Priorities for International Waters (IW), Strategic Objective (SO) 2 aims to play a catalytic role in addressing transboundary water concerns by assisting countries to utilize the full range of technical assistance, economic, financial, regulatory and institutional reforms that are needed, including active leveraging of co-financing.

This represents a serious transboundary problem for Angola, Namibia and South Africa, as well as a global concern requiring multilateral action and assistance. GEF 4 has recognised that the global impact of the decline in fish stocks and associated destructive fishing practices is having long-term and chronic implications in terms of depletion of species and biodiversity alongside an overall loss of ecosystem integrity, stability and function. The BCLME represents one of the most productive LMEs in the world, yet it is also one that is experiencing increasing pressure on its fisheries and on the transboundary ecosystem as a whole.

However, the BCLME Program is approaching a critical juncture wherein the successful first stage of partnership development and the advancements in knowledge and understanding of the LME and its components need to be translated into both national and regional transboundary ecosystem management procedures and mechanisms. This needs to be achieved essentially through implementation of the Strategic Action Program (SAP) (particularly in terms of policy, legislative and management reforms) as part of the adoption of the Interim BCLME Agreement, the creation of the BCC, and evolution and development of a full multilateral Treaty. This strategy of using foundational processes to support and stimulate political commitment and collective action which can then deliver policy, legislative and institutional reforms is in line with the aims of the GEF 4 Strategic Programs (SPs). This next stage is critical if the overall intent of adopting a sustainable and effective LME management strategy is to be realised. There is a genuine risk that this momentum could be lost and that the existing partnerships could unravel if the successes and achievements made so far are not consolidated and stabilised through permanent mechanisms, structures and agreements. There is a strong political willingness and commitment to identify and adopt such a permanent strategy with its associated infrastructure and formal agreements, but politicians and their advisors are understandably cautious and need to feel assured that any such long-term commitments and binding arrangements are workable and practicable. This is particularly important to the three participating countries in view of the fact that such an innovative LME management approach has not been tried before and that the BCLME Program will be very much a testing-ground for such a strategy. Consequently, there is a positive intent to move forward but there is also a strong determination that this should be undertaken in a flexible and transparent manner that serves to build the valuable and essential trust and partnerships that are the mark of success of the earlier stages of the BCLME Program, and which will provide the strong foundation for a Commission and associated Treaty, while easing the passage for requisite national reforms and national political understanding and support for the entire LME process. In this context, the countries have demonstrated and continue to demonstrate growing commitment and determination to adopt an LME management approach,

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yet there are still outstanding issues and concerns that need the guidance and support of outside agencies such as GEF and other donors.

The BCLME SAP IMP Project will aim to restore depleted fisheries and reduce coastal resource degradation within one of the world's most commercially important and strategic LMEs, demonstrating global benefits to conservancy and resources management. The Project will be primarily addressing the LME module on Fish and Fisheries, as living marine resources are the principle area of concern to the countries. However, the sustainable management of these living marine resources cannot be addressed in isolation from the importance of related productivity, the effects of pollution, associated biological habitat, and the need to maintain the overall welfare and quality of the ecosystem as a whole within a highly variable environment. Closely linked to these by way of cause and effect are the socioeconomic implications of coastal communities and industries. Therefore, all 5 LME modules are essentially embraced within this project. Globally, the project will address over-exploitation of fish stocks (now a serious issue at the international level) within a major international fishery.

Excerpt from Advisory Mandate of the Benguela Current Commission

The Commission may, among other matters, consider and make recommendations, in accordance with national laws, to the Contracting Parties concerning -

- a. the monitoring, control and surveillance of marine fisheries;
- b. the regulation of access to fisheries;
- c. the determination of optimum levels of harvesting in respect of stocks which are known or suspected to be shared or straddling stocks, or where the harvesting of those stocks is likely to have significant impact on the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem, the conservation of the biological diversity of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem;
- d. the conservation of the biological diversity of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
- e. the implementation of integrated coastal management and of the ecosystem approach in accordance with international law and non-binding international undertakings made by the Contracting States;
- f. the establishment of a system of marine protected areas;
- g. the rehabilitation of environmentally degraded areas;
- h. the coordination of regional efforts to conserve species such as sea birds which are not harvested;
- i. the prevention of the introduction of harmful and invasive alien species (including the coordination of efforts to manage ballast water and sediment within the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem);
- j. responses to harmful algal blooms;
- k. environmental impact assessment and other procedures for the planning and approval of new projects and activities which have the potential to impact on the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem;
- l. processes and standards for minimizing and remediating the environmental impacts arising from marine prospecting, mining and dredging and from the exploration and development of oil and gas fields, including their associated pipelines;
- m. contingency plans for dealing with extreme events and threats such as major oil spills;
- n. the adoption and enforcement of harmonized regulatory frameworks for the discharge of sewage, pollutants, waste and other pollution control measures;
- o. guidelines on water quality standards within the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem;
- p. maritime safety and related matters with the potential to impact on the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem; and
- q. the responsibilities, procedures and routines for the exchange of information and liaison between authorities in the different Contracting States.

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The Ecosystem Advisory Committee (EAC) of the Benguela Current Commission

The Ecosystem Advisory Committee (EAC) consists of experts nominated by each of the Contracting States. The role of the EAC is to provide the best available scientific, management, legal and other information and expert advice concerning the conservation and ecologically sustainable use and development of the BCLME AND to build capacity within the Contracting States to generate and provide the information and expert advice on a sustainable basis. Working groups that may be established by the EAC may include any person with appropriate expertise or who represents a particular sector or group of people with an interest in the matter being dealt with by the working group. The Ecosystem Advisory Committee submits annually to the Commission, a draft **work plan and budget** for the forthcoming two years **and** a draft **annual report** of its activities during the previous year.

5. BLACK SEA LME

(NOW PART OF THE DANUBE RIVER AND BLACK SEA PROJECT, UNDER THE WORLD BANK AND GEF INVESTMENT FUND)

5.1 BACKGROUND[§]

Project History

The Project has reached 15 years of GEF International Waters intervention. The first TDA was complete in 1996. The 2nd TDA assesses the environmental status of the Black Sea, focusing on the major transboundary problems. **Project name:** Black Sea Ecosystems Recovery Project (BSERP), aims to control eutrophication, hazardous substances and related measures for rehabilitating the Black Sea LME. **Phase 2 (2004 – 2007) was completed by the six countries adjacent to the Black Sea LME. Four transboundary problems were identified. The Black Sea LME project supports the implementation of governance reforms and stress reduction measures to address nutrient over-enrichment. Several reports including, Implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black Sea 2002 – 2007, are available at the Black Sea Commission’s website (www.blacksea-commission.org).**

The Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution



Project Results:

As a result of GEF's 15 years of support to both foundational (TDA/SAP) work and implementation of agreed reforms and investments in the Danube/Black Sea basin, the overall burden of nutrient and other pollution to the Danube/Black Sea basin system has been reduced and the Black Sea ecosystem is showing measurable progress in recovery including virtual elimination of the large dead zone once prevalent over much of the northwest shelf of the Black Sea and the return of several species only recently considered locally extinct. The pilot project on Vessel Traffic Oil Pollution Information System (VTOPIS) pilot project was successfully completed. All developed products are now installed at the Bulgarian Maritime Administration.

Good progress has been made in strengthening the Black Sea Commission. There is a need for further participation of the wider public in the decision making process for the Black Sea LME and for the development of regional

[§] This section on the Black Sea LME was written by S. Heileman, W. Parr, and G. Volovik, V-8 Black Sea LME, and first appeared in Sherman K and Hempel G, eds. The UNEP Large Marine Ecosystem Report (2008), 203-217. Figure numbering from that volume is retained here.

5. Black Sea LME

environmental commissions as public-oriented, transparent management bodies. These mechanisms are to be further developed for the Black Sea. Turkey has become increasingly more involved in project implementation.

The Black Sea LME project made important progress towards financial and institutional sustainability through solid country performance in meeting financial goals and obligations to transboundary water institutions. Progress was made on the revision of the Bucharest Convention. A feasibility study was completed on a proposed ICZM Protocol which includes short-term application of soft law documents (e.g. Code of Practice), given the likely lengthy time frame to adopt the ICM protocol. Progress was made in updating the SAP, with 5 of 6 countries (except Russia) having fully agreed on the text and content. The SAP specifically accounts for legislative developments in each of the Black Sea countries. Discussion on a broader update to the Black Sea Convention was initiated. Countries agreed to increase their contributions by 25% following an institutional review. Over 120 Black Sea events were organized and 20,000 materials were produced for distribution in the 6 Black Sea countries for the International Black Sea Day. The public audience was estimated at 10-13 million people. Possible future sources of support are being identified among international donors, transnational industries and national banks. The Strategic Action Plan for the Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Black Sea 2009, adopted at the Ministerial Meeting/Diplomatic Conference in Sofia, Bulgaria, 17 April 2009, elaborates on the increasingly efficient roles of the activity centers in all the participating countries.

5.2 GEF ID 2263 PROJECT DETAILS

Table 5.1 GEF Project ID 1580 Details—Regional—Control of Eutrophication Phase 1

Regional - Control of Eutrophication, Hazardous Substances and Related Measures for Rehabilitating the BLACK SEA Ecosystem: Phase 1	
GEF Project ID	1580
UNDP PMIS ID	2183
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Control of Eutrophication, Hazardous Substances and Related Measures for Rehabilitating the BLACK SEA Ecosystem: Phase 1
Country	Regional (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Pipeline Entry Date	May 01, 1998

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PDF-B Approval Date	August 11, 1999
Approval Date	May 09, 2001
CEO Endorsement Date	December 19, 2001
GEF Agency Approval Date	February 15, 2002
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS
Description	<p>Input of nutrients to the Black Sea from riverine and land based sources is the most important transboundary source of environmental degradation identified during previous GEF facilitated actions in the region. As a result, the littoral countries have agreed to take steps to reverse this trend (SAP). The project's objective is to help the Black Sea countries to prevent and remediate nutrient releases through evaluating the use of economic instruments, development and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, strengthening public participation, monitoring of trends and compliance, and strengthening the institutional and management capacities of the recently established Black Sea Secretariat. This project is part of a wider GEF/UNDP/WB effort which is being designed to achieve nutrient runoff reduction throughout the Black Sea Basin, including the Danube. Two parallel complementary initiatives are being taken: (i) demonstrations of nutrient reduction investment projects (WB), and (ii) policy/legal reforms and capacity building in the riparian/littoral countries of the Black Sea (this proposal) and Danube. Activities for the Black Sea will include: (i) scheme for monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the SAP; (ii) feasibility study for nutrient reduction trading system; (iii) actions for revising the Bucharest Convention in accordance with the GPA; (iv) monitoring of trends and compliance; (v) facilitating the formulation and implementation of legislation with respect to nutrient discharge and control. Funds for project preparation would be required for: country coordination; assessment of each country capacity to assess the state of the Black Sea environment; ensure cooperation for project implementation among related ministries, the Istanbul Commission, and international agencies; design a transparent public participation process; define execution arrangements between UNDP and the Istanbul Commission; design a training program for the Commission's Secretariat staff. The proposal was submitted for Fall, 2000 but funding constraints prevented inclusion. It is now submitted as a phased element of the larger Strategic Partnership on the Danube/Black Sea basin. Phase I covers first two years as noted in the Cover note(attached)</p>
Implementation Status	Activities of Tranche 1 of the Black Sea Ecosystem Regional Project were completed operationally in October 2004. Implementation of the Tranche 2 of the project is undergoing (PIMS #3065).
PDF B Amount	349,920 US\$
GEF Project Grant	4,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	4,349,920 US\$
Cofinancing Total	3,945,000 US\$
Project Cost	8,294,920 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	4,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	3,945,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	8,294,920 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	

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Project Documents
Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)
Project Brief
Appendix
Annex 1A
Annex 1B
Annex 2
PDF B

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Table 5.2 GEF Project ID 2263

Regional - Control of Eutrophication, Hazardous Substances and Related Measures for Rehabilitating the Black Sea Ecosystem: Tranche 2	
GEF Project ID	2263
UNDP PMIS ID	3065
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Control of Eutrophication, Hazardous Substances and Related Measures for Rehabilitating the Black Sea Ecosystem: Tranche 2
Country	Regional (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Approval Date	May 21, 2004
CEO Endorsement Date	August 18, 2004
GEF Agency Approval Date	January 26, 2005
Project Status	Under Implementation
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS
Description	The overall objective of the BSERP is to support participating countries in the development of national policies and legislation and the definition of priority actions to avoid that discharge of nitrogen and phosphorus to the Black Sea exceed those levels as observed in 1997. This will require countries to adopt strategies and measures that

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permit economic development whilst ensuring the rehabilitation of coastal and marine ecosystems through pollution control and reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances. At the end of the Project Tranche II, it is expected that the institutional mechanism of the Black Sea Commission is reinforced and fully operational ensuring cooperation between all Black Sea countries to efficiently implement joint policies and actions and operate common management and control mechanisms.

Implementation Status	
GEF Project Grant	6,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	6,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	5,332,106 US\$
Project Cost	11,332,106 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	382,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	6,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	5,332,106 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	11,332,106 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Executive Summary2 (Revised)	
Project Document2 for WP (Revised)	
PAD-Appendix V	
Endorsement Letter from Government	
Project Appraisal Document (CEO Endorsement - Rev)	

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5.3 CONTACT INFORMATION

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5.4 EXCERPT FROM GEF ID 2263 PROJECT DOCUMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Table 5.4 Key Indicators, Assumptions, and Risks (from Logframe)

5. Black Sea LME

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)
<p>Overall Project Objective: All Black Sea countries have taken concrete measures (including investment activities) in the eutrophication causing sectors and have reduced their load of nutrients and hazardous substances on the Black Sea ecosystem and major findings and recommendations of the project have been incorporated in national policies, strategies and, where possible, in national legislation. This will lead to the improvement of the Black Sea ecosystem by decreasing of loads of nutrients and hazardous substances.</p>	<p>R Low priority for environmental issues; R Unfavourable conditions in countries with transitional economies; R Political instability in the region</p>
<p>Objective 1: At the end of the Project Tranche II, the institutional mechanism of the Black Sea Commission is functioning and fully operational ensuring cooperation between all Black Sea countries to efficiently implement joint policies and actions and operate common management and control mechanisms;</p>	<p>A All Contracting Parties provide financial contributions in time and support national and regional bodies cooperating under the BSC;</p>
<p>Objective 2: Policies and legal and institutional instruments in all Black Sea countries are enforced to assure sustainable coastal zone and marine resource management while reducing nutrients and hazardous substances through the application and translation into concrete actions of revised policies and legislation in the agricultural, industrial, transport and municipal sectors.</p>	<p>A LBA Protocol recognised as a useful political tool; A Sufficient national support for implementation of pilot projects for ICZM provided; A Political commitment existing and financial means sufficient to revise and apply legislation; R Missing control and competition between fishermen leading to violation of fishing regulations and of fisheries-free zones.</p>
<p>Objective 3: Economic analysis taking into account the principles of EU WFD guidelines conducted in all Black Sea countries and most cost-effective measures for pollution control and water use are identified and control systems (incl. pollution charges, fines and incentives) are accepted and implemented at the national level in the Black Sea countries.</p>	<p>A Reports from DRP for BG, RO and UA available in time; A Cooperation from national level and provision of data and information assured; A Commitment of IFIs incl. GEF-WB and bilateral donors to support the implementations of investment projects with grants and soft loans for further funding.</p>
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)
<p>Objective 4: Institutional and organisational mechanisms for transboundary cooperation in water quality monitoring and information management including GIS are established and fully operational at the regional and national level by 2006 to assess water quality and nutrient reduction to the Black Sea; at the same time, results from scientific research on nutrient reduction and eutrophication are available to enhance reporting on the status of the Black Sea.</p>	<p>A Timely supply of reliable data from all national monitoring stations; A Support provided and Permissions granted by the countries in time to organise Black Sea surveys; A Support from all Black Sea countries to establish national information units linked to the Black Sea Information System;</p>

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Objective 5: The civil society and in particular national NGOs in all Black Sea countries are at the end of the Project actively participating in national programmes for nutrient reduction, coastal zone management and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems.	R Insufficient technical competence of NGOs; R Governments reluctance to work with NGOs; R Missing cooperation between NGOs; R "Umbrella" NGOs have not sufficient capacities to mobilize sufficient own financial resources
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Note that the Details of the Black Sea LME and Danube River Investment Funding are given in Part II, this document.

6. CANARY CURRENT LME

6.1 BACKGROUND

Present Status of Project

Project, approved in 2007, is presently in its First Phase (2007-2012). The Fisheries commission is in Dakar but there is not yet a host country or adequate headquarters. No UNEP representative is based in region. Six pilot demonstration projects cover a wide range of issues and habitats. Not all demonstration sites have been chosen; a preliminary TDA identifies specific priority transboundary concerns and actions to address them.

6.2 GEF Project ID 1909 PROJECT DETAILS

Table 6.1 GEF ID 1909 Protection of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem

Regional - Protection of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME)	
GEF Project ID	1909
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Protection of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME)
Country	Regional (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal)
Region	Africa
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Pipeline Entry Date	February 20, 1998
PDF-B Approval Date	August 26, 2003
PDF-B (Supplemental) Approval Date	March 30, 2006
Approval Date	September 05, 2007
CEO Endorsement Date	April 27, 2009
Project Status	CEO Endorsed
GEF Agency	FAO/UNEP
Executing Agency	FAO/UNEP
Description	To enable the countries of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem to address priority transboundary concerns on declining fisheries, associated biodiversity and water quality through governance reforms, investments and management programs. The long-term environmental goal of the CCLME program is to reverse the degradation of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem caused by over-fishing, habitat modification and changes in water quality by adoption of an ecosystem-based management approach.
Implementation Status	This Block B proposal submitted Aug 21, 2003 represents a revision of a Block B proposal submitted in 2002 that was not sufficiently responsive to GEFSEC recommendations transmitted in a Feb 20, 1998 Memorandum from K King to A Djoghlaif regarding the original submission from UNEP. The project concept was

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approved Feb 28, 1998, but the Block B request was to be revised to incorporate FAO involvement and focus on fisheries issues as the key transboundary concerns of the LME. As noted under "Recommendations", the Block B is now responsive and is being recommended for CEO approval.

PDF B Amount	340,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	8,090,000 US\$
GEF Grant	8,790,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	17,716,251 US\$
Project Cost	26,506,251 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	879,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	8,090,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	17,805,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	26,595,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	879,000 US\$

Project Documents

[PDF-B Document \(Revised\)](#)

[Endorsement Letter from Government](#)

[PDF-B Document \(Supplemental\)](#)

[Executive Summary \(Revised\)](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Revised\)](#)

[Annexes](#)

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Table 6.2 Priority Transboundary Issues Identified in the preliminary TDA

Declining marine living resources	Habitat degradation	Declining water quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decline and/or vulnerability of small pelagic resources ▪ Decline of demersal resources (finfish, cephalopods & crustaceans) ▪ Decline of, and threats to, vulnerable sharks & rays ▪ Decline of marine turtles ▪ Decline of marine mammals ▪ Uncertain status & impacts of tuna fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disappearance and destruction of mangroves ▪ Degradation and modification of seabed and seamounts ▪ Degradation and modification of wetlands (<i>sensu</i> Ramsar : coastal zones, coral reefs, estuaries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Salinity changes in estuarine and terrestrial coastal environment ▪ Oil pollution ▪ Eutrophication of coastal waters due to nutrient inputs ▪ Alien invasive species ▪ Sediment mobilisation ▪ Toxicity from pesticides

6.3 CONTACTS INFORMATION

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6. Canary Current LME

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Geoff Brundrit brundrit@ocean.uct.ac.za (GOOS-AFRICA Chair)

Bradford Brown (for NOAA)

6.4 EXCERPT FROM PROJECT DOCUMENT

Background to fisheries issues In addition to the regional and national stakeholder consultations and reports from various specialized (expert) working groups, the Preliminary TDA benefited from a comprehensive report on transboundary fisheries issues for the CCLME. Fisheries of the northern zone of the CCLME have undergone several decades of intensive fishing activity, and most are classified as either fully or overexploited. Recent assessments of the FAO Working Group on the assessment of small pelagic fish off North West Africa concluded that 5 of the 10 stocks studied were found to be either fully or over-exploited. Sardine (*Sardina pilchardus*) stocks (the most important for the region) have been subject to large, unpredictable, fluctuations, indicating vulnerability. While not intensively exploited in the southern area of its distribution, the Central sardine stock was found to be overexploited. Round sardine (*Sardinella aurita*), with catches of around 300,000 tonnes in 2006, has been showing an overall downward trend in biomass since 1999, although with a slight increase in 2006. More than half of the demersal stocks studied, targeted both by artisanal and industrial fishing, are overexploited. Substantial reductions in biomass have been reported for some of the main species (e.g. Laurans, 2005). Recent calls have been made for efforts to restore the CCLME's declining demersal fisheries. Declines in landings are particularly acute for demersal resources, yet these are the most critical to artisanal fishing communities and therefore to poverty reduction. Shark and ray resources, supplying international demand for fins and regional demand for food, are subject to intensive overexploitation throughout most of the region by artisanal fisheries and are an important part of the by-catch of long line tuna fisheries. Out of 33 species assessed by regional members of the IUCN-SSC Sharks Specialists group, 15 were reclassified as either critically endangered (8 species), vulnerable (4) or near threatened (3). Non-fish yields, especially those for octopus, have shown marked declines since the early 1990s. Lobster fisheries in both Cape Verde and Mauritania are in decline. Discards (estimated at 250,000-350,000 tonnes) have been cited as a further problem, particularly associated with cephalopod and shrimp trawl fisheries. Shrimp fisheries in the southern part of the zone are showing signs of over-exploitation.

Table 6.3 Activity Centers for government and national baseline activities

Country	Fisheries	Environment	Others	Institutes
Cape Verde	Directorate for Fisheries	Directorate for Environment and its departments	National association of merchant shipping	INDP
	Industrial fishing association		Port Authorities	Paritime & Ports Institute
	Fishers' Associations		Directorate of Land management	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics

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			Tourism development Coastguard	
Gambia	Fisheries Department	National Environment Agency (NEA)	Gambia Navy	None
	GAMFIDA (fisheries development agency)	Department of Parks & Wildlife Management	Central Statistics Department	
	Association of Gambia Fishing Companies		Forestry Department	
	National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Organizations (NAAFO)		Department of Water Resources	
			Gambia Tourism Authority	
Guinea	Ministry of Fisheries & Aquaculture including:	Ministry for Environment including directions & centers for:	Observatory for Maritime Guinea	CERESCOR
	Direction of Fisheries	Prevention of Pollution & Nuisances	National Direction for Merchant Shipping	CNSHB
	National Center for Fisheries Protection & Surveillance	Protection of Nature	Maritime Navigation Agency	
	National Fisheries Observatory	CNPEMMZC	Directorate of Meteorology	
	Professional fishers' associations	Protected Areas Management	Directorate of Mines	
		Environmental Research	Coastal Zone Observatory	
		Direction for Waters & Forests		
Guinea Bissau	Ministry of Fisheries & Maritime Economy including:	Ministry for Environment including:	CIPA	
	Directorate of Fisheries	Directorate of Environment	National Institute of Applied Research & Technology IBAP (Institute for Biodiversity & Protected Areas)	
Mauritania	Ministry for Fisheries & Maritime Economy including:	Directorate of Environment (Min. of Rural Development & Environment)	Directorate of Merchant Marine (littoral management & more typical functions)	IMROP
	Fisheries directions	Banc D'Arguin National Park (PNBA)	Directorate of Land Management (littoral management)	
	Fisher associations		Directorate of Mines including services for:	
	DSPCM (Fisheries surveillance)		Hydrocarbons	

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			Environmental Affairs	
			Port Authorities	
Morocco	Ministry for Marine Fisheries (MPM) including the Directorates for:	Ministry for Land Management, Water & Environment (various directorates)	Royal Navy	INRH
	Maritime Fisheries & Aquaculture		National Meteorological Direction	Research Unit on the Conservation of Natural resources
	Marine Training			
	Juridical Affairs			
	Fishing Industries			
	Human resources			
	International Cooperation			
	Federation of Maritime Fisheries Chambers			
Senegal	Directorate of Fisheries	Directorate of Environment	Directorate of Tourism	Centre for Ecological Monitoring
	Directorate for Protection & Surveillance of Fisheries	Directorate of National Parks	Directorate for the exploitation of the sea bed	CRODT
	Unit for studies & planning	Directorate of Water & Forests	Directorate of Merchant Shipping	Dakar Research Institute (ISD)
	Fisheries associations (various)			Sciences Faculty (UCAD)
				University Institute for Fisheries & Aquaculture (IUPA)
				Institute of Environmental Sciences

7. CARIBBEAN SEA LME

7.1 BACKGROUND

Project Status

The GEF Project has three subregions including the Caribbean Sea, Guianas and North Brazil Shelf. Four pilot projects are being established. The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) workshop took place in 2006.

The Project was approved by GEF in April 2008. The PCU is housed at IOCARIBE, Cartagena, Colombia. The Project has just begun its first 5 year phase. The first steering committee meeting took place in September 2009.

Table 7.1 GEF Project ID 614 Details

Regional - Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	
GEF Project ID	614
UNDP PMIS ID	1443
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean
Country	Regional (Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Jamaica)
Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	10
Approval Date	May 07, 1999
CEO Endorsement Date	December 21, 2001
GEF Agency Approval Date	April 26, 2002
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP/UNEP
Executing Agency	UN Office of Project Services
Description	This initiative is a follow up of the Pilot Phase PRIF project "planning and Management of Heavily Contaminated Bays and Coastal Areas in the Wider Caribbean"; the project areas were Havana Bay (Cuba), Puerto Limon (Costa Rica), Cartagena Bay (Colombia) and Kingston Harbour (Jamaica). This PRIF project resulted in the development of investment and institutional strengthening plans and in the identification of sources of financing for the implementation of remedial actions. Leveraged baseline investments in the four bays were in excess of \$250 million. As a follow-up to the PRIF and on-going baseline, the proposed GEF project will leverage national co-financing to help two of the countries to overcome a number of key barriers to the adoption of best practices that limit the contamination of their national and adjacent international waters. This would be achieved by implementing demonstration/pilot projects for reducing the input of priority transboundary contaminants, the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus, to Havana Bay, Kingston Harbour and the adjacent Wider Caribbean. The project will also strengthen and/or help create new institutions responsible for the rehabilitation and sustainable management of the two bays. The project supports the mandate of the Cartagena Convention (Art.7 and Art. 13) as well as the new Land-Based Sources Protocol currently in preparation. UNEP, the co-implementing agency, will be responsible for the regional coordination, and for the sharing and dissemination of nutrient pollution control strategies in the Wider Caribbean region.

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Implementation Status	During this quarter the 2007 Annual Programming Workshop has been held in order to carry out the review of 2006 activities, as well as to determine the accomplishment rate of the Mid-Term Evaluation recommendations. The 2007 AWP has been prepared and approved by national authorities. Several bidding processes for the purchase of the materials and equipment for the civil construction of the WTP and collectors system are underway. A UNOPS mission to Havana was carried out in order to train the project stakeholders on financial and procurement issues. Pending the final reception of the GEF financed equipment, material and financing, the Building Company has been able to impulse the civil works with own resources. The WTP lands movement was at 60%, the civil construction of the WTP was at 5%, the collectors system was at 7% (collector C3 at 47%) and the first and second stories of the Zero Emission Building were concluded. Delivery Rate: 4%
PRIF Amount	2,500,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	6,910,000 US\$
GEF Grant	9,410,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	25,860,001 US\$
Project Cost	35,270,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	6,910,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	25,853,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	35,263,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)	
Project Document for WP (Part 1)	
Project Document for WP (Part 2)	
Project Document for WP (Part 3)	
Project Document for WP (Part 4)	

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7.2 GEF PROJECT ID 1032 DETAILS

Table 7.2 Regional - Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions

GEF Project ID	1032
UNDP PMIS ID	2193
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions
Country	Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Brazil, Bahamas, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Vincent and Grenadines)
Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
PDF-A Approval Date	January 10, 2002
Pipeline Entry Date	June 12, 2003
PIF Approval Date	September 12, 2007
PDF-B Approval Date	August 04, 2005
Approval Date	November 16, 2007
CEO Endorsement Date	April 11, 2008
GEF Agency Approval Date	April 30, 2008
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS, IOC-UNESCO
Description	<p>Many living marine resources in the Caribbean Region are in crisis. Most of the fishery resources are coastal and are intensively exploited by large numbers of small-scale fishers. The majority of the human population in the Caribbean region lives in coastal communities and there is high dependence on living marine resources for employment and food. There is also high demand for seafood in the tourism industry, a mainstay of the economy in many of the region's countries. Some species, such as lobster and conch are in high demand for export. These pressures have led to widespread depletion of these resources, a situation that must be reversed in accordance with the targets identified at the WSSD. This depletion has led to increased dependence and fishing pressure on offshore resources, which are already considered to be fully or overexploited. The living marine resources of the Caribbean LME are often shared between countries and the management and the recovery of depleted fish stocks will require cooperation at various geopolitical scales, but there are at present inadequate institutional, legal and policy frameworks or mechanisms for managing shared living marine resources across the region. There is a lack of capacity at the national level and information is lacking, particularly with relation to the transboundary distribution, dispersals and migrations of these organisms. This lack of knowledge represents a major barrier to sustainable management of these shared marine resources, even if an adequate mechanism for effective region-wide ecosystem-based management was in place. The establishment of an effective mechanism is the major challenge for management of transboundary resources and achievement of the WSSD targets. There is considerable spatial and seasonal heterogeneity in productivity throughout the region. Areas of high productivity include the plumes of continental rivers, localized upwelling areas and near shore habitats (e.g., reefs, mangrove stands and seagrass beds). The trophic connection between these productive areas and other, less productive systems (e.g., offshore planktonic or pelagic systems), is poorly understood for this region. Likewise, food chain linkages between resources with differing scales of distribution and migration, such as flyingfish and large pelagics, both of which are exploited, are not considered in management, but may be critical to preventing the stock depletion that has occurred in many other systems.</p>

7. Caribbean Sea LME

where the requirements and or impacts of predators have not been considered in the exploitation of prey species. Despite the international cooperation indicated by country participation in agreements and organizations (see 'Country Drivenness' section), and heightened awareness throughout the region that an integrated approach is required for the Caribbean region, the knowledge base and technical and institutional capacity that are required to give effect to the variety of agreements and commitments is a severe constraint for most of the countries in the region. Even for those countries with substantial capacity at the national level, the regional institutional network that is required for Caribbean-wide integrated management is lacking and many fragmented institutional arrangements must be sorted out on regional and national scales before WSSD targets can be met. The specific objectives of the project are: 1.To identify, analyze and agree upon major transboundary issues, root causes and actions required to achieve sustainable management of the shared living marine resources in the Caribbean Sea LME; 2.To improve the shared knowledge base so that sustainable use and management of transboundary living marine resources will be possible; 3.To implement legal, policy and institutional (SAP) reforms regionally and nationally to achieve sustainable transboundary living marine resource management; 4.To develop an institutional and procedural approach to LME level monitoring, evaluation and reporting for management decisionmaking.

Implementation Status	11/5/04 email from Y. Glemarec: Endorsements still being gathered for PDF B proposal. PDF B expected to start early 2005.
PDF A Amount	18,836 US\$
PDF B Amount	700,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	7,080,000 US\$
GEF Grant	7,798,836 US\$
Cofinancing Total	48,300,000 US\$
Project Cost	56,098,836 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	779,884 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	7,008,116 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	47,591,111 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	55,318,063 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	772,695 US\$

Project Documents

[PDF-A Document](#)
[Project Concept \(Revised\)](#)
[Revised Concept](#)
[PDF-B Document](#)
[PIF Document \(final\)](#)
[Annex J](#)
[Annex A](#)
[Annex B](#)
[Annex D](#)
[Annex E](#)
[Annex G](#)
[Request for CEO Endorsement](#)
[Project Appraisal Document \(for CEO Endorsement\)](#)

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Table 7.3 GEF Project ID 1254

Regional - Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean	
GEF Project ID	1254
UNDP PMIS ID	2195
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean
Country	Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and Grenadines)
Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	9
Pipeline Entry Date	October 01, 1999
PDF-B Approval Date	May 04, 2000
PDF-B (Supplemental) Approval Date	September 23, 2002
Approval Date	May 21, 2004
CEO Endorsement Date	February 18, 2005
GEF Agency Approval Date	July 25, 2006
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNEP/UNDP
Executing Agency	The Secretariat of the Cartagena Convention; The Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
Description	<p>The overall objective of the proposed project will be to assist participating countries in improving their watershed and coastal zone management practices in support of sustainable development. The project will include the following components addressing areas of priority concern: coastal area management and biodiversity; tourism development; protection of water supplies; land based sources of pollution; climate change. Activities undertaken during the full project will include, amongst others, demonstrations in the fields of marine pollution reduction and waste management, land use, soil degradation and watershed management. Addressing water resources management and conservation under conditions of stress may include pilot projects demonstrating innovative approaches to: water storage, distribution, treatment and re-use, and to conservation of scarce resources in high demand sectors such as tourism. The project may also include pilot activities addressing information, management, policy and economic failures where these are identified as critical elements in the causal relationships between environmental issues and problems and the societal causes of such problems. The objective of the PDF-B work is to develop a fully costed project brief and to establish an agreed institutional framework for execution of the full project activities. March 2004 - Work Program Inclusion The full project is the result of a commitment by the 13 participatory SIDS of the Caribbean Region to resolve the concerns regarding the inadequate and inappropriate approaches to sustainable development and natural resource management. Specifically the countries would wish to seek support in the development of a more integrated approach to coastal and watershed issues, processes and policy development. The direct causal linkages between the threats to the coastal and</p>

7. Caribbean Sea LME

watershed environment and socio-economic/political issues are recognised. The need to address these linkages and the root causes in a sustainable manner at the socio-economic and policy level is paramount. By implementing the project activities the country of the region will significantly contribute to the protection of globally-significant biodiversity within the Caribbean region through the long-term sustainable management of biological resources and ecosystems, while mitigating or eliminating regional transboundary threats to those resources and ecosystems.

Implementation Status	Progress was slow at inception due to the introduction of a third Executing Agency (UNOPS) and the need for Memoranda of Agreement between UNOPS and the demo projects. All but Cuba have seen progress made. By June of 2007, 8 demo sites had signed the MoA and received the first tranche of funds. Work plans have been prepared for 4 sites. Most have seen progress made, on-the-ground, with activities such as public awareness and environmental monitoring underway. Awareness activities, baseline data collection, and stakeholder consultations took place across the demo sites. Staff members were recruited for a number of demo projects and National Inception meetings or Intersectoral Committee meetings were held. Substantive work began on the demo projects in Jamaica, Tobago, Antigua, and St. Lucia.
PDF B Amount	316,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	13,382,691 US\$
GEF Grant	13,990,841 US\$
Cofinancing Total	98,269,494 US\$
Project Cost	112,260,335 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,126,320 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	13,782,691 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	98,269,494 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	112,660,335 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	

Project Documents

[PDF-B Document \(Revised\)](#)

[Endorsement Letter from Government](#)

[Appendixes](#)

[Executive Summary \(Revised\)](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Revised\)](#)

[Endorsement Letter from Government](#)

[Appendix 1 of proj document](#)

[Project Appraisal Document \(CEO Endorsement - Rev\)](#)

[Project Appraisal Document \(CEO Endorsement - Rev\)](#)

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Table 7.4 GEF Project ID 1248 Details

Regional - Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea	
GEF Project ID	1248
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea
Country	Regional (Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	10
Pipeline Entry Date	July 01, 1998
PDF-B Approval Date	July 01, 1998
Approval Date	May 17, 2002
CEO Endorsement Date	February 28, 2005
GEF Agency Approval Date	October 28, 2005
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
Executing Agency	Secretariat for the Cartagena Convention (UNEP-CAR/RCU) with the National Executing Agencies
Description	The main objective of the project is to protect the Caribbean marine environment by reducing the use of, and reliance on, pesticides in agricultural activities. The project will assist Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama to implement management practices and measures to control the use of pesticides in the agricultural sector. Project elements include monitoring and assessment of impact; demonstration of technology alternatives to intensive pesticide use and management practices to reduce runoff and runoff impact; education and training; development of incentives/institutional strengthening; and information management and dissemination. The various elements will be co-ordinated through demonstration projects that will serve also as the basis for development and implementation of sustainable and widely applicable interventions in the region.
Implementation Status	Regional and National project management structures have been set-up. A Project Manager is on board and National Coordinators were appointed by the National Focal Points. In a first Steering Committee meeting agreements were made on the project implementation mechanisms; the original workplan and budget were reviewed. Terms of reference have been drafted and approved for the advisory panels and for the demo projects on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). The demo projects are in preparatory phase: the National Committees are working on the selection of demo projects and the composition of the advisory panels that will develop demo project guidelines.
PDF B Amount	295,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	4,290,000 US\$
GEF Grant	4,585,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	5,752,000 US\$
Project Cost	10,337,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	382,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	4,290,000 US\$

7. Caribbean Sea LME

Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	5,524,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	10,109,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Project Brief	
Cover note 1-7-02	
Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)	
Cover Letter from IA	
Project Document for WP (Revised)	
Project Appraisal Document (CEO Endorsement - Rev)	

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Table 7.5 GEF Project ID 3766

Regional - Testing a Prototype Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW)	
GEF Project ID	3766
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Testing a Prototype Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW)
Country	Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, St. Lucia, Panama, Suriname)
Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	
PIF Approval Date	September 26, 2008
PPG Approval Date	December 18, 2008
Approval Date	November 13, 2008
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IADB/UNEP
Executing Agency	Caribbean Development Bank, UNEP CAR/RCU, Government Ministries, Local Municipalities and Wastewater Mgmt Utilities
Description	The project will pilot revolving financial mechanisms that can subsequently be established as feasible instruments to provide sustainable financing for the implementation of environmentally sound and cost-effective wastewater management measures.
Implementation Status	
PPG Amount	380,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	20,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	20,380,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	251,500,000 US\$
Project Cost	271,880,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	2,000,000 US\$
Project Documents	
PIF Document (Revised)	
Endorsement Letter from Government	
PPG Document (Revised)	

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7.3 CONTACT INFORMATION

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7. Caribbean Sea LME

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7.4 EXCERPTS FROM THE PROJECT DOCUMENT 1032

24. The proposed GEF Full project on the Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions would take the following approach:

1. Preparation of a preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and of a preliminary Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for Caribbean LME shared living marine resources;
2. Compilation and sharing of existing information and filling critical data gaps through targeted assessments, using new and improved information to update the TDA and SAP;
3. Implementation and building of capacity for legal, policy and institutional reforms for sustainable ecosystem management of Caribbean LME shared marine resources; and,
4. Development and institutionalization of process, stress reduction and environmental status indicators to track effectiveness of actions taken through the SAP.

Project objectives

25. The overall objective of the project is the sustainable management of the shared living marine resources of the Caribbean LME and adjacent areas through an integrated management approach that will meet the WSSD target for sustainable fisheries.

26. The specific objectives of the project are:

1. To identify, analyze and agree upon major issues, root causes and actions required to achieve sustainable ecosystem management of the shared living marine resources in the Caribbean Sea LME;
2. Management of transboundary living marine resources;
3. To implement legal, policy and institutional (SAP) reforms to achieve sustain-able transboundary living marine resource ecosystem management; and,
4. To develop an institutional and procedural approach to LME level monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Project structure and outputs

27. The project is focused on aligning institutions on the national and regional scales to sustainably manage near shore and deep-water fisheries and related habitats of the LME including the development and use of a knowledge base to support institutional decision making. As emphasized above and by relevant international agreements, implementation of governance activities will not be delayed due to lack of information. "Strengthening by doing" is a key conceptual element of this project.

28. The Full Project will have four Components.

1. Analysis of transboundary LMR issues (TDA) and needed actions (SAP) (initial and update following ecosystem adaptive management approach);
2. Filling knowledge gaps needed for effective transboundary LMR ecosystem management;
3. Implementation of governance reforms (institutional, legal, and policy) for LMR ecosystem management;
4. LME level monitoring, evaluation and reporting including indicators;

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29. The expected duration of the Full project is 5 years and it is anticipated that the project will be submitted to the December 2006 GEF Work Program.

30. Each Component will include the following Activities and Outcomes:

Component 1. Analysis of transboundary LMR issues and needed actions

Activity 1.1

Conduct an initial (PDF-B) Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) in which existing information will be reviewed and analyzed to fully characterize the nature, scope and root causes of transboundary living marine resource issues in Caribbean LME; update TDA with new information gathered in Component 2. Utilize results of GIWA Assessment of Caribbean LME if available

Activity 1.2

Prepare an agreed initial (PDF-B) Strategic Action Program (SAP) for Caribbean LME shared living marine resources that identifies and outlines approaches to policy and institutional reforms at national and regional levels; update SAP following revision of TDA in 1.1 and adaptive management approach

Outcome 1. Transboundary LMR issues analyzed and needed actions agreed upon

i. A preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) that fully characterizes the nature, scope and root causes of transboundary living marine resource issues in Caribbean LME will be completed during the PDF-B. It will be updated towards the end of the full project, reflecting improved information base (Component 2), and agreed among the participating countries and institutions.

ii. An agreed preliminary Strategic Action Program (SAP) for Caribbean LME shared living marine resources will be completed during the PDF-B. Following an adaptive ecosystem management approach, the SAP will be updated towards the end of the full project and agreed among the nations, specifying necessary legal, policy and institutional reforms at national and regional levels and means of achieving these.

Component 2. Filling knowledge gaps and sharing information needed for ecosystem management

Activity 2.1

Compilation and sharing of existing information through support for information compilation efforts by established regional management bodies and for new bodies required for resources presently not covered, and through establishment of regional shared living marine resources information nodes and/or networks based on metadatabase concepts

Activity 2.2

Fill knowledge gaps on resources and biophysical processes including productivity, fish and fisheries, pollution and ecosystem health required for ecosystem-based living marine resource management as identified by PDF-B review and by the ongoing governance reforms established or enhanced in component 3.

Activity 2.3

Conduct pertinent assessments of LMRs and related productivity and oceanographic processes through joint international data collection cruises and data syntheses and analyses

Outcome 2. Knowledge and information gaps for living marine resources ecosystem management filled i. Improved quality and availability of data and information in support of policy and management decision-making.

Component 3. Implementation of necessary governance reforms (institutional, legal, and policy)

Activity 3.1

Enhance institutional structures that provide living resource ecosystem management advice to the bodies with responsibility for management decision making (based on the principles of using existing international, regional and subregional institutions with a mandate for management of shared resource wherever possible, 'strengthening by doing')

Activity 3.2

Link these advisory institutions together for a region-wide ecosystem approach by networking and where necessary establishing regional cross-sectoral committees among them.

Activity 3.3

Use and strengthen existing institutional (political) structures with responsibility for management decision-making, and facilitate the establishment within these bodies of competent management authorities for various subsets of shared resources as prescribed by the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, WSSD and other relevant international agreements and to ensure effective regional participation in the international management authorities responsible for Caribbean resources, e.g. the International Commission for the

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Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Establish linkages among these institutional structures for effective cooperation in ecosystem management of transboundary resources.

Activity 3.4

Promote increased ratification and implementation of relevant international agreements (UNCLOS, FAO Code of Conduct, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, etc.) by Caribbean countries.

Activity 3.5

Improve implementation of ecosystem management measures and reform supporting policy and legal instruments by: promoting harmonization of national (with regional and international) and regional (with international) policy and legislation for shared living marine resource ecosystem management; building capacity for implementation of management measures, legal, policy and regulatory reforms and by developing a concept for a compact between management bodies to achieve the coordination necessary for recovery of depleted fish stocks.

Activity 3.6

Ensure sustainability and replicability of project interventions by identifying and implementing measures (financial, institutional, etc.) to sustain the reforms (e.g. fees on fishing/tourism, trust funds, government contributions, etc.).

Activity 3.7

Disseminate and share project results, best practices and lessons learned with appropriate target audiences through wide range of mechanisms (publications, Internet incl. IW:LEARN, twinning, GEF IW Conferences, etc.).

Outcome 3. Legal, policy and institutional reforms for shared LMR ecosystem management implemented and sustainable

i. Institutional

- a. Management advisory bodies and processes strengthened or established and providing timely and accurate advice to decision makers.
- b. Existing institutional (political) structures for decision-making strengthened, where appropriate by establishing competent management authorities within them, and will be active.
- c. Linkages among these advisory and decision-making bodies strengthened to ensure a Caribbean-wide ecosystem-based approach to living marine resource ecosystem management.

ii. Legal/Policy

- a. Increased ratification and implementation of relevant international agreements (UNCLOS, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, FAO Compliance Agreement, etc.) by Caribbean countries
- b. Supporting national policy and legal frameworks reformed and harmonized regionally and internationally

iii. Sustainability

- a. Regional management institutions have capacity to participate in the activities of international FMOs responsible for resources of interest to Caribbean countries.
- b. Increased national and regional capacity for implementation of ecosystem management measures and for legal, policy and regulatory reforms
- c. Sustainability and replicability of the project interventions ensured. d. Development and operationalization of system to implement the Precautionary Principle and Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Component 4. LME level monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Activity 4.1

Identification, establishment and operation of an institutional arrangement that will be responsible for assembling and reporting on agreed indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the status of the Caribbean LME shared living marine resources, e.g. through a tripartite mechanism comprising FAO/WECAFC, IOC/IOCARIBE and UNEP/CEP.

Activity 4.2

Development of a suite of process, stress reduction and environmental status indicators (GEF International Waters Indicators), for the Caribbean LME shared living marine resources using the improved knowledge base and enhanced regional institutional arrangements and including indicators of the five LME modules of ecosystem level productivity, fish and fisheries, pollution and ecosystem health, socioeconomics, and governance.

Outcome 4. LME level monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes in place Institutional and procedural approach to LME level shared living marine resources monitoring, evaluation and reporting in place, including process, stress reduction and environmental status indicators.

The following table outlines the quarterly work plan for the Caribbean Sea LME Project.

Table 7.6 Quarterly Work Plan for the Caribbean Sea LME

Quarterly work plan	Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Full Sized Project Timeline															
	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity																
Outcome 1 – Analysis of transboundary LMR issues																
1.1 IDA Review and update																
Gap Analysis																
Thematic studies																
Causal Chain Analysis																
Stakeholder analysis and FI Strategy																
Institutional mapping and legal review																
Regional Socio-economic review																
Identification of interventions and pre-feasibility studies																
TDA update																
1.2 Information Management System (IMS)																
System design																
System development and testing																
Training																
Data collection, collation and processing																
IMS Launch																*
Outcome 2 – SAP development and identification of reforms and investments																
2.1 Development of SAP																
Development of vision and EcoQOs																
Setting targets																
Prioritization of interventions																
Draft SAP																
Finalize and endorse SAP																
Donors Conference																*
2.2 Improved management framework for LMR																
Development of options and consultations on regional framework																
Selection and promotion of preferred option																
Economic instruments study to support new framework																
Agreement and endorsement of regional framework																
Institutional strengthening/capacity building at Sub-regional level																

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Table 7.6 continued

Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem												
Full Sized Project Timeline												
	Q1 2008	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 2009	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 2010	Q2	Q3	Q4
Promotion of ratification of relevant international treaties and ICCAT												
Dissemination of results												
2.3 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting												
Establishment of institutional reporting procedures												
Review of existing monitoring programmes												
Develop Regional Environmental Monitoring Programme (REMP) and provide capacity building - ESI												
Develop GEF suite of M&E indicators												
Construct baseline and insert into IMS												
Undertake first CLME evaluation												
Outcome 3 – Fishery Demonstration Projects												
Stakeholder analysis and creation of stakeholder group												
Final project design, including site selection												
Fishery/ecosystem data collection and preliminary analysis												
Review of policy cycle and make recommendations for improvement												
Development of strengthened policy cycles at local/national levels												
Development and implementation of management plan												
Establishment of monitoring programme												
Reporting and dissemination of results												
Outcome 5 -Project Management												
5.1 Establish and maintain FCU												
Outcome 6-Project Coordination												
6.1 Establish and maintain web-site												
6.2, 6.3 Stakeholder Advisory Group, Partners of the Project meetings					*				*			*
6.4 Inception and Steering committee meetings	*				*				*			*

8. INTERIM GUINEA CURRENT COMMISSION

www.IGCC.GCLME.ORG,

GUINEA CURRENT LME PROJECT



8.1 BACKGROUND

Present Status of Project

The LME project resumed operations in June 2009, after a hiatus involving change of personnel. The following are highlights of expected outcomes of project implementation in 2010, as put forward by Dr. Jacques Abe, Officer-in-charge/ Environmental Scientist, IGCC/GCLME RCU:

- Develop Investment opportunities for the SAP to reduce ecosystem threats identified in the updated TDA.
- Organise the second meeting of Ministers.
- Donor's conference to mobilise commitments to SAP/NAP implementation
- Update/development of NAPs for SAP implementation
- Establishment of a full Guinea Current Commission (GCC).

8.2 GEF Project ID 1188 Details

Table 8.1 GEF Project ID 1188. Regional - Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions

GEF Project ID	1188
UNDP PMIS ID	858
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions
Country	Regional (Angola, Benin, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Congo DR)
Region	Africa
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	9
Pipeline Entry Date	April 11, 2000
PDF-B Approval Date	June 02, 2000
PDF-B (Supplemental) Approval Date	November 27, 2002
Approval Date	November 21, 2003

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CEO Endorsement Date	August 18, 2004
GEF Agency Approval Date	October 26, 2004
Project Status	Under Implementation
GEF Agency	UNDP/UNEP
Executing Agency	UNIDO
Description	<p>The proposed project concept involves 16 countries: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, DR of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo. These countries, according to NOAA's definition, are the littoral states of the Guinea Current LME (GCLME). This proposal represents a follow up action with respect to the Pilot Phase Gulf of Guinea LME project (six countries), which is presently nearing completion. The intent of the proposed new and separate project is to extend the present Gulf of Guinea project from six to sixteen countries, including then the entire area known as the "Guinea Current LME". The new project would assist these 16 countries "in making changes in the ways that human activities are conducted in the different sectors to ensure that the GCLME and its multi-country drainage basins can sustainably support the socio-economic development of the region. A project goal is to build the capacity of Guinea Current countries to work jointly and in concert with other nations, regions and GEF projects in West Africa to define and address transboundary priority environmental issues within the framework of their existing responsibilities under the Abidjan Convention and its Regional Seas program." The primary objectives of the PDF-B work are to hold a "Regional, Abidjan Convention based, Stocktaking Meeting and prepare a project brief for the protection, management, and sustainable development of the resources of the GCLME." Sept. 2003 - Full project The proposal has a primary focus on the priority problems and issues identified by the 16 GCLME countries that have led to unsustainable fisheries and use of other marine resources, as well as the degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems by human activities. The long-term development goals of the project are: 1) recover and sustain depleted fisheries; 2) restore degraded habitats; and 3) reduce land and ship-based pollution by establishing a regional management framework for sustainable use of living and non-living resources in the GCLME. Priority action areas include reversing coastal area degradation and living resources depletion, relying heavily on regional capacity building. The project focuses on nine demonstration projects (3 regional and 6 national), designed to be replicable and intended to demonstrate how concrete actions can lead to demonstrable stress reduction improvements in ecosystem status. Sustainability will derive from this improved capacity, strengthening of national and regional institutions, improvements in policy/legislative frameworks resource mobilization and economic instruments, and the demonstration of technologies and approaches that will lead to improved ecosystem status. The priority transboundary and biodiversity problems of resource depletion, loss of biodiversity (including habitat loss and coastal erosion), and land- and sea-based pollution are all addressed through the interventions proposed here. The project has five main components with associated objectives identified during the project preparation process: i) Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanism for its implementation; ii) Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including mariculture; iii) Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and developing strategies for reducing coastal erosion; iv) Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality; and v) Regional coordination and institutional sustainability. The activities to be undertaken will complement other projects in the region to provide a strong foundation for the long-term sustainable environmental management of the GCLME. A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and preliminary Strategic Action Programme (SAP) have been prepared, serving as the basis for preparation of this project proposal. The full Global Environment Facility (GEF) project will update the TDA as part of a continuing process, and will endorse a regionally agreed SAP, following clarification of some aspects of the environmental status of the region, and initiate SAP implementation.</p>
Implementation Status	<p>The Region-wide Fish Trawl and Productivity Surveys which started in May in Guinea Bissau ended in Angolan waters in July. A Second Meeting of the IGCC/UNIDO/IMO/IPIECA Technical Advisory Group on the development of Sub-regional Contingency Plans and Sub-regional Co-operation in Cases of Major Marine Pollution Incidents was held back-to-back with the First Meeting on the revision of the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention 20-24 August, 2007 at which sub-regional Contingency Plan and Revised Emergency Protocol were finalized for adoption at Ministerial level during COP 8 of the Abidjan Convention in Cape Town 5-8 November, 2007. A Sub-regional Workshop on Management of shared stocks of sardinella was held in Luanda, Angola from 05-07 September, 2007 with participants from Angola, Gabon, Congo and DR Congo agreeing on strategies for future joint actions for the sustainability of this fishery. A National Workshop in August in Benin endorsed the identification and cartographic</p>

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delineation of coastal and marine areas to be designated as MPAs while another National Consultation in Togo in September adopted preferred options and priority actions for the control of leachates from the Phosphate Treatment Plants in Kpeme entering into international waters. Final Designs and Bill of Quantities for the demo erosion control measure in Assini, Cote d'Ivoire were received as was a Final Report on the diagnostic phase of the ICAM demo project in Cameroon which detailed landscape dynamics, socio-economic context and institutional /regulatory framework of the Kribi-Campo Area. Bidding documents have been prepared for the concluding phases of the demo projects.

PDF B Amount	349,500 US\$
GEF Project Grant	20,812,404 US\$
GEF Grant	21,449,184 US\$
Cofinancing Total	33,871,293 US\$
Project Cost	55,320,477 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,045,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	20,812,699 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	43,971,293 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	65,420,772 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	

Project Documents

[PDF-B Document Suppl \(Revised\)](#)

[Project Review\(revised\)](#)

[PDF-B Document](#)

[Executive Summary \(final\)](#)

[Project Brief \(Revised\)](#)

[Ex. Summary \(Final\)](#)

[Endorsement Letter from Government](#)

[PAD-\(CEO Endorsement - Rev\)-UNEP](#)

[PAD-\(CEO Endorsement - Rev\)-UNDP](#)

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8.3 CONTACT INFORMATION

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Interim Guinea Current Commission

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The GCLME Project Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) with its complement of staff serves as the Executive Secretariat of the Interim Guinea Current Commission

Productivity

IGCC Advisory Group on Marine Productivity and Biodiversity

Fish and Fisheries

IGCC Advisory Group on Fisheries and other Living Marine Resources

Pollution and Ecosystem Health

IGCC Advisory Group on Pollution Management

Socioeconomics

IGCC Advisory Group on Risk Assessment and Early Warning System

Governance

IGCC Advisory Group on Environmental Information and Management Services\

IGCC Advisory Group on Oil Spill Contingency and Emergency Response

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Countries participating in the GCLME Project: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Togo

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8.4 EXCERPTS FROM THE PROJECT DOCUMENTS

8.4.1 Excerpt from GCLME Strategic Action Programme

Table 8.2 Strategic Action Programme, Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem

Strategic Action Programme
Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem

ANNEX V: PRIORITY ACTIONS WITHIN EACH CATEGORY OF INTERVENTION

8. IGCC – Guinea Current LME

Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
Policy Actions	I.Sustainable Fisheries	Establish Marine Protected Areas for critical spawning grounds and habitats of threatened or endangered species	V Governance-MPA
		Prepare a regional biodiversity strategy document, including a gap analysis, and obtain endorsement by riparian states	V Governance-biodiversity
		Establish joint response policies	V Governance-adaptive response
		Strengthen enforcement of quotas, size limits, seasons, etc., relying on community-based fishery management activities, including existing Fisheries Acts and/or regulation of FAO Code of Conduct to reduce over harvesting	V Governance-quotas
		Help harmonize fishing policies amongst GCLME countries	V Governance-fisheries
		Formulate harmonized regional mariculture policy	V Governance-mariculture
		Establish regional fisheries commission	V Governance-FISH COMMISSION
	II. High quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem	Establish regional working group to decide upon environmental quality standards	V Governance-water quality
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
		Ratify and accede to the Protocol on Land-Based Activities and Sources of Pollution of the Abidjan Convention	V Governance-water quality
		Develop regional policy for addressing sea-based pollution	V Governance-water quality
		Integrate private sector into activities of this project as appropriate as sub-contractor, consultant or co-sponsor of specific activities	V Governance-local private sector
		Working with private sector, identify and secure financing to replicate the demonstration projects in other areas of the region	V Governance-finance
	III. Balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environments	Develop national mangrove management strategies/ plans/ frameworks (including community participation and empowerment)	V Governance-mangrove
		Develop national lagoon management strategies/plans/ frameworks (including community participation and empowerment)	V Governance-stakeholders & lagoon mgt.
		Develop national and regional aquatic weed management strategies/ plans/ frameworks combined with monitoring and GIS capabilities	V Governance-aquatic weed monitoring & mgt.

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		Through regional meetings, agree upon regional policies for sediment sharing and its restoration	V Governance-sediment sharing and restoration
Legislative / Regulatory	I.Sustainable Fisheries	Develop management plans, and implement and monitor them with local communities and user groups	V Governance-fisheries
		Assure that legislation regulating fishing gear, quotas, size limits, seasons and allowed fishing areas are in place	V Governance-fish quotas
		Establish "no take zones" either geographically or seasonally	V Governance-no take zones
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
		Develop management plans, and implement and monitor them with local communities and user groups	V Governance & community fish resources
	II. High quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem	Develop common regional guidelines for periodic assessment of water quality	V Governance-periodic assessment, water quality
		Conduct national review of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and institutional structure for addressing land-based activities	V Governance-land based to water quality
		Develop and enforce regulations on the disposal of industrial and mining effluents	V Governance-industrial and mining effluents
	III. Balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environments	Conduct national review of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and institutional structure for addressing protection of critical habitats	V Governance-critical habitats
		Draft Regional EIA process review in a regional workshop; adopt regional EIA procedure	V Governance-integrated ecosystem assessments
		If necessary, develop legislation for the protection of areas not currently covered or included in protected zones	V Governance-protected areas
		Review, harmonize and strengthen relevant local and national policies and legislation regarding Integrated Coastal Area and River basin Management (ICARM)	V Governance-ICARM
Institutional Strengthening Actions	I. Sustainable Fisheries	Develop links with CLIVAR (Climate Variability and Predictability Project of the World Climate Research Programme) and CLIVAR Africa and with GOOS (Global Ocean Observing System of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO) and GOOS-Africa	V Governance - satellite remote sensing, forecasting models, oceans monitoring
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
		Establish regional advisory groups and networking centres	V Governance - networking

8. IGCC – Guinea Current LME

		Strengthen capacity of local communities to implement and monitor management plans	V Governance - monitoring
	II. High quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem	Strengthen the capacity of institutions to enforce mining and industry regulations	V Governance - enforcement
	III. Balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environments	Develop national/regional HAB contingency plans which include early warning systems and guidelines for medical practitioners to deal with HAB-associated problems	V Governance - HAB - predict and respond
Capacity Building Actions	I. Sustainable Fisheries	Develop community projects for cost effective environmental information gathering and environmental education	V Governance - information and education
		Conduct training in sustainable community-based mariculture	V Governance - mariculture
	II. High quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem	Assess regional training needs	V Governance - pollution training
		Devise and implement appropriate training courses appropriate for the needs of the region	V Governance - training and education
		Improve networking among professionals in the region through meetings and exchanges	V Governance - networking
		Develop realistic National Plans of Action for land-based sources and activities	V Action plans for land-based sources of pollution and activities
		Conduct survey on training needs and conduct training in land-based activities and sources (for high officials, mid-level government, community, experts, industry, etc.)	V Governance - high level training needs
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
		Conduct survey on educational needs to support reduction of land-based activities and sources and implement the activities to address three top priority regional educational needs, in appropriate languages	V Governance - education needs
		Develop a public participation and awareness (PPA) workplan for the Project	V Governance - Project PR
		Undertake a participatory planning process for each hotspot to identify challenges and locally acceptable management mechanisms	V Governance - mgt. acceptable to people in locality
	III. Balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environments	Undertake a participatory planning process for each selected mangrove site of global and ecoregional importance to identify challenges and locally acceptable management mechanisms	V Governance - mgt. acceptable to people in locality
		Link with international mangrove conservation initiatives	V Governance - international mangrove links

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		Strengthen the capacity of NGO's and CBO's for community-based conservation measures	V Governance - community-based conservation	
		Implement local training programs through agricultural extension offices promoting alternatives to harvesting and cutting of mangroves	Government-agriculture extension work to protect mangroves	
		Work through agricultural extension offices to ensure that farmers are implementing practices to reduce nutrient discharge	V Governance-agriculture extension work to reduce nutrient discharge	
		Conduct community awareness projects linked to national ministries of health to alert the public to the dangers associated with HABs	V Government - PR re: HABs	
		Improve national capacity to analyze for toxins and identify harmful species by sharing expertise between countries	V Government - toxicology	
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code	
		Devise national management structure/ framework/ plan for addressing coastal erosion	V Governance - coastal erosion	
		Promote environmentally sound community-based tourism development programme	V Governance - tourism	
Investment Actions	I. Sustainable Fisheries	Conduct a feasibility assessment for particular species in certain areas of the region	IV Socioeconomics - mariculture prospectus	
		Promote establishment of extensive, semi-intensive and intensive fish culture and shrimp farming	IV & V Socioeconomics & Governance - mariculture	
			Develop and demonstrate mechanisms to reduce by-catch	IV Socioeconomics- development
	II. High quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem		Implement a first periodic assessment (3-year interval) of the water quality and trends	IV Socioeconomics- implement water quality assessments
			Develop and implement simple primary treatment to manage domestic wastewater	V Governance - primary water treatment
			Provide secondary sewage treatment to targeted coastal urban populations	V Governance - sewage treatment
			Work with private sector to leverage financing for implementing wastewater discharge controls in targeted areas	V Governance - wastewater controls
			Implement demonstration projects to bring best technology and practice to industrial discharges (e.g., pre-treatment, source control, process control)	V Governance - demonstration projects to control industrial discharges
			Promote construction of reception facilities for marine debris/wastewater at ports	V Governance - port facilities for wastes& wastewater
		III. Balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environment	Develop and implement action plans for those sensitive areas where human impact is adverse	V Governance

8. IGCC – Guinea Current LME

Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
		Develop Best Environmental Practices/Best Available Technologies for agriculture to reduce discharge of nutrients	V Governance - nutrient reduction from agriculture
Scientific Investigation Actions	I. Sustainable Fisheries	Complete assessment of status of vulnerable species and habitats	II Fish Fisheries - stock assessments
		Implement biodiversity strategy, including species specific action plans	II Fish Fisheries - biodiversity
		Assess feasibility of using information from the PIRATA moored buoy array in the tropical Atlantic to enhance understanding of the links between weather, climate and fish	II Fish Fisheries - PIRATA for data on climate and fish
		Analyse plankton archives and other (oceanographic) data collections for baseline information to measure decadal change	I Primary Productivity - plankton archives analyses
		Adapt/develop predictive mathematical models applicable to the region	II Fish Fisheries - modelling
		Establish an annual regional forum for stock assessment, ecosystem assessment and information sharing on harmonization of management actions and co-management	II Fish Fisheries - assessment and monitoring - LME-wide
		Develop regional early warning system, assessment and prediction capability	V Governance - climatology - early warning system uses
		Establish current levels and patterns of trade of selected species	II Fish Fisheries - socioeconomics - species trade
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
		Establish distribution and abundance of species	II Fish Fisheries - distribution and abundance of species
		Identify areas where species are and are not threatened by over-exploitation	II Fish Fisheries - determine levels of exploitation
		Establish criteria for “healthy” situation	
	II. High quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem	Estimate the carrying capacity of the coastal waters using an ecosystem-based approach	I Productivity
		Conduct regional assessment of priority land-based activities, sources of contaminants and pollutant levels	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - water quality for all modules
		Develop common regional guidelines containing appropriate recommendations for decision makers for management of land-based point and non-point pollutant sources	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - water quality for all modules
		Undertake assessment of coastal areas in order to determine priority coastal hotspots	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - hotspots

Part I

	III. Balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environment	Collect and/or verify baseline data on extent, diversity, local uses of mangrove products and management challenges	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - mangroves baseline
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
		Evaluate sensitivity of areas and habitats in the GCLME and evaluate levels of human impacts on them	Pollution & Ecosystem Health
		Undertake assessment of eutrophication in GCLME lagoons	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - nutrient overenrichment
		Conduct assessment of the effects of infrastructure on coastal erosion on the Guinea Current coast	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - coastal erosion
Data Management Actions	I. Sustainable Fisheries	Develop agreements and technology basis for the free and regular exchange of environmental data and information within the region	II Fish Fisheries - LME-wide data and information exchange
		Promote innovative designs and fabrication of by-catch reduction devices for use by industrial shrimping vessels.	II Fish Fisheries - shrimp by-catch reduction
		Implement demonstration projects for nipa palm utilization and mangrove restoration involving local communities and entrepreneurs	II Fish Fisheries - habitat - mangrove restoration
		Promote eco-tourism through livelihood generation from eco-services, and ecological products.	III Socioeconomics - ecotourism including ecosystem goods and services (includes all modules)
	II. High quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem	Develop data and information network and management system	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health
		Promote tertiary waste treatment technology where appropriate in highly industrialized coastal cities	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - tertiary waste treatment
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code I - V
		Promote cooperative waste stock exchange centres in industrialized coastal cities	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - waste stock exchange
		Undertake awareness programme involving government and the organized private sector on waste management through informal recycling and reuse of industrial products with viability as small-scale commercial enterprises.	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health and Socioeconomics for waste management
	III. Balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environment	Develop HAB reporting system for the GCLME region	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health--HABS are temperature and nutrient overenrichment driven - so climate and anthrop.
		Implement demonstration projects for nutrient reduction in effluent	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health
		Promote soft engineering options suitable for rehabilitation of eroded coastlines and coastal areas within the region.	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - rehabilitate coastlines and areas

8. IGCC – Guinea Current LME

		Encourage community participation in coastal habitat rehabilitation and restoration for hot spots of PADH involving, NGOs and CBOs.	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health - local involvement in Restoration hotspots
		Work with private sector for alternative local building materials particularly low-cost options to reduce coastal sand mining (e.g. clay, laterite, etc).	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health, Socioeconomics, alternative building materials

8.4.2 Excerpts from the Interim Guinea Current Commission and the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project (July 2007 document), GEF, UNDP, UNEP, US-NOAA, NEPAD

Approximately 40% of West Africa's 300 million people (or more than 20% of Africa's total population) live in the coastal areas of the GCLME, close to the lagoons, estuaries, creeks and inshore waters. The wellbeing of these populations depends on the coastal and offshore marine resources of the region and especially on fish, a critical source of protein. Coastal populations are rapidly expanding due to a high population growth and migrations from rural to urban areas. Nearly all major cities, industries and agricultural activities are located at or near the coast.

The 16 countries of the GCLME are committed in the SAP and under the aegis of the IGCC to 10 demonstration projects:

4 regional projects – integrated ecosystem assessments

1. Determine trends in primary productivity and the implications for the carrying capacity of the LME
2. Conduct fish trawl surveys and stock assessments
3. Establish common environmental information management and decision support systems
4. Undertake Risk analysis and develop prevention/mitigation programs including the installation of early warning system

6 National Projects: - ecosystem demonstration

1. Create Marine Protected Areas in Benin
2. Implement Integrated Coastal Areas Management in Cameroon
3. Initiate low cost, low technology measures for the protection of shorelines and critical habitats in Côte d'Ivoire
4. Establish a non-hazardous waste stock exchange management system (WSEMS) in Ghana
5. Promote Nypa palm utilization and mangrove restoration in Nigeria
6. Control leachate pollution from phosphate mines and reduce nutrient discharges in Togo

9. THE GULF OF MEXICO LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM (GOMLME) PROJECT

9.1 BACKGROUND

The Gulf of Mexico website is <http://gulfofmexico-lme.org/> and contains meeting reports including the Second Steering Committee Meeting report from February 2010 as well as a review of the Work Plan for 2010 presented on 11 February 2010 in Miami by Porfirio Alvarez-Torres, Project Coordinator.

9.2 GEF PROJECT ID 1346 DETAILS

Table 9.1 GEF Project ID 1346: Mexico — Integrated Assessment and Management of the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem

Mexico - Integrated Assessment and Management of the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem	
GEF Project ID	1346
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Integrated Assessment and Management of the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem
Country	Mexico
Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	9
Pipeline Entry Date	March 05, 2002
PDF-B Approval Date	June 12, 2003
Approval Date	September 05, 2007
CEO Endorsement Date	December 03, 2008
GEF Agency Approval Date	January 15, 2009
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Executing Agency	UNIDO
Description	The full GEF project proposal will address the transboundary concerns of the countries bordering the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem. These will be defined in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and prioritised in the Strategic Action Programme (both of which will be completed during the PDF-B intervention). The main objective of this project will be to build the capacity and initiate governmental and institutional arrangements for planning and implementing region-wide efforts to address critical ecosystem and environmental problems in the GOMLME. In summary, the full project is expected to assist with agreed incremental costs of implementing the SAP formulated with Block B funding as follows: (1) policy, legal, institutional reforms related to habitat loss; management of living resources; and land-based sources of pollution; (2) conduct on-the-ground area-specific demonstrations related to the three priority problems(above) plus their relation to fluctuating climatic regimes and vulnerability to storm events; (3) establish an institutional arrangement for co-operation among the three nations sharing the LME.

9. Gulf of Mexico LME

Implementation Status	Preparing documents for CEO Endorsement
PDF B Amount	473,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	4,502,500 US\$
GEF Grant	4,975,500 US\$
Cofinancing Total	96,774,780 US\$
Project Cost	101,750,280 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	497,550 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	4,502,500 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	95,574,780 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	100,550,280 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	497,550 US\$
Project Documents	
Project Concept (Revised)	
PDF-B Document (Revised)	
Executive Summary (Revised)	
Project Document for WP (Revised)	
Project Appraisal Document (CEO Endorsement - Rev)	

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9.3 GEF PROJECT CONTACTS

Gulf of Mexico LME Project Coordinator:

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GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement

Claudia Grayeb Bayata

Director for International Financial Organizations
Secretary of the Treasury, Mexico
June 18th 2007

Implementing/ Executing Agency Contact

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9.4 EXCERPTS FROM DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE GULF OF MEXICO LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

9.4.1 International Agreements Concerning Living Marine Resources of Interest to NOAA Fisheries (Office of International Affairs, Silver Spring Maryland, 2009)

United States – Mexico Fisheries Cooperation Program (2009 report, p.119)

**Canada/Mexico/US Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation
and Management (2009 report, p.175)**

Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) (2009 report, p.190)

U.S. – Mexico Fisheries Cooperation Program

No funds are specifically budgeted for the program; costs are assumed in the operating budgets of the participating NOAA Fisheries offices. Annual costs of the program including staff time, travel, translation services and misc. expenses total about 60,000 annually, during years when Fishery Cooperation Talks (FCTs) occur.

The focus has been on mutually beneficial projects during the 1980s, and in the 1990s on management, enforcement, recreational fisheries, marine mammals and endangered species. Shark and shrimp management and bycatch reduction in particular have been discussed in some detail. Mexico has taken the initiative in pursuing possible cooperation on Gulf of Mexico shrimp management. Conservation and management measures are usually discussed and Mexico is pursuing cooperation on Gulf of Mexico shrimp management.

9.4.2 Excerpts from GEF Project Document 1346

Table 9.2 Excerpts from the GEF ID 1346 (Full size project, PDF-B), Integrated Assessment and Management of the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem			
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code

9. Gulf of Mexico LME

Outcome 1	Transboundary issues analyzed and priorities defined	Capacities and gaps in regional monitoring methods/standards identified (Year 1, Quarter 4)	Monitoring: all modules
		Key ecosystem assessment and management gaps identified (Y2, Q4)	V Governance
		Biodiversity hot spots in GoMLME assessed and key knowledge gaps identified (Y2, Q2)	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health
		Existing information and data on status and trends in fisheries assessed (Y2, Q2)	II Fish & Fisheries
		Ecosystem-wide nutrient over-enrichment and contaminant sources, flows and levels assessed (Y2, Q2)	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health
		Environmental impacts of transboundary pollution on the GoM ecosystem assessed (Y2, Q2)	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health
		Information on nutrient over-enrichment and related HABs collected and integrated (Y2, Q2)	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health
		Governance analysis of relevant policy and regulatory frameworks completed (Y3, Q1)	V Governance
		Analysis of the socioeconomic impacts of priority transboundary issues, including a preliminary LME wide economic valuation of near shore and marine goods and services, undertaken (Y3, Q1)	IV Socioeconomics
Outcome 2	Country agreement on and commitment to regional and national policy, legal and institutional reforms to address the agreed priority transboundary issues	Strategies and actions for the reduction and control of nutrient over-enrichment, HABs and for the elimination of dead zones developed (Y3, Q4)	III Pollution & Ecosystem Health
		Stocktaking of the Papaloapan watershed Commission to define opportunities for replication in the Grejalva-Usumacinta and Panoco river basins in order to provide for strong inter-linkages between watershed management authorities and coastal managers (Y3, Q4)	V Governance
		Strategic Partnerships between GoM LME programme and institutions responsible for integrated management of the major GoM river basins, as well as the main coastal cities, developed (Y3, Q4)	V Governance
		Strategies for harmonizing legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks on agricultural practices at LME wide levels developed, building upon the Gulf of Mexico Governors Alliance (Y3, Q4)	V Governance
		Strategies and actions formulated for sustainable management and use of exploited living marine resources, and for the recovery of depleted fish stocks to within safe biological limits formulated (Y4, Q4)	II Fish & Fisheries
		Bi-lateral initiatives for regional surveying of productivity and oceanography, stock assessment and population assessments encouraged and strengthened (Y4, Q4)	II Fish & Fisheries

Part III

		Review effectiveness of compliance measures with existing fisheries legal and regulatory frameworks in both countries, especially with regard to IUU, excessive fishing capacity, and enforcement and surveillance, and propose appropriate reforms and measures. (Y4, Q4)	II Fish & Fisheries
		Develop fisheries management plans for selected key commercial fisheries (Y4, Q4)	II Fish & Fisheries
		Establishment of representative marine protected areas (MPAs) as a basis for meeting WSSD targets (Y4, Q4)	V Governance - MPAs
		Recovery plans for depleted priority non-commercial species and associated marine flora and fauna developed for additional species not currently addressed (Y4, Q4)	II Fish & Fisheries
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
		Management and capacity building requirements to restore degraded marine coastal wetlands defined (Y4, Q4)	II Fish & Fisheries - habitat restoration
		Marine and coastal spatial zoning processes in individual countries strengthened and implemented thus enhancing sectoral links among sectoral users in marine and coastal zones (Y4, Q4)	V Governance - multi-user links & zoning
		LME-wide strategies for conserving biodiversity and habitats in the coastal zones of GoM LME supported and harmonized at a regional level	V Governance - LME-wide conservation
		The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and National Action Programmes (NAPs) formulated and endorsed (Y4, Q4)	V Governance - SAP and NAP Programmes endorsed
		Commitments to SAP implementation obtained and sustainable financing arrangements formulated	V Governance - SAP and NAP Programmes funded
Outcome 3	LME-wide ecosystem-based management approaches encouraged and strengthened through the successful implementation of the Pilot Projects	Pilot Project on Natural Habitat and Ecosystem Conservation of Coastal and Marine Zones of the Gulf of Mexico: Wetlands, Mangroves, Sea Grass Beds and Sand Dunes (Y4, Q4)	II & III Fish & Fisheries AND Ecosystem Health - habitat restoration
		Enhancing Shrimp Production through Ecosystem Based Management (Y4, Q4)	II Fish & Fisheries
		Joint Assessment and Monitoring of Coastal Conditions in the Gulf of Mexico (Y3, Q4)	all modules - Assessment and monitoring coastal conditions
Outcome 4	Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Project and the GoM LME established	M&E mechanisms set up including an M & E system for the project (Y4, Q4)	V Governance - performance evaluation mechanisms
		Suite of GEF M&E indicators developed (process, stress, environmental status) to monitor SAP implementation (Y1, Q4)	V Governance - post-SAP

9. Gulf of Mexico LME

		GoM LME Environmental Information System developed (Y2, Q4)	V Governance - reporting system, LME-wide
		Bi-annual regional status report developed on large scale ecosystem impacts in the GoM LME (Y2, Q4)	Governance - all modules, reports large scale impacts on LME
Category	Major Issues	Interventions	LME Module Code
Outcome 5	Effective project coordination	Regional Project Coordination Unit set up (Y4, Q4)	V Governance - regional PCU
		Steering Committee established and meeting (Y4, Q4)	V Governance - Steering Comm.
		Intersectoral coordination established through the development of Intersectoral committees (ISCs) in both countries, including with private sector involvement (Y1, Q4)	V Governance - ISCs
		An appropriate regional coordination mechanism jointly defined (Y3, Q2)	V Governance - regional coordination mechanism
		Information needs within the relevant sectors identified and addressed in order to ensure active and informed participation (Y3, Q2)	V Governance - information transfer to multiple sectors
		Robust public awareness strategies targeted at the different stakeholder levels and groups developed (Y4, Q4)	V Governance - PR to stakeholders

10. GULF OF THAILAND LME AND SOUTH CHINA SEA LME

10.1 BACKGROUND

Project Status

GEF Project ID 885 is in its completion stage (documents are available at www.unepscs.org) and listed as “under implementation” at the GEF Project data base. The Terminal Report of the UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project was submitted in February 2009.

GEF Project ID 1128 includes four demonstration projects to protect globally significant marine and coastal biodiversity along China’s sub-tropical and tropical southeast coast.

GEF Project ID 3025 is a Regional – **World Bank / GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia** and is currently in the second Installment (of 3) of Tranche 1 funding. Sub-projects, e.g. for sewage treatment plants in Vietnam and in Manila and in other coastal cities of the LMEs of East Asia, are funded through this fund. The original twelve countries included Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, DPR Korea, RO Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Two additional countries joined in 2005 (Lao PDR and Timor-Leste) making a current total of 14.

10.2 GEF Project ID 885 DETAILS

Table 10.1 Regional - Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

GEF Project ID	885
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand
Country	Regional (China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Pipeline Entry Date	December 19, 1996
PDF-B Approval Date	December 19, 1996
Approval Date	November 01, 2000
CEO Endorsement Date	December 12, 2001
GEF Agency Approval Date	January 22, 2002
Project Status	Under Implementation
GEF Agency	UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
Executing Agency	Secretariat for the action plan for Seas of East Asia (EAS/RCU); South China Sea Informal Working Group FAO; IOC-WESTPAC; Wetlands International Asia Pacific SACRS; SWOL; Ministries of Environment in each Country

10. Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea LMEs

Description	The overall goal of the Project is to foster and encourage, at a regional level, collaboration and partnership in addressing transboundary environmental problems of the South China Sea between all stakeholders and at all levels. The Project also seeks to enhance the capacity of the participating governments to integrate environmental considerations into national development planning. In the medium term, the objective of the project is to facilitate an agreement on specific targeted and costed actions for the longer term to address the priority transboundary issues and meet the targets which emerged from the diagnostic study, and the framework program of actions completed during the PDF-B phase. The priorities that will be addressed are wide ranging in both context and proposed areas of action: (i) habitat conversion and loss; (ii) over-exploitation of fisheries; (iii) land based pollution; (iv) regional co-operation. Stress is placed on co-ordination of actions by diverse organisations, agencies, NGOs, private sector, government entities both a the national and regional levels.
Implementation Status	Among other achievements during FY07 the revised SAP (draft 3) has been finalised by the PCU with additional inputs from the regional working groups and task forces between March to July 2007. The Regional Task Force on Economic Valuation finalised economic valuation of coastal habitats for inclusion in the revised SAP. A proposed framework for regional cooperation in marine environment in the South China Sea has developed by the Regional Task Force on Legal Matters. Two joint meetings of management teams of transboundary demonstration sites support bilateral cooperation between Cambodia-Vietnam and Cambodia-Thailand in environment management in the transboundary waters.
PDF B Amount	335,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	16,414,001 US\$
GEF Grant	16,749,001 US\$
Cofinancing Total	16,399,000 US\$
Project Cost	33,148,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	587,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	16,414,001 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	17,640,830 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	34,389,830 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Project Appraisal Document (CEO Endorsement - Rev)	
Project Document for WP	

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NOTE that Thailand is also included in **GEF Project ID 3025** listed in the World Bank – GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia. South China Sea LME, Yellow Sea LME and the PEMSEA project partnerships for Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia are all assisted by funds from this Investment Fund.

Part I

Table 10.2 GEF Project ID 1128 Details

China - Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea

GEF Project ID	1128
UNDP PMIS ID	964
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea
Country	China
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Focal Area	Biodiversity
Operational Program	2
Pipeline Entry Date	April 11, 2000
PDF-B Approval Date	April 25, 2000
Approval Date	October 15, 2002
CEO Endorsement Date	December 21, 2004
GEF Agency Approval Date	February 02, 2005
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	State Oceanic Administration
Description	The objective of this project is to protect globally significant marine and coastal biodiversity along China's su-tropical and tropical southeast coast between its border with Vietnam and latitude 28 N, corresponding with the border of Fujian and Zhejiang provinces.
Implementation Status	Stora Enso, a private enterprise based in Gguangxi, will contribute a total of \$230,000 to the demonstration site of Shankou to carry out 1) biodiversity action plan for areas adjacent to Stora Enso's eucalyptus plantation project; 2) activities to promote community involvement in MPA management; 3) mangrove restoration in abandoned shrimp farming ponds. Contribution agreement between UNDP and Stora Enso will be signed in the forth quarter subject to completion of a work plan which is now under preparation by Guangxi Land and Resources Bureau. First payments to seven sub-contracts have been made and biological and social-economic baseline information is now in the process of collection in four demonstration sites under the components of strengthened MPA capacity and best practices. A marine biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management training and education training course for all project staff was undertaken focusing on UNDP project management, marine biodiversity monitoring techniques, GPS application in MPA management and marine biodiversity policies and legal frameworks. An MPA advisor and a conservation biology advisor are under the process of recruitment to guide and advise the ongoing activities at the four demonstration sites undertaken by the seven subcontractors.
PDF B Amount	320,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	3,195,000 US\$
GEF Grant	3,515,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	43,410,000 US\$
Project Cost	46,925,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	382,000 US\$

10. Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea LMEs

GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	3,195,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	9,234,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	12,749,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	

Project Documents

[Endorsement Letter from Government](#)

[Project Appraisal Document-Project Brief](#)

[Project Appraisal Document \(for CEO Endorsement\)](#)

[Project Appraisal Document \(annexes\)](#)

[Project Brief \(Revised\)](#)

[Project Review](#)

[PDF-B Document](#)

10.3 CONTACT INFORMATION

10.3.1 Contact information for Project ID 885

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10.3.2 Contact information for Project ID 3025 (brief appears Part II, this document). GEF is the Implementing Agency for this project; World Bank is Executing Agency, with local East Asia governments, PEMSEA Regional Programme Office and other Financial Institutions.

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10.4 EXCERPTS FROM PROJECT DOCUMENTS

Part I

Table 10.3 Project Planning Matrix from Project ID 885

PROJECT PLANNING MATRIX			
SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
Overall Objectives			
Improved regional co-ordination of the management of the South China Sea marine and coastal environment	Finalised Strategic Action Programme (SAP)	Adoption by an Intergovernmental meeting of COBSEA (Mtg. Rpt.).	Elaborated SAP will be accepted by the participating Governments. This assumption seems likely to be met since agreement was reached on the framework during the XIIIth meeting of COBSEA.
Improved national management of the marine and coastal habitats	Development and Adoption of up to 7 National Action Plans in support of the regional SAP	Adoption of NAPs by National Governments and integration into sustainable development planning.	That governments will develop and adopt NAPs. This assumption is likely to be met since the approved framework SAP contains specified actions for development of such plans.
Improved integration of fisheries and biodiversity management in the Gulf of Thailand	Agreement on joint priorities for regional action between the government representatives attending COBSEA.	Adoption by Governments of goals and objectives relating to fisheries and environment (Mtg. Rpts.).	That governments support more integrated approaches at national level to management of fisheries and environmental issues in the Gulf of Thailand. This assumption presents a higher risk than those outlined above due to inherent sectorial approaches at the national level. The inter-ministry committees will play a critical role in reducing this risk.
Outcomes			
Adoption of improved mechanisms for regional co-operation in the management of the environment of the South China Sea	Finalisation of agreements on mechanisms for improving regional co-operation at an intergovernmental level. Increased support for regional co-operative mechanisms.	Adoption by a high level intergovernmental meeting on agreements for co-operation. Increased government contributions to regional trust funds.	That unresolved territorial claims may distract from the primary target of achieving improved regional co-operation. The extent of this risk cannot be fully evaluated however it is considered to be low to medium and subject to events outside the control of the project.
Jointly agreed actions relating to fisheries and environment in the Gulf of Thailand	Development of regional management plans to establish a system of refugia to maintain important transboundary fish stocks.	Adoption by appropriate intergovernmental fora of a regional management plan (Mtg Rpts of EAS/RCU)	That joint agreement can be reached between environment and fisheries ministries at the national level. This assumption presents a higher risk than the others given the sectorial approach to fisheries and environment at national government level.
Adoption of the SAP at a regional level	Finalisation of the SAP through the work of regional task forces of experts	Adoption of the SAP by a meeting of COBSEA (Mtg. Rpt.) Publication of the SAP by the EAS/RCU	That the SAP can be finalised in a manner acceptable to the Governments. This assumption seems likely to be met since the framework for the SAP has already been approved by governments.
Acceptance of the TDA and SAP at a National level	Inclusion of transboundary and regional considerations in the National Action Plans	Adoption of NAP's containing such elements (Nationally Published NAPs)	That governments will include regional considerations in their assessment of National priorities for action. This assumption seems likely to be met given existing national commitments to regional action under the East Asian Seas Action Plan.
Implementation of components of the SAP	Development & adoption of regional guidelines and standards for various sources of pollution. Development of criteria for selection and adoption of priority areas for: habitat management; protection as <i>refugia</i> for fish stocks; Hot Spots of regional & transboundary significance.	Endorsement by appropriate meetings of COBSEA (Mtg. Rpt.) Endorsement of the criteria by regional expert meetings and adoption of the priority listing at national and regional level (Mtg Rpts.)	Governments will agree and adopt the priority listing of pollution hot spots at national and regional level. This assumption will likely be met since the TDA has identified the 36 regional hot spots through the national reports prepared as part of the TDA preparation process. Governments will agree and adopt the priority listing of habitat areas for improved management at national and regional level. This assumption presents a slightly higher risk in that discussion of specific areas for protection and sustainable management has not yet commenced.

10. Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea LMEs

Regional database for planning and management	Development of comparable national data and information sets by each participating country	Publication of meta-data catalogues and inclusion of plans for data management as a component of national management plans	Limitations of capacity at a national level pose a significant risk in some countries. The project is designed to maximise inter-country exchange of expertise and to support the work at national level.
Results			
7 sets of national management plans for 4 specific habitats	Preparation and publication of 7 sets of national management plans.	Adoption of the management plans by national governments (Mtg. Rpts. Publication by the EAS/RCU)	That management plans can be drafted that are acceptable to national governments. This assumption is likely to be met since the development of such guidelines plans was agreed as a component of the SAP
7 national databases for 4 specific habitats	Establishment of operational capacity for data management	Adoption of the data management function by department of environment	That insufficient support will be provided by governments. This risk is low since in a number of cases such capacity already exists
Adopted portfolio of priority habitat projects within the region	Preparation of a draft portfolio by task teams and expert groups	Presentation to and adoption by a meeting of COBSEA	That agreement can be reached between governments on the regional priorities. This risk seems low since the framework SAP calls for development and adoption of such regional priorities
4 national and one regional management plans to establish a system of refugia to maintain important transboundary fish stocks	Preparation and publication of 4 national and 1 regional management plan	Adoption of the regional plan by appropriate expert group and intergovernmental meetings of environment and fisheries ministries (Mtg. Rpts. plus publication by the EAS/RCU)	That a regional plan can be drafted that is acceptable to national governments. This assumption is likely to be met since the development of such a regional plan was agreed as a component of the SAP]
Educational and Public awareness materials on sustainable fisheries practices and fish stock conservation in the Gulf of Thailand.	Preparation and publication of materials in local languages	Use of the materials in workshops with local communities	That such materials can be disseminated in the multiplicity of languages involved. This assumption is dependent upon governments active participation and past practice suggests that this presents a minimal risk.
Evaluation of a blast fishing detection devise	Published report of field test results of the effectiveness of a prototype as a deterrent	Presentation of the results to a meeting of COBSEA	That Fisheries officers will be reluctant to participate in field testing. This is a low risk since blast fishing is a regional problem, banned in all countries.
Agreed regional priority listing of transboundary pollution hot spots	Preparation of criteria, analysis and listing of priorities from among the 36 identified hotspots. Completion by countries of national evaluations of water quality objectives and standards. Priority portfolio of projects for investment studies or remedial action and preliminary cost benefit analyses.	Adoption of the priority listing of hot-spots at a regional expert and subsequent COBSEA (Mtg. Rpts). Adoption at national level of water quality objectives and standards. Presentation of preliminary evaluation of costs and benefits of alternative actions to a partnership conference.	That agreed criteria can be developed and the resulting priorities accepted at a regional level. This assumption is likely to be met since the initial listing has been presented to COBSEA in the TDA. That countries will agree to adopt water quality objectives and standards. This seems likely to be met since this is a target of the framework SAP adopted by COBSEA.
Regionally adopted water quality objectives, water quality and effluent standards	Review of water quality data for the SCS sensitivity analysis of critical habitats and regional overview of transboundary movement of pollutants	Adoption at the regional level of water quality objectives and standards (Mtg Rpts & publications)	That countries can agree on common water quality standards for the South China Sea. The extent of the risk of non-agreement cannot be evaluated although agreement does exist to initiate such a process in the framework SAP.
Meta-database of national legislation relating to the environment of the South China Sea	Preparation of national reviews and presentation to relevant expert working group meetings	Publication of a metadatabase	That translations of appropriate legislation can be compiled according to the workplan and timetable. The extent of this risk depends in part on the volume of legislation involved but seems low.

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Regional review of countries obligations under global conventions	Preparation of a draft review and presentation to a relevant expert meeting	Publication of the review	None
Components/Activities			
Establishment of National working groups and preparation of 4 habitat specific data and information reviews; national reviews of restoration activities; and national management plans	National data and info. management plans National reports Draft national management plans	Presentation of national reports to regional Task Force meetings	That governments will be slow to respond and that reviews and plans are not produced according to the workplan and timetable. Based on experiences in the PDF-B phase the timetable has been prepared to allow adequate time.
Establishment of regional task forces and preparation of regional management plans	Preparation of draft national guidelines regional plans and convening of expert and COBSEA meetings.	Publication of regional outputs; Mtg Rpts & publications	None
Determination of criteria, preparation of priority actions and investment portfolios	Preparation of drafts and convening of regional expert and subsequent COBSEA meetings according to the agreed workplan	Publication of regional outputs; Mtg Rpts & publications	That countries will agree to select priority demonstration sites is an assumption likely to be met since this is an action approved in the framework SAP.
Implementation of 9 demonstration activities	9 Management plans for selected priority transboundary sites	Adoption of the priority listing and endorsement of the management plans for selected sites	As above
Prioritisation of regional and transboundary pollution Hot spots for management intervention	Development of criteria & impact analysis Selection of priority hotspots & determination of management actions	Publication of criteria and listing of selected priorities	As above
Fisheries and Environment: identification of areas for protection and management for maintenance of stocks of transboundary importance in the Gulf of Thailand	Detailed Analysis of issues relating to transboundary stocks and joint resolution of priority areas for action	Publication of Analysis and priority areas for action	As above
Sustainability and implementation of the SAP	Development of economic evaluations; priority investment portfolios	Adoption of a regional approach to economic evaluation of environmental goods and services and priority investment portfolios.	An assumption is that national governments will take action at a national level to implement the recommendations. The risk associated with this assumption cannot be evaluated since this will depend on other national development and investment priorities. However through careful integration of the regional priorities into national action plans it is hoped that this assumption will be met.
Establishment of the Management Framework	Hiring of staff Meetings of the Project Steering Committee Donors Consultations	Issuance of contracts Publication of Meeting reports Mtg reports and donor investment	That staff can be hired within three months of completion of the internal project document.
Drafting of National Action Plans for the 4 critical habitats	Preparation of drafts according to an agreed timetable.	Adoption of National Action Plans by governments	It is assumed that governments will be willing to adopt such national plans an assumption which is likely to be met since this is an action specified in the framework SAP

10. Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea LMEs

10.4.2 Excerpts from the Executive Summary for Project 3025

The countries of East Asia, in collaboration with the GEF, the World Bank, and UNDP, have replicated the Danube model and established a Strategic Partnership to catalyze and scale up investment in land-based pollution reduction in coastal areas in East Asia. The Strategic Partnership comprises two parallel components, a *Financing Component* (i.e., the Investment Fund), and a *Regional Component*, both of which have achieved GEF pipeline entry 6 and, in the case of Fund, also Council approval of a \$25 million contribution to its first tranche.

. . .

Objective of the Fund

The long-term goal of the Partnership Fund is to reduce pollution of the seas of East Asia. The contributing objective of the Fund is to leverage new, innovative and cost-effective investments in land-based pollution reduction through the removal of technical, institutional, and financial barriers. Expected outcomes of the Fund would be: new innovative investment in activities that reduce land-based pollution; removal of technical, institutional and financial barriers that currently limit investment in pollution reduction; and, replication of the cost-effective pollution reduction technologies and techniques demonstrated by the Fund.

Rationale for Bank and GEF involvement

The strategic impact of the Fund will be significant, because this collaboration between the GEF and the World Bank will catalyze a new partnership of global strength. The land-based pollution challenges facing the countries of East Asia to which it is directed are significant, and removing the barriers to them requires new political, technical, institutional and financial capacity. Similarly, innovation and the testing of new technologies and techniques involves a level of risk that the countries could not bear on their own. Without GEF support, the Fund's innovations will not be attempted with either conventional loans or budgetary resources. GEF grant financing therefore provides countries with a unique opportunity to tackle these difficult challenges. The involvement and leadership of the World Bank in the Fund brings its global and regional influence and technical capacity to fully support countries in this task. In essence, the Fund partnership between GEF and the World Bank provides a strong, supportive, lower-risk enabling environment within which the countries can finally begin to more actively address the challenges and barriers to achieving the pollution-related objectives of the SDS-SEA. Furthermore, with GEF support and the involvement of the World Bank's knowledge sharing capabilities, the Fund will facilitate global and regional capacity building and scaling up through policy dialogue and support for policy change, the replication of success stories, the promotion of learning, and the dissemination of information and lessons learned. The Bank's East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Region is well placed to manage and contribute to the Fund. Land-based pollution reduction is a key priority of the Bank in East Asia, so the policy and capacity building activities of the EAP Region and the objectives of the Fund are fully consistent with the Bank's corporate and regional environment strategies. Moreover, IBRD and IDA lending for environmental management in the EAP region is currently about \$1 billion per year, which provides a strong base for leveraging significant new investment through the Fund. Individual GEF sub-projects supported by the Fund will be implemented by selected agencies within the recipient countries. World Bank task teams would be responsible for appraising and supervising each sub-project and for coordinating with the Fund on sub-project results.

Co-financing and processing

The target co-financing rate for the Fund is a minimum 1:10 (GEF: IBRD/ IDA/ other). Lower targets may be accepted on individual sub-projects on an exceptional basis if the expected benefits of the activity warrant it. However, every activity must have a minimum leveraging ratio of 1:3. The sub-projects already under preparation indicate that a higher leveraging ratio than 1:10 will be achieved. Currently it is expected that the total co-financing for the full first tranche of \$35 million (\$25 million already approved, plus the additional \$10 million requested by this submission) would be at least US\$785 million from IBRD, IDA, international donor sources, private sector investment and other co-financing. It is hoped that total GEF financing over three

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tranches of the Fund combined will be US\$80 million, with co-financing investment of between US\$800 million and US\$1.5 billion.

Sub-projects under the Fund are processed according to streamlined WB/GEF procedures, and are submitted first to Council for review, then to the GEF CEO for endorsement. The GEF CEO approves the individual sub-projects on a rolling basis, based on the Fund eligibility criteria previously approved by GEF Council, until the limit of each tranche had been reached.

Types of sub-projects

The types of sub-projects eligible for financing under the Fund are World Bank projects that demonstrate innovative, cost-effective solutions for reducing land-based pollution and/or remove significant barriers to investments in land-based pollution reduction of the marine environment. Each sub-project includes investments in one or more of the following types of activities:

- _ ***Innovative financing mechanisms:*** improving access to finance for rural and urban land-based pollution reduction projects through implementation of revolving funds, crosssectoral financing, and other financing innovations;
- _ ***Wastewater and sanitation management and treatment:*** demonstration and use of innovative technology and innovative methods for wastewater and sanitation management (e.g., construction of engineered wetlands, construction of combined wastewater/septage treatment plants, enhancements to existing infrastructure and systems to improve their efficiency; improvements in the efficiency of septage collection services; community-based wastewater collection and treatment);
- _ ***Water-borne pollution from solid waste:*** leachate control programs for landfills and dump closures;
- _ ***Pollution control in rural and peri-urban areas:*** treatment of livestock waste, cost-effective approaches to agricultural and aquaculture pollution control, innovative management systems for collection and treatment of waste from agro-industries;
- _ ***Coastal ecosystem management:*** wetland creation, restoration, and preservation; education and awareness projects; information exchange and sharing;
- _ ***Institutional reform:*** utility reform, institutional rationalization, establishing links and creating opportunities for collaboration between NGOs, government agencies, and private companies;
- _ ***Capacity building:*** consultancies, training programs, dissemination of best practices;
- _ ***Policy and planning improvements:*** improving the legal, regulatory, and policy climate for pollution reduction investment;
- _ ***Management reforms:*** establishment of public-private partnerships and private sector management concessions for pollution control.

Cross-sectoral approaches are encouraged, especially integrated water resource management with environment protection, and particularly for land-based pollution hotspots.

Sub-project eligibility criteria

A set of eligibility criteria has been developed for the Fund which the GEF CEO uses to assess the eligibility of each sub-project proposed by the World Bank for financing under the Fund.

A proposed World Bank project is eligible to request GEF co-financing from the Fund for a specific proposed investment if all of the following seven conditions are met:

- located within the coastal watersheds of one of the six East Asian LMEs: East China Sea, South China Sea, Yellow Sea, Sulu-Celebes Sea, Gulf of Thailand, and the Indonesian Seas;
- demonstrates an innovative technical, institutional, or financial mechanism to combat land-based water pollution, and/or removes a significant technical, institutional, or financial barrier that reduces cost-effective investments in pollution control in that location;
- has high likelihood of replication and/or scalability in that country and/or more widely in East Asia coastal regions;
- is unlikely to proceed unless grant financing from GEF were allocated to it;
- the necessary co-financing is available;
- has been endorsed by the proposing country's GEF focal point
- meets all relevant World Bank appraisal criteria.

11. HUMBOLDT CURRENT LME

11.1 BACKGROUND

Present project status:

The Project document was approved by both countries in May 2009 and approved by the GEF CEO and the GEF Agency in May 2009. The current project website is [URL http://www.imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe](http://www.imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe).

11.2 GEF PROJECT ID 3749 DETAILS

Table 11.1. Regional - Towards Ecosystem Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem

GEF Project ID	3749
UNDP PMIS ID	4147
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Towards Ecosystem Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem
Country	Regional (Chile, Peru)
Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Focal Area	Multi Focal Area
Operational Program	
PIF Approval Date	September 15, 2008
PPG Approval Date	September 15, 2008
Approval Date	November 13, 2008
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	IFOP, IMARPE
Description	Ecosystem-based management (EBM) in the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (HCLME) is advanced through a coordinated framework that provides for improved governance and the sustainable use of living marine resources and services
Implementation Status	
PPG Amount	75,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	6,925,000 US\$
GEF Grant	7,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	25,190,001 US\$
Project Cost	32,190,001 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	700,000 US\$
Project Documents	
PIF Document (Revised)	
PPG Document	

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Table 11.2 Cover pages for PIF for GEFSEC Project ID 3749

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZE

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: August 25, 2008

Re-submission Date: September 10, 2008

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	Expected Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	November 2008
CEO Endorsement/Approval	April 2009
GEF Agency Approval	May 2009
Implementation Start	July 2009
Mid-term Review (if planned)	July 2011
Implementation Completion	July 2013

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3749

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 4147

COUNTRYIES: Chile, Peru

PROJECT TITLE: Towards ecosystem management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): IFOP, IMARPE

GEF FOCAL AREA (S): International Waters, Biodiversity

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAMS: IW/SP1, BD SP2 & indirectly SP4

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: NA

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Ecosystem-based management in the HCLME is advanced through a coordinated framework that provides for improved governance and the sustainable use of living marine resources and services								
Project Components		Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Planning and policy instruments for ecosystem-based management (EBM) of the HCLME are agreed and in place at regional and national levels (SAP, NAPs, EDA and	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional agreement on priority trans-boundary and ecosystem issues enables development of policies & plans for EBM • Regional agreement on governance reforms lays the foundation to address priority TB/ecosystem issues and facilitates the inter-sectoral coordination threat abatement • National Inter-ministerial Committees functioning • Strengthened National Protected Areas Plans (NPAP) and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical knowledge gaps filled to develop EBM- HCLME, including biodiversity conservation targets, and taking into account the 5 module approach to LME management • Ecosystem Diagnostic Analysis (EDA) developed including the definition of trans-boundary issues, causes & MPA conservation targets • Strategic Action Programme (SAP) formulated & endorsed at highest levels (with threats abatement measures & MPA expansion costs) 	1.20	16.75	5.96	83.25	7.16

11. Humboldt Current LME

<p>NPAS)</p> <p>(GEF IW US\$ 900,000 / BD US\$300,000)</p>		<p>strategies enables the reduction of marine and coastal ecosystem conservation gaps in the mid to long term (Baseline Chile 1%, Peru <1%; national policy targets 10% of relevant habitats)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased national financial commitments for critical actions for EBM including MPA financing strategies and pollution abatement, enables long term compliance with biodiversity conservation targets and assures effective operations of 5 new MPA –see targets values in component 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent bi-national work forum for SAP development and implementation functioning and coordinated with national agencies Awareness programme on EBM for decision-makers, sectors and resource-user groups including project web site consistent with IW:LEARN guidance and tools Participation in biennial GEF IW Conferences as well as other IW Learn type activities Capacities strengthened for negotiation of agreements in relevant fora and for conflict resolution Suite of process, stress reduction and environmental status indicators for the SAP defined and agreed System level plans with targets and financial strategies defined for future expansion of MPA 					
<p>2. Institutions and individual have the skills for SAP implementation and for up-scaling the results of pilot interventions to the systems level</p> <p>(GEF IW US\$780,000/ BD US\$520,000)</p>	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral and investment decisions integrate guidance on MPA management & responses to the HCLME’s natural high variability Increased % of fisheries management decisions based on integrated information that includes multi-disciplinary parameters including natural and ENSO related variability Increased % artisanal sector representatives participating in fisheries fora with an enhanced understanding of ecosystem goods and services and their regulatory frameworks, enables future up scaling of MPA pilots Responsible institutions have capacities and internal processes for prioritizing the creation of new MPA and for effective management (measured by institutional assessment scorecards) Oversight by PA authorities assures compliance with national standards for MPAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective LME Information System developed with GIS components to generate scenarios (variability, management approaches, trade-offs) Institutions strengthened for effective use of information for decision-making for HCMLE governance including the creation of new MPAs in line with NPAPs (resources, skills & procedures) Market place governance tools developed for fisheries management (e.g. ecosystem service valuation, , fishing-gear, transformation processes, new market opportunities) Artisanal fisheries stakeholders capacity strengthened for information use, participation in relevant fora, & informed decision making National authorities trained for MPA management approaches Fisheries management enforcement strengthened for multi- species approaches & by-catch monitoring Enforcement capacities strengthened for applying pollution abatement regulations 	1.30	25.0	3.90	75.0	5.20
<p>3. Implementation of priority measures for MPA & fisheries regulation advances knowledge of options for enhanced protection of HCLME and guides SAP implementation</p>	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-nationally coordinated and analogous norms, operational standards and knowledge advances the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries and MPA management. 3 MPA operating to these standards and within a Guano Master Plan increases the % of marine/coastal interface under protection in Peru from: 3.4% baseline to 6.3%. In Chile 2 MPAs increase off-shore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated bi-national ecosystem management approaches piloted for shared anchovy stock e.g. multi-species assessments, joint monitoring Strategies & norms for HCLME - MPAs coordinated between countries Bi-national MPA knowledge management programme MPA management approaches developed to address background environmental variability, long-term 	1.28	20.58	4.94	79.42	6.22

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<p>(GEF IW US\$ 585,000 / BD US\$700,000)</p>	<p>protection from 858km² to 4,358 km². This reduces biodiversity pressure and improves status as follows: (i) protection of key reproductive sites for flagship species, key habitats, (ii) compatibility of fishing pressures in adjacent sea with biodiversity management goals; (iii) management of threats such as fisheries (by-catch, stress from reduced food availability, (iv) provides increased security for movements across seascapes</p>	<p>climate change, and migratory and transzonal species (boundaries; no take zones; fishing catches)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guano Islands, Isles and Capes Master Management Plan developed with financing strategy & management categories within the overall guidance of SERNANP • Operational management procedures and categories for off-shore MPA integrated in Chiles PA policy Chile • M&E systems operational for the Project and at the ecosystem level including new impact indexes to improve predictive & preventive capacity for the use of living marine resources and coastal-marine areas 						
<p>4. Marine and coastal protected areas piloted that underpin conservation and sustained ecosystem productivity</p> <p>(GEF IW US\$600,000 / BD US\$1,840,000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased protection of fish stocks and coastal & marine habitats in BD pilots • Interagency coordination mechanisms in pilots enable regulation and management of economic activities within multiple use areas of the pilot MPAs • 5 habitat types unprotected in the baseline are effectively managed representing 4,260 km² of <u>additional</u> seascape and coastal area. As follows (km²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Guano Capes (Peru) 212.5km² ➢ Guano Isles/islands 254 km² ➢ Seamounts (Chile) 3,400 km² ➢ Canyons (Chile &Peru) 350 km² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 MPAs gazetted; management plans developed with objectives and procedures for PA functions; local institutional roles & responsibilities agreed; zones agreed; monitoring & finance plans developed with costs & revenue options defined. Pilots are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a)Protection of seamounts in Chile, (b)3 representative sites of the Guano islands, isles and capes in Peru; (c) Protection of sea canyons in both coastal area. • Awareness programme on MPA role in fisheries management implemented for relevant stakeholders in pilots • Mechanisms for joint monitoring, enforcement & conflict resolution established for the relevant Fisheries and PA authorities in pilot MPAs 	2.44	23.6 2	7.89	76.3 6	10.33	
<p>5. Project management</p>	<p>(GEF IW US\$300,000 / BD US\$400,000)</p>		0.70	21.8 8	2.50	78.1 3	3.20	
<p>Total project costs</p>			6.92	21.5 5	25.19	78.4 5	32.11	

B. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	Project Preparation*	Project	Agency Fee	Total
GEF	75,000	6,925,000	700,000	7,700,000
Co-financing	75,000	25,190,000	700,000	25,265,000
Total	150,000	32,115,000	700,000	32,965,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (including project preparation amount)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Project Government Contribution	Grant	10,310,000
Project Government Contribution	In-kind	9,680,000
GEF Agency	Grant	50,000
Private Sector	Grant	510,000
Private Sector	In-kind	800,000
NGO	Cash	500,000

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Universities	In-kind	100,000
Others	Grant	620,000
Others	sIn-kind	2,620,000
Total co-financing		25,190,000

11.3 CONTACTS INFORMATION

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Letter from Paula Caballero to Kenneth Sherman, 17 May 2009

Dear Ken

As promised, I am sharing with you the HCLME Project Strategy which has been approved by both countries. You may notice differences from stand-alone IW projects. As you will recall, this is one of only two projects which combine IW funds with the Biodiversity RAF (GEF allocation). In fact, the BD allocation at \$4.2m is higher than that from IW (\$3.5) Therefore, it has been necessary to merge the usual requirements of each focal area as well as the decision of both countries to focus their BD funds on the establishment of Marine Protected Areas.

In Chile the Government decided to allocate its BD funds to the establishment of high seas MPAs in two sea mounts and to explore the possibility of an MPA in a marine canyon. In Peru the Government is focusing on the establishment of the "System of Guano Islands, Isles and Capes", essentially a network of coastal-marine protected areas along the entire coast of Peru. The result of the IW-BD merger is thus an initiative that is far-reaching, has very strong country buy-in, and ably lays the foundations for solid progress towards EBM approaches in the region. (One change in particular that you will notice is that the TDA is termed "Ecosystem Diagnostic Analysis (EDA)", but it is only a change in nomenclature as the process and the end result is the same). As noted before the 5 module approach to LME management will be applied.

In terms of timing, we are aiming to finalize the project document by early June in order to submit to GEF by end June. We are finalizing the first full draft of the project document in order to prepare for translation and dissemination. If all goes well, we would be starting up the project by end 2009.

This project has a long history and I know that you have been with it from the start. Both governments as well as UNDP are very keen to ensure that NOAA is a full partner in this project from the outset. We would all therefore look forward to discussing with you and other colleagues at NOAA ways in which the ongoing work that NOAA carries out in the region can support the GEF HCLME project. I am copying Admiral Soldi from Peru and Mr Nilo from Chile, the national focal points for the project.

I also take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your invitation to the 11th LME Consultative Meeting. Although I will not be able to attend I am pleased to report that Dr Martin Johnston, the new CTA for the Caribbean LME project, will be there.

Best regards,
Paula

11.4 EXCERPTS FROM THE PROJECT DOCUMENTS

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION [from the PIF]
THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO SOLVE IT, & EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:**

The Humboldt Current supports one of the world's most productive Large Marine Ecosystems, with an estimated primary productivity of 1500 gCm²/yr. Although primary productivity is similar to the other four major up-welling areas in the world, fisheries productivity is unmatched, representing approximately 18-20% of the global fish catch. Total fish catch averages over 10 million mt/yr with a record of 19.4 million mt/yr in 1994. Anchovy represents 60-80% of the total marine fish catch, 99% of which is converted to fish meal for consumption by cultured fish and

11. Humboldt Current LME

livestock. The high environmental variability in the HCLME associated with short, medium and long term climate changes (seasonal, inter-annual, decadal, and multi-decadal) including the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, has recurrent and dramatic effects on ecosystem productivity, stock distribution, and trophic structure.

In addition to its famous fisheries, the Humboldt Current System has globally significant biodiversity and is recognised as a World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Global 200 Ecoregion. Biodiversity assessments recognise 4 marine ecoregions exclusively within the Humboldt Current, one of which is bi-national. However, when defining bio-geographical discontinuities of the HCLME with more complete oceanographic information such as wind forcing and associated upwelling patterns, three distinct spatial areas can be defined along the latitudinal axis. These have a clear correlation between differences in species composition and dominance. For example, each of the three discrete anchovy stocks is associated with a region and is genetically differentiated from the others. Historic fisheries catch records evidence general trends, but there are marked differences among the regions. Emerging research indicates that there may be an ecological barrier between the southernmost and northern zones leading to speciation processes in response to the high volatility of this environment. In addition to this, ENSO creates permanent bottlenecks which also drive these adaptation and speciation processes along the HCLME. Recent research indicates that the South American fur seal, considered a single population ranging from Uruguay to Peru, may in fact contain three distinct groups.

The heterogeneity of the physical features, unique characteristics of water circulation, and adaptation to natural variability gives rise to significant biodiversity in the HCLME. Over 25 different habitats are recognized as conservation targets including seamounts, river estuaries, and sea canyons. There are high levels of endemism, especially in some taxonomic groups; 52% of benthonic invertebrates in Chile are endemic. There are also many migratory and trans-zonal species ranging from the main commercial pelagic species—jack mackerel, anchoveta, Pacific mackerel, and bonito—to cetaceans for which upwelling regions between 18°S and 30°S are important feeding stations. It is estimated that more than 1000 fish species depend on the Humboldt Current within their life cycles. Diversity in other taxa is similarly high.

A range of anthropogenic activities exerts pressure on this unique ecosystem. In terms of biodiversity, in a recent analysis led by The Nature Conservancy with the participation of national experts, the top four threats that collectively account for 90% of frequency distribution are overfishing, pollution, coastal development, and resource exploration. In Chile the growing aquaculture sector generates increasing pressures while in Peru large-scale plans for oil and gas exploration off the coast and planned mega ports constitute emerging threats. In the case of fisheries, anthropogenic pressures are exacerbated by increasing frequencies of ENSO events. The main fisheries include anchovy, sardine, mackerel, large ocean pelagics (including swordfish and tuna), and demersal fisheries (including hake). The anchovy fishery, which predominates, has two main stocks: a transboundary one and one located in central Peru. There are two major stocks of southern mackerel: one in Peru and one in central-southern Chile. In cooler years the fishery can extend beyond the 200mm EEZ and it is a significant international fishery. In both countries, large-scale industrial fisheries dominate the sector. Artisanal fisheries account for only 3% of total catch in Peru and 28% in Chile but target a greater number of fish and invertebrates, and generate higher numbers of employment.

Intensive fishing effort has generated impacts along the trophic chain. Historically, 85.6% of anchovy available biomass was consumed by top predators and 14.4% by sea birds. Until 2006, industrial fisheries extracted 85% of available anchovy biomass, leaving just 15% for all other top predators. Reduced prey availability undermines these species' resilience to ENSO events, frequently resulting in population crashes. Before the onset of large scale industrial fisheries, these populations were able to bounce back after each ENSO event, but now take longer to recover to ever reducing numbers. Seabirds and marine mammals under threat include Humboldt penguin, Peruvian diving petrel and sea otter. The iconic guano birds, which include the Peruvian cormorant, Peruvian booby and Peruvian pelican, have experienced notable

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population decreases over the past decades. Moreover, excessive fishing effort generates changes in the genetic composition in a population, leading individuals to breed at younger ages, and therefore when smaller in size, thereby decreasing stock productivity.

ENSO events led to sequential changes in the dominance of certain species inducing the main commercial ones, such as anchovies and sardines. This can have negative consequences for the fishing industry and, when coupled with high fish catch levels, has resulted in mass mortalities and migrations of fish, mammals, and sea-birds. For example, an El Niño event, combined with over-fishing, resulted in the dramatic collapse of the anchovy fisheries in 1972-1973 in Peru. Landings fell from a record high of 13 million tons in 1970 to under 2 million in 1972-1973, with partial recovery only a full decade later. In addition to increasingly frequent ENSO events, there are also long-term regime shifts, associated with climate variability. The diminished resilience of fish stocks and other species limits their ability to respond to existing and emerging threats.

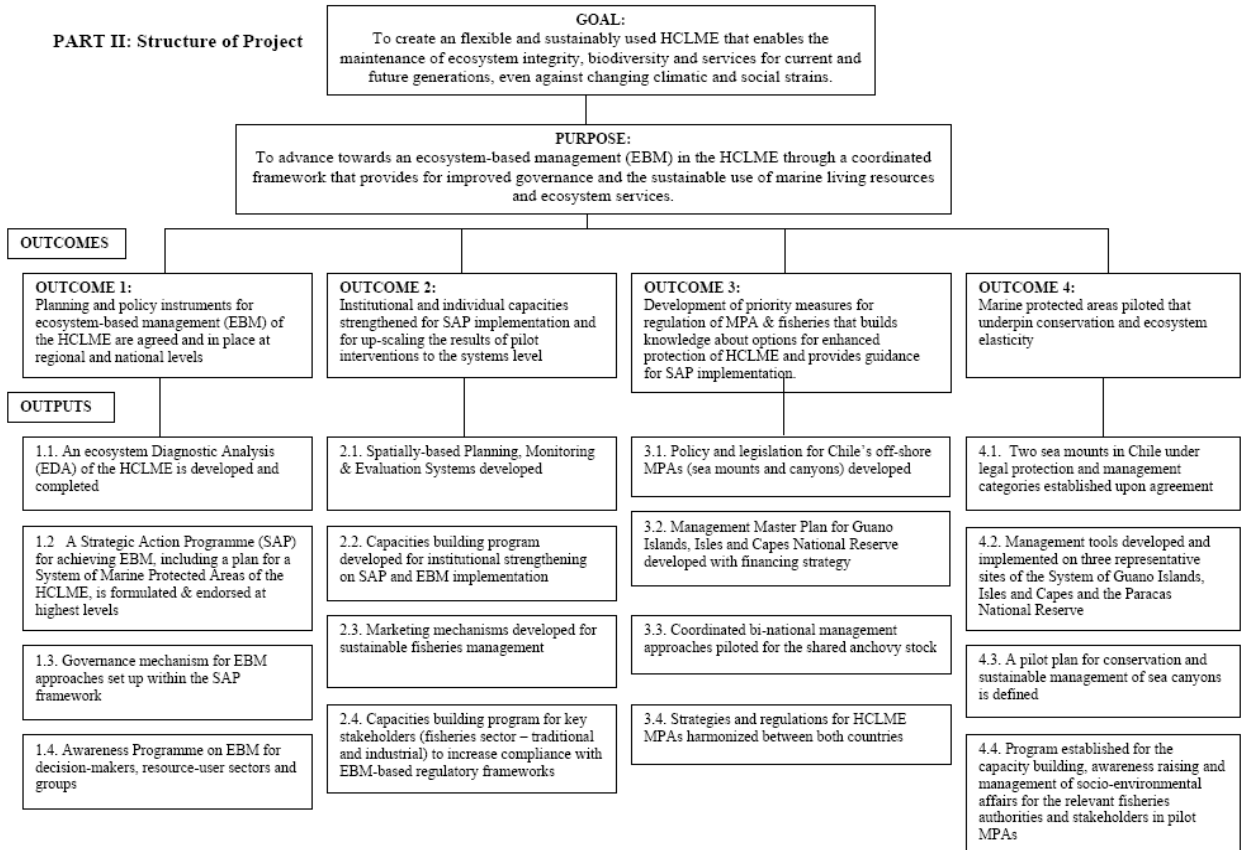
In addition to the effects of high catch levels of some species, biodiversity is also being threatened by certain fishing practices which include bottom trawling scouring the sea bed, long-lines, and use of dynamite by artisanal fisheries. Bycatch levels are undetermined as they are not monitored. However, anecdotal information and a few limited studies indicate that in some localities impacts can be high, affecting up to 20% of certain populations, such as the Humboldt penguin. Overall, projected increases in the frequency of ENSO events, together with growing anthropogenic pressures, signal an ecosystem under increasing stress.

In both Chile and Peru there are few refuges from these pressures, with few fish spawning and juvenile grow-out areas under protection. The Protected Area systems in both countries have been heavily skewed to terrestrial areas. In Chile, recent progress has been made with GEF support to set up coastal and near shore MPAs and strengthen links with artisanal fisheries.

Without a functional and effective regional management framework, countries will continue to manage their fisheries based on uni-species information, without an understanding of requirements for maintenance of ecosystem integrity and resilience such that trophic relations will be ignored, leading to the possible collapse of certain species. Given the high variability of the system, and the increasing anthropogenic multi-sectoral stresses that impact on it, there is a need to provide for decision-making processes based on integrated information that takes into account ecosystem dynamics and processes. Similarly, both countries require support in order to harmonize and coordinate management approaches for resource use and spatial planning and for building national capacities at the systemic level to achieve conservation targets over the long-term. The value of networks of marine protected areas is recognized globally, and in the case of HCLME common or harmonized management approaches and operational norms need to be defined in order to advance towards this goal. Without GEF support to overcome these and other barriers that impede the creation and operations of MPA, globally significant biodiversity will remain unprotected. Moreover, given the predominance of fisheries in both countries, multi-sectoral approaches are required that effectively mainstream BD considerations. Global benefits will be demonstrated through more stable fish stocks, increased regional co-operation, and enhanced protection for biodiversity of global significance. In addition, HCLME constitutes a natural laboratory that offers unique opportunities for understanding ENSO and climate change impacts at a global level and the project will strengthen understanding of system variability (temporal, spatial and biological production). Project implementation will also enhance understanding and strengthen tools for developing appropriate management responses to increasingly frequent ENSO events, their impacts on abundance and distribution of fish stocks, the resulting challenges for fisheries and biodiversity conservation management and the negative social, economic and human health consequences.

11. Humboldt Current LME

11.4 EXCERPT FROM PROJECT DOCUMENT 17 May 2009



12. INDONESIAN SEA LME

12.1 BACKGROUND

Project status

The UNEP/GEF Project Entitled “Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand” is funded by the Global Environment Facility ([GEF](#)) and implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme ([UNEP](#)) in partnership with seven riparian states bordering the South China Sea (**Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam**). Planning commenced in 1996 and the project became fully operational in February 2002 and the final report was given in February 2009.

Indonesian Sea Project, NOAA Action Statement:

In the Indonesian Sea Project, the present level of GEF support is limited to the Indonesian government. During two recent discussions with Indonesian officials, it was made clear that they are interested in a second phase of the South China Sea project supported by the GEF. This action should be corrected for GEF V replenishment in 2010.

12.2.1 GEF PROJECT ID 885 DETAILS

Table 12.1 Regional - Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

GEF Project ID	885
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand
Country	Regional (China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Pipeline Entry Date	December 19, 1996
PDF-B Approval Date	December 19, 1996
Approval Date	November 01, 2000
CEO Endorsement Date	December 12, 2001
GEF Agency Approval Date	January 22, 2002
Project Status	Under Implementation
GEF Agency	UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
Executing Agency	Secretariat for the action plan for Seas of East Asia (EAS/RCU); South China Sea Informal Working Group FAO; IOC-WESTPAC; Wetlands International Asia Pacific SACRS; SWOL; Ministries of Environment in each Country

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Description	The overall goal of the Project is to foster and encourage, at a regional level, collaboration and partnership in addressing transboundary environmental problems of the South China Sea between all stakeholders and at all levels. The Project also seeks to enhance the capacity of the participating governments to integrate environmental considerations into national development planning. In the medium term, the objective of the project is to facilitate an agreement on specific targeted and costed actions for the longer term to address the priority transboundary issues and meet the targets which emerged from the diagnostic study, and the framework program of actions completed during the PDF-B phase. The priorities that will be addressed are wide ranging in both context and proposed areas of action: (i) habitat conversion and loss; (ii) over-exploitation of fisheries; (iii) land based pollution; (iv) regional co-operation. Stress is placed on co-ordination of actions by diverse organisations, agencies, NGOs, private sector, government entities both at the national and regional levels.
Implementation Status	Among other achievements during FY07 the revised SAP (draft 3) has been finalised by the PCU with additional inputs from the regional working groups and task forces between March to July 2007. The Regional Task Force on Economic Valuation finalised economic valuation of coastal habitats for inclusion in the revised SAP. A proposed framework for regional cooperation in marine environment in the South China Sea has developed by the Regional Task Force on Legal Matters. Two joint meetings of management teams of transboundary demonstration sites support bilateral cooperation between Cambodia-Vietnam and Cambodia-Thailand in environment management in the transboundary waters.
PDF B Amount	335,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	16,414,001 US\$
GEF Grant	16,749,001 US\$
Cofinancing Total	16,399,000 US\$
Project Cost	33,148,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	587,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	16,414,001 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	17,640,830 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	34,389,830 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Project Appraisal Document (CEO Endorsement - Rev)	
Project Document for WP	

12.2.2 GEF PROJECT DETAILS, GEF PROJECT ID 3188

Table 12.2 Indonesian Sea Component of South China Sea (SCS) Project 885

Indonesia - Demonstration of Community-based Mgt of Seagrass Habitats in Trikora Beach East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia	
GEF Project ID	3188
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Demonstration of Community-based Mgt of Seagrass Habitats in Trikora Beach East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia

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Country	Indonesia
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Strategic Program	IW-2
Pipeline Entry Date	December 18, 2006
Approval Date	June 26, 2007
GEF Agency Approval Date	October 04, 2007
Project Status	Under Implementation
GEF Agency	UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
Executing Agency	Research Center for Oceanography (LIPI), Indoensian Institute of Sciences
Description	The proposed project is one of the demonstration projects developed under the framework of the UNEP/GEF project entitled: " Reversing Environmental Degradation in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand". More specifically this project aims to establish an integrated management system for a total of 1,500 ha of the coastal and marine environment including seagrass and associated habitats, through ensuring a cross-sectoral and participatory approach to addressing the threats, and the root-causes of current and future habitat degradation. Through such an approach, this demonstration project aims at achieving the following: Ecosystem benefits: protection of seagrass and associated ecosystems; Benefits for fishes of and other marine animals of transboundary significance: conservation of spawning and nursery ground function for fishes and other marine animals of transboundary importance; and local benefits such as improved livelihood of the local population.
Implementation Status	Project in appraisal.
GEF Project Grant	397,800 US\$
GEF Grant	397,800 US\$
Cofinancing Total	391,950 US\$
Project Cost	789,750 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	35,802 US\$
	Project Documents
	Project Document for CEO Approval (Revised)

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12.3 CONTACTS, SEAGRASS DEMONSTRATION INDONESIA

Site Name and Geographic Coordinates East Bintan Seagrass Demonstration Site—

The East Bintan Project Proposal is nearing completion. At UNEPSCS.org a complete overview of activities at the East Bintan Seagrass Habitat Demonstration Site is available. Contact the following demonstration site contacts in Indonesia for further information.

Manager

Mr. Supriyono, Head
Infrastructure and Natural Resources Division Regional Development Planning Agency of Bintan
Bappeda Kabupaten Bintan
Jl. Ahmad Yari km 5, Tanjungpinang, Indonesia
Mobile: (62) 812 7741693

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Tel: (62 771) 29647 (updated 31 may 2006)
Fax: (62 771) 29646 (updated 31 May 2006)
E-mail: mas_prie@telkom.net

Local Government Official

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Focal Point for the Seagrass Component in Indonesia

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Fisheries Threats Contact

Ir. Parlin Tambunan
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Mobile: (62) 81 698 1032
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E-mail. dfrmdgf@indosat.net.id

12.4 PROJECT DOCUMENT EXCERPTS

12.4.1 Excerpt from the Terminal Report, UNEP-GEF SCS project, February 2009-- Achievements list, 2009, p.28-30.

Achievements of the Demonstration Sites and Pilot Activities

The Third MRT (2007) also discussed the key achievements of the demonstration sites and pilot activities, which were recognised as follows:

Achievement 1: Establishment and operation of a regional network to ensure information and experience exchange in the region.

The importance of the Mayor's Round Tables and the regional Scientific Conferences in networking and exchange of experiences cannot be under-estimated, whilst it is possible to achieve a great deal through electronic means, face to face contact strengthens personal relationships ensuring more effective exchange through electronic fora. During each of the Mayor's Round Tables the outcomes and experiences of each site were shared and the lengthy periods of plenary discussion resulted in an in-depth evaluation of

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the successes and failures. By bringing the heads of the Management Boards (Mayor's, Deputy Mayor's and Provincial Governors) into contact with the operational site managers for an extended period of several days provided the opportunity for close interaction and provided the political decision makers with an opportunity to learn from each other and from the operational level individuals.

Achievement 2: Establishment of Effective Mechanisms for Local Coordination of Planning and Management of the Environment and Natural Resources.

Each demonstration site was required to establish a cross-sectorial management board composed of representatives from all agencies concerned with maritime affairs in each location. For many local Governments this was a novel way of managing projects and it was widely agreed that the approach had been highly successful resulting in additional leveraging of funds and actions from individual departments and stakeholders that were not originally envisaged. This structure has been adopted by the Beihai Municipal Government amongst others as the standard management arrangement for future project related interventions in the coastal zone, in all cases the Management Board continues to oversee the implementation of the management plans developed through the project.

Achievement 3: Capacity building for long term management of coastal resources and environment

A series of training courses funded by the demonstration site and pilot projects have supported strong improvement of human capacity in managing habitats and related resources at the site level. The topics of training have depended on demands from local people, and have included: project management (Peam Krasop), mangrove and silvo-fisheries management (Batu Ampar), and ecological monitoring (Hepu, Kampot, Phu Quoc).

A number of projects have supported local people in managing their resources by providing facilities and equipment for enforcement (Belitung, Masinloc, Bolinao) and coral restoration (Koh Chang, Phu Quoc). It is important to note that the activities under some demonstration site projects have enabled mobilization (leveraging) of additional funds from other sources for management (Koh Chang, Fangchengang, Phu Quoc, Hepu).

Achievement 4: Provision of sound scientific information and data as baselines for habitat and resource management

Weak scientific information for development of management plans and sustainable management is a characteristic of many areas in the region. In the framework of the South China Sea project, most demonstration sites have conducted assessments to provide information and data required for management at the site level. Phu Quoc, Kampot, Batu Ampar, Peam Krasop projects conducted surveys on biodiversity, resources and resource uses. The Koh Chang project focussed on assessment of carrying capacity for tourism and the outcome from these studies is being used as the basis for tourism development on the island. Economic valuation has been done in Fangchengang, Hepu, Trat, East Bintan, Kampot, and Phu Quoc. GIS data bases have been developed based on available data and information at the sites as a tool for improvement of management (Batu Ampar, Trat, Phu Quoc). A number of projects (Ninh Hai, Kampot, Phu Quoc, Bolinao) have applied remote sensing techniques for habitat assessment.

Achievement 5: Planning for long term, multi-sectorial coordination and management for multiple use of resources

Through the development of management plans at the site level, most demonstration sites have achieved outcomes related to long-term management of habitats and related resources. Wide involvement of related stakeholders and local communities in the process, and the mechanisms for implementing these management plans ensure multi-sectorial coordination during project execution and suggest that this will continue beyond the project life. Implementation of management plans with involvement of stakeholders and local communities have been applied at a number of sites (Mooring buoy setting in Koh Chang, volunteer groups for coral reef and turtle conservation in Ninh Hai, mangrove urban park with participation of private sector in Fangchengang). Recently, some plans have demonstrated effectiveness as in the case of Koh Chang and Phu Quoc where

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authorities planning tourism development have incorporated outputs from the demonstration site activities to ensure sustainable development. Demonstration site activities have been integrated into managing production forest for sustainable use in Batu Ampar and for development of the Mangrove Urban Park in Fangchengang.

Achievement 6: Promotion of knowledge and awareness for consensus and support to sustainable management practices

The demonstration site and pilot projects have produced an enormous volume of materials for public awareness and education. Posters, leaflets, CD-ROMs, and newsletters have been distributed to local government agencies and local communities to enhance their awareness on habitat importance and sustainable development.

Some demonstration site projects have created initiatives for the promotion of knowledge and awareness, such as awareness programmes for school children (Trat, Belitung, Fangchengang, Hepu); education campaign (Bolinao); and the development of primary school curricula on coral reef ecology (Belitung). In the latter case the education authority is planning to publish further copies of the materials developed and to introduce this into other schools outside the immediate area of the demonstration site. In addition, public information centres have been constructed in Fangchengang, Batu Ampar, and Hepu with co-financing provided from the provincial governments concerned. Monitoring of public awareness carried out in some localities has indicated that the knowledge and awareness related to habitat management and sustainable development of government officials and local communities has increased (Hepu has quantified this improvement).

Achievement 7: Support for supplementary or alternative livelihoods of local communities

Given that poverty is a critical root cause of habitat degradation and over exploitation of living resources, support for the identification and development of supplementary or alternative livelihoods has been considered by some demonstration site projects. Initiatives include:

- training for charcoal production from coconut shells rather than mangrove timber, in Batu Ampar;
- Improvement in quality and marketing of traditional “danggit” (fermented small rabbitfish) to provide enhanced income to local people in Bolinao;
- Improvement in quality, packaging and marketing of “fish” crackers at Belitung;
- Support for aquaculture of “new” living resources: soft-shell crab in Batu Ampar; sea cucumber in Masinloc;
- Creation of opportunities for local people to be involved in tourism: home stay for 2000 – 3000 visitors in Trat; local guide centre in Koh Chang;
- Eco-farming trials in the Urban Mangrove Park in Fangchengang, which represents the first urban mangrove park, globally; and,
- Production of compost for sale, from domestic organic waste in Batam.

Achievement 8: Encouraged transboundary management of resources and environment between Kampot – Phu Quoc and Trat – Peam Krasop

The management teams of the two transboundary demonstration sites have developed institutional arrangements for long term cooperation between local governments and communities across the provincial and national boundaries. Joint policies for management of habitats and resources in the transboundary waters have been developed and will be adopted by provincial leaders. A Joint GIS database has been established between Phu Quoc and Kampot to support managers of both sites in managing their habitats and related resources. Capacity building have been emphasised in joint activities of partners between Cambodia – Thailand and Cambodia – Vietnam. Training courses on assessment and monitoring and training by working together assist to improve human capacity of local people in long-term environmental management. In March 2008 a formal agreement was signed between the Deputy Governor of Kampot Province, Cambodia and the Vice-Chair of the Provincial People’s Committee of Kien Giang Province in Viet Nam involving a long-term programme of joint action in managing the marine resources of the area.

Achievement 9: Rehabilitation and initial improvement of habitat state

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Mangrove rehabilitation has been conducted at all mangrove demonstration sites, including Trat, Peam Krasop, Batu Ampar, and Fangchengang. Nursery gardens built under the project at Fangchengang will be maintained for long term rehabilitation inside and outside the demonstration sites. The endangered species *Heritiera littoralis* population is being rehabilitated in Fangchengang where non-mangrove beach vegetation is also being propagated. Transplantation of corals has been practiced in Koh Chang and Phu Quoc with positive results. Rehabilitation and efforts in management during the 3 years could contribute to an initial improvement in habitat state at a number of demonstration sites bordering the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand.

Achievement 10: Promotion of linkages between fisheries and habitat management

It should be noted that sectorial approaches to management are the dominant mode of operation in the region. Recognising the ecological inter-connectivity between fish life cycle and habitats, and the need for linkages between fisheries and habitat management, the Regional Working Group on Fisheries has developed regional fisheries *refugia*, using *inter alia* inputs from the demonstration sites. A pilot fisheries *refugia* has been established in Phu Quoc with collaboration between the demonstration site management team, Vietnam Focal Point for Fisheries, and local government, with the assistance of the staff of the PCU.

Achievement 11: Pilot activities to reduce waste discharge to the marine environment

The Batam pilot activity has tested approaches in which the industrial sector has participated actively in managing heavy metals and local communities have been involved in managing domestic waste (both sewage and solid wastes). Composting of organic wastes in the coastal village has resulted in a marketable product that has increased local incomes. The Shantou demonstration site has conducted trials of three species of mangroves for the treatment of effluent from intensive aquaculture.

The lessons learned and examples of best practice in habitat management presented during the Third MRT were synthesised by the PCU and subsequently presented by the Mayor of Bolinao, Mr. Alfonso del Fierro Celeste as important lessons learned and worthy of replication at other sites in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand. The outcomes of the demonstration site activities have been summarised in a series of regional brochures covering the lessons learned from 8 demonstration sites and the pilot activity in Land-based Pollution at Batam (UNEP, 2008e; 2008h; 2008i; 2008j; 2008k; 2008l; 2008m; 2008n; 2008o).

A number of the innovative activities have involved the development of supporting mechanisms thus the development of charcoal from coconut shell in Batu Ampar to serve as a fuel source for cooking and as a source of cash income hence reducing the use of mangrove wood for these purposes involved the introduction of appropriate small scale kilns, and the introduction of fuel efficient stoves.

The direct involvement of Provincial, Municipal and local government units at the site level was beneficial not only in leveraging co-financing for demonstration site activities and fostering sustainability in the long term but, more critically, in establishing working relationships with local communities. In Beihai for example the project encouraged the formation of a Management Board with participation of local community leaders that was successful in addressing illegal aquaculture activities through direct action and in fostering additional in-kind support for specific activities not originally envisaged in the operational project document. As noted above the success of this management model has resulted in the Beihai Municipal Government adopting it as a model for the management of other development projects in the area.

12.4.2 Outputs listed in the Terminal Report of February 2009 (p.19) for the Habitat Component of the SCS project

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The original outcome of the preparatory phase of this component was anticipated as being nine regional priority demonstration sites, three each focusing on mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs. The following were actual outputs and outcomes:

- Regionally prioritised listings of sites for management intervention as follows
- 26 mangrove sites
- 43 coral reef sites
- 26 seagrass sites, and
- 40 wetlands sites (15 estuaries, 12 inter-tidal mudflats, 7 coastal lagoons, and 6 swamp forest sites)
- Draft proposals for intervention in 23 sites across all habitats types
- A regional GIS database having an extensive number of sites characterised in geographical and environmental, including biological, terms
- 11 Operational demonstration sites funded from the project grant (Cambodia, Peam Krasop & Kampot; China, Hepu and Fangchenggang; Indonesia, Belitung & Batu Ampar; Philippines, Masinloc and Bolinau; Thailand, Mu Koh Chang & Trat; Viet Nam, Phu Quoc);
- 7 medium sized project proposals of which three were operational by the time of project closure
- An inter-governmentally agreed procedure for determining regional priority which can be used to rank sites either nationally or regionally in the future (note: the regional Priority is not based solely on national priorities but includes national priority as one indicator of significance).
- Application of the approach at the national level in two countries to determine national priorities for intervention;
- Decisions taken in an amicable manner through consensus among all participating countries; and,
- A procedure and process that serves as a potential model for replication elsewhere when choices between alternative sites for intervention must be made based on financial limitations;

Additional outputs under this component during the preparatory phase included:

- National reports on the status of the habitats in each country
- National reviews of past and on-going projects of relevance to the project;
- National reviews of the relevant national legislation
- Creation of national meta-databases and a regional internet accessible meta-database
- National compilations of data concerning the economic values of goods and services provided by coastal habitats.

12.4.3 Excerpt from the new Project, GEFSEC ID 3522 [UNDP 3879] entitled “Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program (ATSEA)”

The project involves Indonesia and Timor Leste (plus Papua New Guinea to be invited) with support from Australia. UNDP is the Implementing Agency for the project which is under the **Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)**. The project has Agency approval as of September 2009 and is expected to begin implementation in October 2009. The following brief description of the project is taken from the UNDP Project Document.

The tropical and semi-enclosed Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) are shared by Australia, Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea (PNG). The ATS region is extremely rich in living and non-living marine resources, including major fisheries and oil and gas reserves. **The ATS region is located at the intersection of the two major Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs), the Indonesian Seas to the north and northern Australian waters to the south, and is also an**

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integral part of the Coral Triangle zone considered to have the highest marine biodiversity in the world. The ATS region exhibits high productivity that sustains both small- and large-scale fisheries that provide livelihoods for millions of people in the region.

The gross-annual production from commercial, artisanal and subsistence fisheries in the ATS region is very difficult to estimate, given existing gaps in data collection and analysis and the extremely high level of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing in the region, involving small and large fleets from several countries to the north of Indonesia. While a major threat is foreign fishing there is also a substantial amount of Indonesian unregulated activity in Indonesian and Australian waters. In addition to unsustainable and IUU fishing, Arafura and Timor Seas face significant threats from a number of other pressures including the potential for increased incidence of natural threats associated with climate change as well as rapidly expanding coastal populations, increasing urbanization, high levels of poverty and limited economic opportunities which can increase exploitative pressures on natural resources, degradation of coastal habitats, marine pollution from both land- and sea-based sources, and aquatic invasive species.

The threats facing the ATS region are transboundary in nature and can only be effectively addressed through multi-lateral cooperation between all four littoral nations. The rationale for the GEF Full Scale Project (FSP) is therefore the need for the littoral nations to work cooperatively to sustain the ATS shared living resources, conserve the biota of the seas and coasts, and improve sustainable socio-economic conditions and opportunities for coastal peoples. It is also based on the need for international assistance and catalytic financing, recognizing the significant development challenges and resource limitations facing Timor Leste, which is classified as both a Least Developed Country (LDC) and a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), as well as those facing Indonesia and additionally PNG, which is also designated as a SIDS.

Through the GEF intervention, including the undertaking of a Trans-Boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), development of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP), and implementation of innovative demonstration projects, the littoral nations will be greatly assisted to collaboratively understand and address the shared waters problems that cannot be solved by any one country on its own.

13. MEDITERRANEAN SEA LME

13.1 BACKGROUND

www.unepmap.org/medsp)

Project status

www.medsp.org/

The Regional Component of the GEF Project "Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem" has been approved by the GEF Council in June 2007. Note that the Investment Fund/Partnership funding details appear in Part II ,of this document, while three 'MED' projects are here.

13.2 PROJECT DETAILS, MEDITERRANEAN SEA LME

Table 13.1 GEF Project 3974 Details

Tunisia - MED Greater Tunis Treated Wastewater Discharge in the Mediterranean Sea.	
GEF Project ID	3974
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	MED Greater Tunis Treated Wastewater Discharge in the Mediterranean Sea.
Country	Tunisia
Region	Africa
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	
Strategic Program	IW-2
PIF Approval Date	May 06, 2009
Approval Date	June 24, 2009
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MEDD); Office National de l'Assainissement (ONAS); Direction Générale de l'Environnement et de la Qualité de la Vie (MEDD/DGEQV); Agence Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement (ANPE); Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Hydrauliques (MARH); Ministère du Domaine de l'Etat et des Affaires Foncières
Description	Project Objective: The overall objective of the project is to support the implementation of the Strategic Action Program against the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea through pollution reduction from greater Tunis in the Bay of Tunis, an environmentally sensitive area, and improved treated wastewater discharge mechanism in the Mediterranean Sea. The projet will also contribute to optimise the use of water resources and raise awareness on Climate Change adaptation by promoting wastewater reuse, building on the investments made through the proposed project, in a second phase. The Project specific objectives include: + Reduction of wastewater discharges in the El Khalij channel and later in the Bay of Tunis; + Improvement of water quality in the Bay of Tunis; + Contribute to biodiversity conservation though the protection of the ecosystem of the Bay of Tunis, ; + Promotion of wastewater reuse in agriculture and other uses.

Part I

Implementation Status	
GEF Project Grant	8,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	8,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	547,000,000 US\$
Project Cost	555,000,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	800,000 US\$
Project Documents	
Endorsement Letter from Government	
Endorsement Letter from Government	
PIF Document for WPI (Revised)	
STAP Review 05-20-09	

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Table 13.2 GEF Project 3977 Details

Regional - MED Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program "Sustainable MED"	
GEF Project ID	3977
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	MED Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program "Sustainable MED"
Country	Regional (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	
Strategic Program	IW-1; IW-2; IW-3
PIF Approval Date	May 06, 2009
Approval Date	June 24, 2009
Project Status	Council Endorsed
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	UNEP
Description	
Implementation Status	
Cofinancing Total	0 US\$
Project Cost	0 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	

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13. Mediterranean Sea LME

Table 13.3 GEF Project 3990 Details

Regional - MED Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean	
GEF Project ID	3990
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	MED Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean
Country	Regional (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	
Strategic Program	IW-1; IW-3
PIF Approval Date	September 14, 2009
PPG Approval Date	February 03, 2010
Approval Date	November 12, 2009
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
Executing Agency	UNEP Coordinating Unit For The Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP), MAP's Programme For The Assessment And Control Of Pollution In The Mediterranean Region (MEDPOL), MAP's Regional Activity Centers (Racs): Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC) And Blue Plan (BP/RAC); And Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean (GWP-Med).
Description	Project Objective: Support to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention ICZM Protocol through the development of region wide coordination mechanisms and tools to address climate variability in the Mediterranean Region.
Implementation Status	
PPG Amount	156,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	2,298,545 US\$
GEF Grant	2,454,545 US\$
Cofinancing Total	7,000,000 US\$
Project Cost	9,454,545 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	229,855 US\$
Project Documents	
Endorsement Letter from Government	
PIF Document for WPI (Revised)	
PPG Document (Revised)	

[Endorsement Letter from Government](#)

[STAP Review](#)

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13.3 Contacts

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13.4 EXCERPT FROM PROJECT DOCUMENT 3977

Table 13.4 Expected cost benefits (from the PIF of project 3977)

The project costs are expected to generate the following benefits :

- + Keeping 100 million cubic meters in the fresh water cycle, thereby avoiding the loss associated to discharging it in the Sea;
- + Reuse of this amount of water by farmers in southern arid areas of the country, generating positive benefits through increased security of agricultural production, increase yields and reduced use of fertilizers for irrigating farmers;
- + Reduce the pressure on Mornag and Grombalia aquifers;
- + Reduce the principal source of point pollution of the Gulf of Tunis, therefore improving the water quality and reducing occurrences of eutrophic algae blooms, with positive impacts on tourism and associated economic development;
- + Reduce the threat on the coastal ecosystem in the Gulf of Tunis, caused by accumulated fresh water and limited mixing with sea water, with positive benefits in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in the sensitive ecosystem in the Gulf of Tunis;
- + The proposed Project will provide required infrastructure and generate knowledge to help Tunisia and its agriculture sector adapt against the impacts of climate change. These benefits are expected to outweigh the costs associated to the Project. A cost benefit analysis will be carried out during Project preparation.

14. PATAGONIAN SHELF LME

14.1 BACKGROUND

There are several projects underway in Argentina and in Uruguay that are focused on coastal zone management, watershed land pollution or on biodiversity. The two projects listed involve both countries, are International Waters focal area projects, and are currently under implementation. The Scientific and Technical screening of the PIF for GEF project ID 3519, dated 11 March 2008, 'Consented' "because it is well founded on the TDA and is clearly needed since the bilateral and cross-sectoral dimensions for implementing the SAP and NAPs are not assured without further support." The STAP review also mentioned that "experience in other large estuaries shows that once point source pollution is more strongly controlled, the large and more difficult to control non-point sources (agriculture, urban run-off, atmospheric) are revealed. Concerned that the project appeared to focus on information in the estuary itself, the reviewers counseled that "more upstream monitoring of all sources may be required to ensure that at-source measures are more effectively targeted."

Table 14.1 GEF Project ID 613 Details

Regional - Environmental Protection of the Rio de la Plata and Its Maritime Front: Pollution Prevention and Control and Habitat Restoration

GEF Project ID	613
UNDP PMIS ID	585
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Environmental Protection of the Rio de la Plata and Its Maritime Front: Pollution Prevention and Control and Habitat Restoration
Country	Regional (Argentina, Uruguay)
Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
PDF-B Approval Date	January 01, 1999
Approval Date	January 01, 1999
CEO Endorsement Date	October 26, 1999
GEF Agency Approval Date	November 22, 1999

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Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	Consortium of the Comisión Técnica Mixta del Frente Marítimo (CTMFM) and the Comisión Administradora del Río de la Plata (CARP)
Description	The Project will contribute to the mitigation of current and emergent transboundary threats to the waterbody by assisting Argentina and Uruguay to prepare a Strategic Action Programme as a framework for addressing the most imminent transboundary issues. Activities would defray the transactions costs of developing a joint management paradigm, by i) raising awareness of priority transboundary concerns, ii) the catalysing of enabling policy, institutional and financial reforms, iii) strengthening stakeholder communications, iv) identifying innovative management tools that may later be applied towards SAP implementation, including economic instruments, v) training resource managers to prepare and implement the SAP, vi) programming targeted investments and vii) supporting 'deal flows' by matching sources of capital with investment opportunities. Preparation of the SAP would be preceded by finalisation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), building on assessments already completed during the Block B stage, by prioritizing issues, filling data gaps, and performing an in depth systems analysis of cause/effect variables, including socio-economic and ecological factors.
Implementation Status	Project activities under implementation as per schedule.
PDF B Amount	327,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	5,680,000 US\$
GEF Grant	6,007,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	4,800,000 US\$
Project Cost	10,807,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	5,680,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	4,750,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	10,757,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	

Project Documents

[Project Document for WP](#)

[PDF B](#)

[Project Document](#)

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14. Patagonian Shelf LME

Table 14.2 GEF Project ID 3519 Details

Regional - Reducing and Preventing Land-based Pollution in the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front through Implementation of the FrePlata Strategic Action Programme

GEF Project ID	3519
UNDP PMIS ID	4055
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Reducing and Preventing Land-based Pollution in the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front through Implementation of the FrePlata Strategic Action Programme
Country	Regional (Argentina, Uruguay)
Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	
Strategic Program	IW-3
PIF Approval Date	December 17, 2007
PPG Approval Date	December 17, 2007
Approval Date	April 24, 2008
CEO Endorsement Date	August 25, 2009
GEF Agency Approval Date	August 25, 2009
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	CARP and CTMFM in coordination with other agencies involved with the SAP
Description	To advance towards sustainability of the uses and resources of the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front through the implementation of the Strategic Action Program (SAP) with regards to reduction and prevention of land-based pollution
Implementation Status	
PPG Amount	150,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	2,850,000 US\$
GEF Grant	3,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	15,020,000 US\$
Project Cost	18,020,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	300,000 US\$

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GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	2,850,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	14,590,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	17,590,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	300,000 US\$
Project Documents	
PIF Document (Revised)	
PPG Document (Revised)	
STAP Review	

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14.3 CONTACTS

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

<i>Miguel Enrique Pellerano</i> <i>Sub-secretariat for Environmental Planning and Policy</i> <i>Argentina</i>	Date: <i>11 October 2007</i>
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<i>Roberto Elissalde</i> <i>Counselor to the Minister</i> <i>Ministry of Housing, Land Use and Environment</i> <i>Uruguay</i>	Date: <i>11 October 2007</i>
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B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.	
 John Hough UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator, a.i.	Paula Caballero UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor Project Contact Person
Date: 19 December 2007	Tel. and Email: 507 302 4571 paula.caballero@undp.org

14. Patagonian Shelf LME

14.4 EXCERPT FROM PROJECT 3519 PIF DOCUMENT

14.4.1. Project justification

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:

The Río de la Plata and its Maritime Front (RPMF) constitute a transitional water system whose resources are shared between the Argentine Republic and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. At a global level it is a unique system, as one of the leading fluvial and river-marine systems in the world, connecting the Río de la Plata Basin (the second largest basin in South America and fourth largest worldwide) to the Atlantic Ocean. It is an integral part of the Patagonian Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) of the south-western continental shelf of South America, and contains globally significant biodiversity. The Río de la Plata is among the richest, most singular and endangered natural areas in the planet.

The RPMF faces considerable threats due to the extensive economic activities located in the coastal areas of both countries. In Argentina the coastal area concentrates 45% of all industrial activity and 35% of its population, while in Uruguay it contains approximately 70% of its total population and most of its economic, industrial and port activities. The waterbody is therefore a sink for substantial urban, agricultural and industrial pollution, and suffers from habitat degradation due to dredging, sedimentation and physical alteration. Despite an average flow of 22,000 m³/sec, pollution hot spots, increasing incidents of Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs), and the emergence of potential “dead zones” signal the considerable stress that the system is under. The FREPLATA GEF project, which prepared a comprehensive Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)¹, concluded that coastal land-based pollution (point and non-point) by nutrients, heavy metals, POPs and other PTS, and destruction of natural habitats are priority transboundary issues that need to be addressed as soon as possible in order to achieve human and ecosystem health objectives agreed in the SAP. The system is very dynamic and pollutants are transported by currents, vertical advection, winds, sediments and living organisms. As the TDA concluded, dynamics can rapidly transport contaminants introduced in the coastal zone to distant parts of the system.² FREPLATA confirmed that cross-sectoral, integrated approaches and commitments, based on an informed understanding of shared ecosystem management approaches, are required to address these identified priority transboundary issues. Unless addressed, the magnitude of these problems will increase over time.

The current proposal builds upon the GEF-sponsored FREPLATA program which is now nearing completion. The FREPLATA program is a bi-national initiative that has culminated in the endorsement of a Strategic Action Program (SAP) by a comprehensive range of 37 key stakeholders including 9 ministries, the navy, coast guards, provincial and local authorities, and private sector representatives. This constitutes the broadest SAP endorsement in UNDP’s IW history and is a significant achievement for the GEF IW portfolio. FREPLATA is a pioneering initiative in the region and has generated a huge body of integrated information suitable for an ecosystem approach to sustainable management. It has built capacities across a range of sectors, and enhanced regional cooperation both in public and private spheres to unprecedented levels. *It is noteworthy that despite current bi-national tensions, both countries overwhelmingly endorsed the SAP as evidence of their commitment to working jointly to address shared concerns.*

HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE

Currently there are calls from both governments to consolidate the considerable achievements of FREPLATA, which include a firm foundation of policy and legal reforms, detailed biogeophysical assessments, and comprehensive project portfolios including both baseline contributions and additional initiatives in support of the SAP and associated NAPs, and build upon them in order to capitalize on the

¹ 206 technical reports were elaborated, which were integrated and summarized in the TDA Technical Document and the TDA for Decision-Makers

² TDA for Decision-Makers, 4.1. *Why are the problems transboundary?*, p. 28

Part I

extensive political and technical bi-national and intra-national networks that have been established - as well as the significant commitment and will of both countries.

The SAP and two associated NAPs identified an impressive portfolio of projects required to effectively achieve the Common Vision of “*improvement in the standard of living of the population of the RPMF by restoring and preserving its water quality, biodiversity, and the sustainability of its uses and resources*”. As evidenced in the NAPs, both are committed to providing long-term funding and multi-sectoral support, with Argentina contributing over \$1.3 billion and Uruguay \$125 million. Countries are requesting funding from the GEF to catalyze implementation of the RPMF SAP and NAPs through 5 key components:

14.4.2 Table of Project Framework

Table 14.3 Table of Project Framework from PIF for GEF Project ID 3519

Project Objective: To facilitate restoration of the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front ecosystem through regional and national governance reforms and demonstrations which target reduction of land-based pollution								
Project Components		Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Implementation of agreed regional and national institutional reforms to address priority transboundary land-based pollution by nutrients, heavy metals, POPs and other PTS	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nat'l Intersectoral Units (NIUs) for SAP implementation formalized - Bi-national commissions strengthened - Coordination mechanisms/partnerships with other Plata Basin Commissions established - Municipal/provincial governments enabled to develop multi-sectoral PPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIUs actively supporting resource mobilization for NAP implementation - CARP³ mandate revised - Sustainable financial mechanisms in place to support Commissions' work - CARP & CTMFM jointly providing for enhanced ecosystem-based management of project area - Number of innovative PPP schemes negotiated by municipal/provincial governments 	0.45	14	2.8	86	3.25
2. Policy and legal frameworks strengthened and harmonized to achieve SAP objectives for prevention and reduction of pollutant loads from point (industrial and sewage effluents) and non-point sources	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies for adoption of harmonized bi-national environmental management tools for reduction of nutrients and PTS agreed - Bi-national agreement on development of policy frameworks in support of Cleaner Production - Policy frameworks in support of PPP developed - Strategies and policies to improve treatment of urban & industrial discharges strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bi-national agreement and adoption of the technical protocols for EIA and SEA already developed - Joint application of WQO methodology already developed - C+P schemes under implementation in critical basins - PPP supported through established policy framework - Improved strategies and policies for discharges reflected in more targeted and effective interventions and investments in project area 	0.3	25	0.9	75	1.2
3. On-the-ground demonstration pilots that reduce agreed priority	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generation of targeted information related to the on-the-ground activities and exchange of experiences on C+P 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further characterization of main polluters characterized, update of pollution loads discharged to coastal zones and C+P 	1.05	25	6.9	75	7.95

³ Rio de la Plata Administrative Commission (CARP) - Bi-national Technical Commission for the Maritime Front (CTMFM)

14. Patagonian Shelf LME

<p>pollutants (nutrients and/or PTS) implemented that measurably contribute to improved ecosystem health and thereby deliver global benefits</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information Exchange Network of Río de la Plata Governments expanded (RIIGLO) - Capacities within the Coastal-Marine Network strengthened - Montevideo Effluent Unit pilot replicated - Nutrient loads in Carrasco Wetland reduced significantly in relation to defined baseline values - Nutrient loads in Samborombón Bay Wetland reduced significantly in relation to defined baseline values 	<p>disseminated to critical industrial sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidation and upscaling of RIIGLO including the development and implementation of an “early response” network for HABs - Capacity of the Coastal-Marine Network enhanced to enable application of ICZM - Montevideo Effluent Unit replicated by participating industries in both countries - Pilot projects in Carrasco and Samborombón Wetlands demonstrate cost-effective, multi-use options for addressing urban/industrial discharges such as of nutrients and other PTS 					
<p>4. Compelling public involvement in SAP implementation through communication strategy and improved FREPLATA Integrated Information System</p>	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen GIS systems as a management tool to support decision-making by stakeholder groups strengthened - Data and info needs identified and integrated to update the TDA - Analysis of potential climate change impacts on the RPMF and on SAP investments and objectives - Robust Communication and Education Strategy developed that enables engaged participation by stakeholders and supports PPP and Cleaner Production (C+P) objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broad range of stakeholders access GIS System to inform decision making and provide for informed participation. - Updated TDA, coordinated with Patagonia Shelf LME TDA is effective policy tool widely used by decision makers in broad range of sectors - Climate change analysis provides basis for forecasting impacts and adjusting policy decisions and proposed investments - Fully engaged participation of stakeholders provides for robust SAP and NAPs implementation - Updated SAP with new information, emerging issues and country commitments 	0.55	25	1.68	75	2.23
<p>5. M&E system and indicators developed</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E mechanisms, including an M&E system for project, set up - Continued development of a suite of M&E P, SR and ES indicators to monitor SAP implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E mechanisms set up including an M&E system for the project - Suite of GEF M&E indicators developed 	0.2	18	0.9	82	1.1
<p>6. Effective project coordination achieved</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regional Project Coordination Unit established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional PCU effectively implements project - SAP Coordination Committee formalized to support long-term SAP Implementation - Portfolio-wide knowledge sharing through IW:LEARN - Effective linkages and coordination with other relevant initiatives in adjacent LMEs and coastal areas* 	0.3	17	1.44	83	1.74
<p>Total project costs</p>				2.85	16	14.62	84	17.47

15. RED SEA LME

15.1 BACKGROUND

Project status

The first two of the projects presented here are now closed. The third project presented here, GEF ID 3809, is awaiting approval in 2010.

15.2 GEF PROJECT ID DETAILS

Table 15.1 GEF Project ID 394 Details

Yemen - Protection of Marine Ecosystems of the Red Sea Coast	
GEF Project ID	394
UNDP PMIS ID	72
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Protection of Marine Ecosystems of the Red Sea Coast
Country	Yemen
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	9; 9
Approval Date	May 01, 1992
GEF Agency Approval Date	July 02, 1997
Project Completion Date	May 26, 1999
Project Status	Project Closure
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	Ministry of Fishwealht MSRC
Description	This project aims to protect ecosystems important to fisheries and biodiversity through improving knowledge and monitoring of Yemen's Red Sea resources and their use. The project also incorporates a regional component which is implemented by UNEP. This component will provide capacity building for PERSGA (Regional Environment Programme for the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden), based in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Implementation Status	Received from UNDP/Yemen budget revision F.
GEF Project Grant	2,800,000 US\$
GEF Grant	2,800,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	0 US\$
Project Cost	2,800,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	
Project Documents	
	Project document

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15. Red Sea LME

Table 15.2 GEF Project ID # 340 Details

Regional - Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	
GEF Project ID	340
UNDP PMIS ID	810
IBRD PO ID	63717
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme(SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
Country	Regional (Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Yemen)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	9
PDF-B Approval Date	November 01, 1997
Approval Date	November 01, 1997
CEO Endorsement Date	December 10, 1998
GEF Agency Approval Date	February 23, 1999
Project Completion Date	June 30, 2005
Project Status	Project Closure
GEF Agency	UNDP/UNEP/IBRD
Executing Agency	Reg. Org. for Conserv. of the Env. of Red Sea/Gulf of Aden
Description	With PDF "B" funding, the three GEF Implementing Agencies have together assisted the countries of the Red Sea and PERSGA (Regional Organisation for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden) in the drafting of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP). The SAP, under the present full project, aims to develop and implement a regional framework for protection of the environmental and sustainable development of coastal and marine resources. This project is jointly implemented with the World Bank and UNEP. Associated projects amount to \$271 million.

Part I

Implementation Status	Navigation Risk & Maritime Pollution Component Regional Advisory Group Workshop: Contingency Planning (Jeddah, June). Action Plan agreed upon by member states. ICZM Component -concept paper of the Regional Shared Vision and trust Building Programme; ·PERSGA Focal Point Retreat (Aqaba) ; ·regional workshop: 'Towards ICZM: Actions for balancing standards of life for coastal communities'- Amman; ·Training of Trainers workshop in Sudan on ICZM and Conflict Resolution and training kit prepared; ·Workshop: "Communication for sustainability" in Port-Sudan Produce the ICZM Regional Synthesis Report; ·ICZM Hand Book for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden produced ·EELS translated into French; ·teacher training on the EELS in Djibouti; ·PERSGA Integrated Information Management System (IIMS) completed ·Produce and publish: ICZM plan and profile for Djibouti, ICZM Plan for Yemen and ICZM Final report Regional Environmental Monitoring Programme (REMP) All PERSGA countries received the necessary equipment; PERSGA began to receive data on sea water analysis from some countries (Egypt and Jordan). PERSGA EIA Workshop PERSGA/ALECSO/ROWA-UNEP/ISESCO organized a regional advanced training course for coastal development projects (Jeddah: 7-11 May 2005)
PDF B Amount	340,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	19,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	19,340,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	25,650,000 US\$
Project Cost	44,990,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	19,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	17,650,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	36,990,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Project Document for WP	
Project Document	
PDF B	

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15. Red Sea LME

Table 15.3 GEF Project Details 3809

Regional - Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management	
GEF Project ID	3809
IBRD PO ID	113794
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management
Country	Regional (Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	
Strategic Program	IW-1; IW-2
PIF Approval Date	April 26, 2010
Approval Date	Not Yet Approved
Project Status	CEO PIF Clearance
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	PERSGA - The Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
Description	The overall objective is to conserve and promote the sustainable exploitation of the marine resources of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden and improve the socioeconomic benefits, especially of coastal communities in the region.
Implementation Status	
GEF Project Grant	3,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	3,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	35,000,000 US\$
Project Cost	38,000,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	300,000 US\$
Project Documents	
	PIF Document for WPI (Revised)
	STAP Review (PDF)

15.3 Contacts

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Part I

Djibouti: Mr. Mohamed Ali Moumin, Head,
Directorate of Planning, Land Management and Environment

Egypt: Mr. Salah Hafez, CEO of Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

Jordan: Ms. Nadia Juhari, Ministry of Planning

Somalia: See para. 24. below

Sudan: Mr. Amin Salih Yasin, Ministry of Finance and National Economy

Yemen: Mr. Mohsin Al-Hamdani, Chairman of Environment Protection Council

15.4 Project 340 Excerpt: Issues, Actions And Risks

1. *During the implementation of the PDF SAP project, PERSGA has proven that it has provided an effective forum for regional co-operation, especially at the technical level, despite complex relationships between the countries in the region. The present project will further the work of this regional body in facilitating co-operation on a diversity of topics of mutual concern and interest. Moreover, the bottom up approach, whereby technical bodies at the working level in the countries act as the main driving force in the design and implementation of independent and collaborative activities, will keep the momentum going in times of conflicts.*

2. *While it is not feasible at present to obtain Government endorsement for the proposed activities in Somalia, it is important to stress that UNDP has a fully operational programme in northern Somalia with active project offices in Bosaso, Hargeisa, Berbera, Johar and Belet Wayn. These offices are staffed with both international and national UNDP staff. UNDP's total programme in northern Somalia is presently at US\$ 37 million for the period 1997-1999. The programme focuses on port rehabilitation and improved revenue collection, local governance, infrastructure rehabilitation (water, schools, clinics, etc.), and income generation. In addition, it should be noted that the UN operates an airplane which has daily flights between Nairobi and one of the above mentioned cities. With respect to the GEF Instrument, Somalia is eligible under paragraph 9 b of the Instrument.*

25. *In the Sudan, UNDP supports an active programme, which for 1997-1999 is at the US\$ 40 million mark. The UNDP programme in northern Sudan focuses on Area Development Schemes, which address poverty issues at the local level, working directly with local communities. The "area development" approach is also being introduced in the southern part of the country, in the form of "Area Rehabilitation Schemes". In addition, UNDP's programme supports basic education, especially for girls, renewable energy (biomass, wind and solar), and natural resource management activities, especially community based projects to combat desertification.*

26. *In view of the active UNDP programme mentioned above, it is considered that PERSGA's regional outreach coupled with UNDP's on-the-ground presence in the countries afflicted by insecurity, will be well able to address any risks which might be associated with a project such as the present one.*

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

27. *Building on the successful implementation of the PDF phase, the full project will continue to be jointly implemented by the three GEF partners, each with its specialised expertise and comparative advantage in the Region. PERSGA will become the Executing Agency of the full project. The Project Co-ordination Unit (PCU) to be established at PERSGA will provide technical and managerial support to PERSGA. It will be responsible for contracting, resource mobilisation,*

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fund management, procurement, disbursement, programme administration and monitoring. It will consist of a Regional Co-ordinator, regional technical experts in the areas of the SAP, administrative support staff and a Chief Technical Advisor. At the country level, the PERSGA national focal points will also play an important role in co-ordinating national and regional activities of the programme.

28. *The Regional Task Force will consist of PERSGA representatives from each participating country, the three GEF partners and the Islamic Development Bank. The Task Force will continue to oversee the direction and progress of the programme and ensure co-operation among countries, international financial institutions and donors. The Expert Working Groups on Navigation and Living Marine Resource formed during the PDF will continue to be the driving force of these two programme components. New Expert Working Groups supported by the respective regional experts at the PCU will be formed for the other components of the programme.*

29. *As this is a truly joint programme supported in equal part by the three GEF Implementing Agencies, the relative strengths of each agency has been drawn upon for the design of the present project. The backstopping, management and support to the project will draw equally on the comparative advantage of each GEF Implementing Agency. In line with this, therefore, the three partner agencies will implement the project components as follows:*

- (1) Institutional strengthening to facilitate regional co-operation (UNEP).
- (2) Reduction of navigation risks and maritime pollution (World Bank).
- (3) Sustainable use and management of living marine resources (UNDP).
- (4) Development of a Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas (UNDP).
- (5) Support for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) (World Bank).
- (6) Enhancement of public awareness and participation (UNDP).
- (7) Monitoring and evaluation of programme impacts (UNDP).

Regional Institutions

3. *Based in Jeddah, PERSGA is responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of regional programmes for the protection and conservation of the marine environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Major functions of PERSGA include the implementation of the Jeddah Convention, the Action Plan for the Conservation of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and the Protocol Concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency. The role of PERSGA has been instrumental in the development of the SAP during the PDF as it has provided a basis for co-operation with international financial institutions, donor agencies and other potential sources of funding. The experience of PERSGA in managing the Red Sea Regional Framework Plan under the GEF project for the Red Sea Coastal Ecosystems of Yemen has led to the development of institutional mechanisms and capacity for international co-ordination and co-operation in the Region. PERSGA has recently supported regional workshops concerning environmental impact assessment, marine protected areas, living marine resources, and navigation risks. In addition, the series of national workshops which facilitated the development and finalisation of the SAP Country Reports were co-ordinated by PERSGA.*

National Institutions

4. *A large number of national government and non-government institutions will participate in the different components of the project (Annex 9).*

16. SULU-CELEBES LME PROJECT

16.1 BACKGROUND

Present Status of the Project

The Request for a Project Preparation Grant (PPG) was revised and resubmitted in March 2008 with an estimated completion date of December 2008. The Scientific and Technical screening of the Project Identification Form (PIF) on 13 March 2008 consented to the project, considering it an important step towards improving the condition of fisheries and their habitats in the Sulu-Celebes Sea. The STAP encouraged UNDP to specify “how the results from the “growth” mechanism and the “control” mechanisms will be measured and monitored.” More specifically, the STAP recommends “considering data collection for the adequate management monitoring of ecosystem based fisheries, and control efforts to reduce fishing in the project area.” The PIF for the GEF project #3524 was Council-approved on April 24, 2008, with a projected implementation completion date of April 2013 for the Sulu-Celebes Sustainable Fisheries Management Project.

16.2 GEF PROJECT ID 3524 DETAILS – SULU-CELEBES SEA

Table 16.1 Regional - CTI Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SCS) - under the Coral Triangle Initiative

GEF Project ID	3524
UNDP PMIS ID	4063
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	CTI Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SCS) - under the Coral Triangle Initiative
Country	Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	
PIF Approval Date	November 16, 2007
PPG Approval Date	March 28, 2008
Approval Date	April 24, 2008
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS
Description	
Implementation Status	

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PPG Amount	85,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	2,890,000 US\$
GEF Grant	2,975,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	3,420,000 US\$
Project Cost	6,395,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	297,500 US\$
	Project Documents
	PIF Document
	STAP Review
	PPG Document (Revised)

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16.3 CONTACTS INFORMATION

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16.4 EXCERPTS FROM PROJECT DOCUMENTS

Table 16.2 Sulu Celebes LME Project GEF 3524, Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SCS)

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: To improve the condition of fisheries and their habitats in the Sulu-Celebes Sea to a sustainable level through an integrated, collaborative and sustainable tri-national management								
Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA**	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Demonstration of best fisheries management practices in critical sites of the SCS	TA	Increased fish stocks at pilot sites (5-10% increase)	Establishment of two pilot sites per country; Per capita income at demo sites increased by 5%	0.61 M	46	0.71M	54	1.32M
2. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for SC LME		Regional agreement on transboundary priorities, their immediate and root causes	Agreed Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for the SCS	0.75 M	62	0.45M	38	1.20M

Part I

3. Regional agreement on governance reforms for sustainable fisheries management	TA	Agreement on regional and national legal, policy and institutional reforms for improved fisheries management	Strategic Action Program (SAP); local integrated coastal management (ICM) plans; collaborative agreements with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations	0.75 M	43	0.99M	57	1.74M
4. Institutional Strengthening	TA	Introduction of institutions and reforms to catalyze implementation of policies on reducing over-fishing and improving fisheries management in the SCS that will benefit the SCS coastal communities; Strengthened national fisheries laws and policies	Strengthened Tri-National Committee (Tri-Com) for SCS and its Sub-Committee on Sustainable Fisheries; Establishment of National and Local Inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral committees for effective implementation of the agreed action programs and ICM models for Sulu-Celebes Sea	0.50 M	50	0.50M	50	1.00M
4. Project management				0.28 M	27	0.77M	73	1.05M
Total project costs				2.89 M	46	3.42M	54	6.31M

17. YELLOW SEA LME

17.1 BACKGROUND

Present status

In 2008, the YSLME project launched a cooperative scientific cruise (see website). A series of meetings has taken place for each of the 5 components of the project (ecosystem, fisheries, pollution, biodiversity, and investment). The First Phase of the Yellow Sea LME Project is in its final year (2009). The Second Phase Program of the YSLME (2010-2015) is beginning, with new opportunities. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is planning to join the 2nd Phase Program.

17.2 GEF PROJECT ID 790 DETAILS

Table 17.1 Regional - Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem

GEF Project ID	790
UNDP PMIS ID	994
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem
Country	Regional (China, Republic Of Korea)
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
PDF-B Approval Date	May 01, 2000
Approval Date	May 01, 2000
CEO Endorsement Date	November 27, 2002
GEF Agency Approval Date	April 12, 2004
Project Status	Under Implementation
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS
Description	The Yellow Sea is one of the most intensely exploited areas in the world. Approximately 10% of the world population lives in the area that drains to the Yellow Sea. This Sea is a semi-enclosed basin, shallow but rich in resources, and its waters are a highway for international shipping. Large cities, among them Shanghai, Dalian, Tianjin and Seoul, depend on the Yellow Sea as a source of marine resources for human nutrition, economic development, recreation and tourism. The analysis conducted during PDF-B works indicated the following major transboundary environmental problems: (i) Decline/collapse of transboundary fish stocks; (ii) degradation of Biodiversity and of critical habitats; (iii) water quality deterioration; (iv) unsanitary conditions due to dispersion of pathogens and contaminants threatening human health and mariculture. The objective of the proposed project is to promote multi-country ecosystem based management practices with the aim of reducing stresses to the environment due to population and industrialization pressures. The project will enhance consultations among littoral countries building on existing partial agreements (APEC etc.) and operationalizing elements of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme (NOWPAP). The project will complement activities of the East Asian Seas

Part III

	GEF project and of the Tumen River GEF projects.
Implementation Status	The full project brief was approved by the May GEF Council. The project document is being finalised. UNDP is working with the countries to finalise the implementation arrangements. In December the countries agreed the Project Coordination Unit would be based in ROK. The Government of ROK is now finalizing the location of the PCU.
PDF B Amount	349,650 US\$
GEF Project Grant	14,394,183 US\$
GEF Grant	14,743,833 US\$
Cofinancing Total	10,302,065 US\$
Project Cost	25,045,898 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	695,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	14,394,183 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	10,214,066 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	24,957,898 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
	Project Documents
	Endorsement Letter from Government
	Endorsement Letter from Government
	Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)
	Cover Letter from IA
	Project Document for WP (Part 1)
	Project Document for WP (Part 2)
	Project Document for WP (Part 3)
	Project Document for WP (Part 4)

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17.4 EXCERPTS FROM GEF PROJECT 790 DOCUMENTS

Table 17.2 Outline of Objectives, Components, Outputs and Activities

- Objective 1** Develop Regional Strategies for Sustainable Management of Fisheries, and Mariculture
- A. Stock Assessment
 - B. Carrying Capacity in Fisheries and Mariculture
 - C. Mariculture Production
 - D. Disease in Mariculture
 - E. Regional Fisheries Agreements and National Laws
 - F. Fisheries Management Plan
- Objective 2** Propose and Implement Effective Regional Initiatives for Biodiversity Protection
- A. Habitat Conservation
 - B. Vulnerable Species
 - C. Genetic Diversity
 - D. Introduced Species
 - E. Biodiversity Regulations
- Regional Biodiversity Assessment & Regional Biodiversity Action Plan
- Objective 3** Propose and Implement Actions to Reduce Stress to the Ecosystem, Improve Water Quality, and Protect Human Health
- A. Stressors to Ecosystem
 - B. Carrying Capacity of Ecosystem
 - C. Contaminant Inputs
 - D. Contaminant Levels
 - E. Harmful Algal Blooms and Emerging Disease
 - F. Hot Spot Analysis
 - G. Emergency Planning and Preparedness
 - H. Legal and Regulatory
 - I. Fate and Transport Analysis to Facilitate SAP Analysis
- Objective 4** Develop and Pilot Regional Institutional and Capacity Building Initiatives
- A. Stakeholder Involvement
 - B. Regional Coordination
 - C. National Institutions
 - D. Financial Instruments
 - E. Data and Information Management
 - F. Public Awareness and Participation

Note: Expanded YSLME project outline in Table 15.3

17.4 EXCERPTS FROM THE YSLME PROJECT DOCUMENT ACTIVITIES SUMMARY, 2002

Table 17.3 YSLME - GEF Project Document 790, Objectives, Components, Outputs and Activities

OBJECTIVE I. Regional Strategies for Sustainable Management of Fisheries, and Mariculture
This component will summarize knowledge of the status of fisheries stocks, including legislation and regulatory mechanisms; create common regional methodologies and database for fisheries, including pilot projects; develop regional agreements, national laws and regulations, and fisheries management plans; develop and demonstrate sustainable mechanisms for effective fisheries management. Particular attention will be given both in the analysis phase as well as in

Part III

proposals for remedial actions (legal, policy, etc.) to reflect impacts on and perspectives from both gender groups, respectively, using gender disaggregated data and statistics.

Outputs:

TDA

Summary of existing state of knowledge

Identification of legislative gaps

SAP

Draft fisheries management plans

Draft regional agreement for fisheries management

Drafts of strengthened national fisheries laws

Fisheries database

Pilot projects

SAP Implementation

Regional agreement

Component IA. Stock assessment

Success Criteria: Increased baseline information and strengthened national capacity for sustainable fisheries management. Regional Stock Assessment. Sustainable use of transboundary stocks, building on sound stock assessment and region-wide monitoring. Effective mechanism for regional annual stock assessment.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Review of existing data and diagnosis of condition of stocks.	Fisheries WG	FAO
Activity 2. Perform demonstration of a Regional Survey.	Fisheries WG	FAO
Activity 3. Develop common methodology for joint regional stock assessment and perform initial joint regional stock assessment.	Fisheries WG	FAO
Activity 4. Perform initial joint regional stock assessment	Fisheries WG	FAO
Activity 5. Create mechanism for regional annual multi-species stock assessment, by introducing legal/policy changes to overcome existing barriers.	Fisheries WG	FAO

Note: The regional survey should cover environment, ecosystem and biodiversity aspects besides fishery.

Component IB. Carrying capacity

Success Criteria: Increased baseline information on carrying capacity. State-of-the-art-knowledge on carrying capacity analysis. Performed re-iterative series of regional analysis of carrying capacity. Mechanism for annual regional carrying capacity determination.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Review of existing state-of-knowledge and preliminary carrying capacity analysis (retrospective) and define gaps	Fisheries WG	FAO Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG
Activity 2. Fill the knowledge gaps for carrying capacity analysis.	Fisheries WG	FAO Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG
Activity 3. Perform iterative series of analysis of carrying capacity	Fisheries WG	FAO Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG
Activity 4. Annual carrying capacity determination	Fisheries WG	FAO Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG

Component IC. Mariculture Production

Success Criteria: The activities will increase baseline information on status and trends in mariculture. New mariculture techniques will be developed. Pilot demonstration projects in place. Joint applied research programme for mariculture adopted.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Review existing status and trends of mariculture.	Fisheries WG	FAO

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Activity 2. Develop joint applied research program for sustainable mariculture.	Fisheries WG	FAO
Activity 3. Pilot demonstration projects in mariculture	Fisheries WG	FAO
Activity 4. Assist region to implement mariculture techniques.	Fisheries WG	FAO

Component ID. Disease in Mariculture

Success Criteria: Increased baseline information of disease in mariculture, particularly on emerging diseases. Regional early-warning system about new diseases to reduce transboundary implications will be established.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Review existing state of knowledge of disease in mariculture, particularly emphasizing emergent diseases.	Fisheries WG	FAO Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG
Activity 2. Joint development and demonstration of new methods for diagnosis, prevention, and control.	Fisheries WG	FAO Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG
Activity 3. Facilitate communication about new diseases, diagnoses, and control techniques.	Fisheries WG	FAO Ecosystem Management WG

Component IE. Regional Agreements and National Laws

Success Criteria: National fisheries laws and regulations strengthened and enforced. Developed and endorsed bilateral or regional agreement for sustainable use of fisheries resources.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Review existing national laws and regulations on fisheries and mariculture, and pertinent international agreements	Fisheries WG	FAO
Activity 2. Develop regional agreement for sustainable use of fisheries resources.	Fisheries WG	FAO
Activity 3. Propose measures for strengthening laws and regulations,	Fisheries WG	FAO

Component IF. Management Plan

Success Criteria: Strengthened national capacity for effective fisheries management. Improved fisheries management in the YSLME. Sustainable use of transboundary stocks building on management plans.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Development of Regional fisheries management/implementation plans, including regional recovery programme.	Fisheries WG and PCU	FAO Ecosystem Management WG
Activity 2. Implementation of Regional Fisheries and ecosystem Management/Implementation Plans, including regional recovery programme.	Fisheries WG and PCU	FAO Ecosystem Management WG

OBJECTIVE II Effective Regional Initiatives for Biodiversity Protection

This objective will summarize status of biodiversity in the YSLME, and laws and regulation addressing biodiversity; develop regional strategy for Protection of Biodiversity in the YSLME; prepare and implement regional Biodiversity Plan and investment strategy.

Outputs:

TDA

2.1 Regional biodiversity assessment.

2.1 List of existing legal and regulatory frameworks for biodiversity in the YSLME.

Part III

SAP

2.2 Regional Biodiversity Action Plan, including Regional Strategy for Conservation Areas, regional strategies for protection of vulnerable species, and regional consensus on the conservation of gene pool.

2.2 Investment strategy.

2.2 Proposals for regulation and control of exotic species.

SAP Implementation

2.2 New laws for regulation and control of exotic species identified.

2.3 Funded biodiversity projects responding to the priority actions of the Regional Biodiversity Action Plan.

Component IIA. Habitat Conservation

Success Criteria: Increased baseline information on existing national status and practices of coastal habitat use, conservation, and restoration. National biodiversity conservation programmes in accordance with NEAPs. Institutional strengthening through training. Implemented Regional Strategy for Conservation Areas, including identification of priority locations for the creation of new protected areas. Conservation of habitats of global significance. Regional network of protected areas as a part of global scenario.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Review existing national practices of coastal habitat use, conservation, and restoration.	Biodiversity WG	
Activity 2. Develop regionally coordinated strategies of conservation and restoration of habitats.	Biodiversity WG	
Activity 3. Implement Regional Strategy for Conservation Areas.	Biodiversity WG	

Component IIB. Vulnerable Species

Success Criteria: Increased baseline information on existing status of vulnerable species and vulnerable tropic linkages. National biodiversity conservation programmes in accordance with NEAPs. Institutional strengthening through training. Implemented regionally coordinated strategies for protection of vulnerable species. Conservation of species of global significance.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Conduct national review of status of vulnerable species and vulnerable trophic linkages.	Biodiversity WG	CBD, IUCN
Activity 2. Develop regionally-coordinated strategies for protection of vulnerable species.	Biodiversity WG	CBD, IUCN
Activity 3. Implementation of regionally coordinated strategies for protection of vulnerable species.	Biodiversity WG	CBD, IUCN

Component IIC. Genetic Diversity

Success Criteria: Increased baseline information of genetic degradation of important bio-resources. Implemented recommendations for conservation of specific gene pool.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Determine situations of genetic degradation of important bio-resources.	Biodiversity WG	
Activity 2. Develop regional consensus on the requirements for conservation of gene	Biodiversity WG	CBD
Activity 3. Prepare recommendations for conservation measures	Biodiversity WG	CBD

Component IID. Introduced Species

Success Criteria: Increased baseline information on introduced exotic species and their pathways, assessment of impacts and risks. National rules for regulations and control of exotic species. Identified actions to mitigate threats from possible introduction of exotic species to the YSLME transboundary biodiversity.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners

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Activity 1. Document introduced exotic species and their pathways, assess impacts and risks.	Biodiversity WG	IMO, CBD
Activity 2. Develop proposals for regulation and control of exotic species.	Biodiversity WG	IMO, CBD
Activity 3. Implement strategies for regulation and control of introduction of exotic species, including necessary legal, policy, and institutional reforms at national and regional levels.	Biodiversity WG	IMO, CBD

Component IIE. Regulations

Success Criteria: Reviewed national regulations and effectiveness of protected measures. Strengthen existing laws and regulations. Adoption of new laws. Regionally coordinated strategies for biodiversity protection developed and implemented. Regional agreements in place. Special attention will be given to ensure a holistic approach taking into account sustainable livelihoods of the local communities and impact on both genders.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Review national regulations and effectiveness of protection measures.	Biodiversity WG	CBD
Activity 2. Develop regionally coordinated strategies	Biodiversity WG	CBD

Component IIF. Regional Assessment and Regional Biodiversity Plan

Success Criteria: Clarified national YSLME biodiversity protection priorities. Improve, through training, national institutions for implementation of national YSLME action plans. Regional Biodiversity Action Plan, including investment strategy, implemented.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Coordinate above activities into biodiversity assessment, regional Action Plan, and investment strategy.	Biodiversity WG	CBD

OBJECTIVE III Actions to Reduce Stress to the Ecosystem, Improve Water Quality & Protect Human Health

This component is designed to collect data through special investigations to fill in the gaps for the regional assessment and to set priorities for transboundary environmental issues in the region during the TDA process; identify corrective measures and long term strategies including investment strategies for remediation; establish a contaminant and ecological monitoring system for the long-term success of SAP and NAP implementation.

Outputs:

TDA

3.1 Data on identified stresses

SAP

3.2 Proposals for upgrading the regional monitoring network

SAP implementation

Regional planning and preparedness strategies

Component IIIA. Stressors to Ecosystem

Success Criteria: Natural and human-induced stresses on the ecosystem identified and ranked. Identified data and information gaps. Corrective measures to minimize the human-induced stress identified and implemented. Regional policies and legal measures identified and implemented.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Identify and rank stresses on the ecosystem; identify data and information gaps	Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG	
Activity 2. Identify corrective measures to minimize the human-induced stress.	Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG	
Activity 3. Identify policies and legal measures to reduce the stress.	Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem	

Part III

	Management WG	
Activity 4. Develop strategy to identify long-term sustainable investments to improve the YSLME.	Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG	
Activity 5. Implement corrective measures to minimize the human-induced stress.	Contaminant Control WG Ecosystem Management WG	

Component IIIB. Carrying Capacity of Ecosystem

Success Criteria: Assessment of carrying capacities of the ecosystem. Identification of root causes of environmental degradation on the YSLME and possible mitigation actions. Establishment of regional scientific and technical framework for monitoring the changing status of YSLME and its transboundary impacts.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Assess the carrying capacities of the ecosystem under changing human-induced and natural variability; identify data and information gaps: including demonstration of new and innovative technologies.	Ecosystem Management WG	Contaminant Control WG
Activity 2. Identify information gaps	Ecosystem Management WG	Contaminant Control WG
Activity 3. Develop strategies for monitoring changing status of ecosystem and its transboundary impacts.	Ecosystem Management WG	Contaminant Control WG
Activity 4. Prepare state-of-ecosystem reviews and reports.	Ecosystem Management WG	Contaminant Control WG
Activity 5. Facilitate implementation of strategies for improving the ecosystem status.	Ecosystem Management WG	Contaminant Control WG

Component IIIC. Contaminant Inputs

Success Criteria: Strengthen national capacities for effective marine contaminant reduction and mitigation. Regional system of effective marine contaminant reduction and mitigation. Regional quality and assurance system established.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Assess and monitor the contaminant and nutrient levels.	Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 2. Develop regional priorities and strategies to reduce contaminant and nutrients levels	Contaminant Control WG	Ecosystem Management WG
Activity 3. Facilitate implementation of these strategies; investment promotion activities including transfer/development new technologies.	Contaminant Control WG	Investment WG

Component IIID. Contaminant Levels

Success Criteria: Fully operational, upgraded, and strengthened national monitoring system in each country. Highly qualified trained staff. Ratification and implementation of international conventions by each country. Network of monitoring centres throughout the region. Reliable data to catalyze reduction of existing and prevention of new types of contamination.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Develop baseline data and summarize contaminant and nutrient levels in the YSLME.	Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 2. Develop regional monitoring network strategy.	Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 3. Develop funding mechanism to implement the monitoring strategy.	Contaminant Control WG	Ecosystem Management WG Investment WG

Component IIIE. HABs and Emerging Diseases

Success Criteria: Increased baseline information on HABs and emerging diseases. Comparative analysis of cause patterns and impacts on bio-resources and human health. Strengthened institutions through training. Established, well-functioning monitoring network for HABs and emerging diseases. Regional management and mitigation strategies developed and implemented.

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Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Undertake comparative analysis of causes and impacts of HABs and Emerging Diseases on bio-resources and human health.	Ecosystem Management WG	Contaminant Control WG
Activity 2. Monitor HABs	Ecosystem Management WG	Contaminant Control WG
Activity 3. Develop management and mitigation strategies	Ecosystem Management WG	Contaminant Control WG
Activity 4. Facilitate regional management and mitigation implementation.	Ecosystem Management WG	Contaminant Control WG

Component IIIF. Critical Spot Analysis

Success Criteria: Strengthen national capabilities to determine and rank critical spot sources of water quality degradation, and impact on health and livelihoods of local communities. Regional procedures for remediation and prevention adopted. Financial resources secured.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Determine and rank critical spot sources of water quality degradation.	Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 2. Develop procedures for remediation	Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 3. Develop investment strategies	Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 4. Facilitate implementation of procedures for re-mediation and prevention.	Contaminant Control WG	

Component IIIG. Emergency Planning and Preparedness

Success Criteria: National marine pollution preparedness, response, and contingency plans enforced. Major reduction in risks of regional environmental degradation. YSLME Regional contingency plan. Strong regional network of responsible authorities.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Assess national emergency and contingency capabilities for transboundary contaminants.	Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 2. Develop strategies for rapid and long-term regional responses to catastrophic causes of pollution;	Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 3. Facilitate regional actions to enable contingency planning.	Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 4. Harmonize customs, training.	Contaminant Control WG	

Component IIH. Legal and Regulatory

Success Criteria: Legal framework for addressing transboundary problems established. Institutions strengthened through training in environmental planning and management. Existing national and international laws and conventions surveyed. Coordinated proposals drafted for improved water quality legislation and regulation.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Review and compare national regulations and laws on water quality and pollution control, develop proposals.	Ecosystem Management WG Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 2. Facilitate coordinated actions to improve regional water quality legislation and regulation	Ecosystem Management WG Contaminant Control WG	

Component III i. Analysis of the Fate and Transport of Contaminants to Facilitate SAP Analysis

Success Criteria: Increased baseline information of fate and transport of contaminants and nutrients. Strengthened national capabilities through training. Performed fate and transport analyses for management and policy development, including EIA process and ICZM. Regional training activities for environmental risk assessment implemented.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Review existing understanding of fate and transport of	Ecosystem	

Part III

contaminants,	Management WG Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 2. Develop regional assessment strategies	Ecosystem Management WG Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 3. Perform fate and transport analyses for management and policy development, including EIA process, ICZM.	Ecosystem Management WG Contaminant Control WG	
Activity 4. Develop regional training activities for environmental risk assessment; facilitate use of risk assessment in investment decisions.	Ecosystem Management WG Contaminant Control WG	

OBJECTIVE IV Development of Regional Institutions and Capacities

This component will create a functioning network of institutions and individuals to address the YSLME environmental issues and root causes; identify the process for evolving institutional arrangements from the support of the GEF to ownership by Region; and develop strategies to sustain the effective network of institutions and individuals to address the YSLME environmental issues and root causes.

Outputs:

TDA

4.1 Stakeholder and institutional participation strategy

4.1 Final TDA

SAP

4.2 Network of local, national and regional stakeholders

4.2 National Yellow Sea Action Plans

4.2 Strategic Action Programme, including assigning M&E indicators to each intervention/activity

SAP implementation

4.3 Programme of regional and national intersectoral cooperation

4.3 Financial mechanism to sustain public awareness

Component IVA. Stakeholders

Success Criteria: Identified and strengthened capacities for stakeholders' involvement in the YSLME. Effective involvement of stakeholders, with the emphasis on women, in environmental and resource management, as well as the decision-making process, to address the YSLME environmental issues and root causes. Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Identify stakeholders and assess their capacities for contributing to environmental management and decision-making.	PCU	NPC All WGs
Activity 2. Strengthen stakeholder capacities	PCU	NPC, All WGs
Activity 3. Encourage stakeholder involvement in environmental and resource management and decision-making.	PCU	NPC All WGs

Component IVB. Regional Coordination

Success Criteria: Effective co-ordination and implementation of national activities, as well as integration of these environmental activities into national policies and investment programmes. Strengthened institutional and human capacity through training and active involvement of national experts in the TDA and SAP preparation. Effective regional coordination mechanism for the YSLME sustained through regional agreements

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Create a functioning regional coordination mechanism to carry out the YSLME Project	PCU	SMAG, NFPs
Activity 2. Identify modes to sustain the regional coordination mechanism.	PCU	SMAG, NFPs,
Activity 3. Assist the Region in maintaining an effective regional coordination mechanism for the YSLME.	PCU	SMAG, NFPs

Component IVC. National Institutions

Success Criteria: Strengthened national institutions, as well as enhanced ability to contribute to environmental management and decision-making. Effective regional network of institutions to address the YSLME environmental issues and root causes.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Strengthen capacity to contribute to environmental	NFPs	SMAG, PCU

17. Yellow Sea LME

management and decision-making		
Activity 2. Facilitate ongoing management.	NFPs	SMAG, PCU

Component IVD. Financial Instruments

Success Criteria: Improved national capacities and training in environmental project identification and preparation. Small environmental grants programme developed, with priority investment projects developed for each country. Implemented pre-feasibility studies of promising technologies and industries to help achieve the goals of the YSLME, to create an investment portfolio (Priority Investment Portfolio). Long term environmental investment to implement the SAP and NYSAPs established.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Develop a regional matched small grants program	Investment WG	
Activity 2. Provide training in environmental project identification and preparation.	Investment WG	
Activity 3. Provide funding for pre-feasibility studies of promising technologies and industries to help achieve the goals of the YSLME, to create an investment portfolio (Priority Investment Portfolio).	Investment WG	
Activity 4. Identify a mechanism for participation by international development banks to learn of investment opportunities in the YSLME.	Investment WG	

Component IVE. Data and Information Management

Success Criteria: Strengthening or creation of national environmental data centres and institutions through provision of equipment, training, and networking. Easy and reliable access to electronic means of communication, data, and information exchange. Stakeholders trained and willing to use GIS and information systems. Regional YSLME Networking Information System including data on institutional capacities, scientists, environmental projects, environmental data sets in the region, and GIS, accessible via Internet to the world community. High quality, reliable data on YSLME environmental issues. Sustainable regional mechanism for DIM for effective management of the YSLME.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Determine regional data and information management capabilities.	PCU	GRID
Activity 2. Develop an effective regional DIM strategy to help achieve the goals of the YSLME.	PCU	GRID
Activity 3. Implement the regional DIM strategy, including equipment, facilities, and communications	PCU	GRID

Component IVF. Public Awareness and Participation

Success Criteria: Increased environmental awareness at the national and community levels. Local environmental NGOs and community groups obtain grants to carry out projects. Increased public awareness and support for regional environmental issues. Enhanced overall effectiveness of environmental awareness programmes through the organization of concerted region-wide activities, as well as exchange of lessons learned through an active regional network of NGOs and community groups.

Activities:	Responsible Parties	Associated Partners
Activity 1. Develop a public awareness campaign	PCU, Investment WG	NPC, All WGs
Activity 2. Demonstrate regional public awareness/ participation campaign.	PCU, Investment WG	NPC, All WGs
Activity 3. Encourage ongoing public awareness and participation activities to help achieve the goals of the YSLME.	PCU, Investment WG	NPC, All WGs

PART II LME BASED GEF – WORLD BANK STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS

During the 2010 to 2015 period, special effort is to be directed by NOAA's LME program in partnership with the five UN agencies and two NGOs engaged in assisting developing countries in accelerating the integration of the regional World Bank financed projects to support the LME approach. Included are projects to reduce pollution in the LMEs of East Asia, sustain the fisheries of LMEs of sub-Saharan Africa, reduce nutrient over enrichment of the Danube Basin and Black Sea LME, and strengthen the integration of the LME modular ecosystem approach to the assessment and management of the goods and services of the Mediterranean Sea LME.

Part II LME Based GEF – World Bank Strategic Partnership and Investment Projects

Accessed February 2010, GEF Project Database

Regional - World Bank – Global Environment Facility Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the LMEs of East Asia	145
2454 Tranche 1 of 3 tranches	
3025 Tranche 1, 2 nd Installment	
2138 Regional – Livestock Waste Management in East Asia	
2700 Regional – Implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)	
Regional - Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa	151
3271 Tranche 1	
2093 Tranche 1, Installment 1	
3559 Tranche 1, Installment 2	
Regional - World Bank – Global Environment Facility Strategic Partnership for Nutrient Reduction in the Danube River and Black Sea	155
1014 Tranche 1	
1661 Tranche 2	
2044 Tranche 3	
Regional – Strengthening the Implementation Capacities for Nutrient Reduction and Transboundary Cooperation in the Danube River Basin	158
1460 Phase 1	
2042 Tranche 2	
Regional – World Bank GEF Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership	161
2601 Tranche 1, 1 st Allocation	
3229 Tranche 1, 2 nd Installment	
2600 Regional – Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem– Regional Component: Implementation of Agreed Actions for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean Sea and Its Coastal Areas	

World Bank-Global Environment Facility Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the LMEs of East Asia

Regional - World Bank/GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia (Tranche 1 of 3 tranches)

GEF Project ID	2454
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	World Bank/GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia (Tranche 1 of 3 tranches)
Country	Regional (Asia/Pacific)
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	10
Pipeline Entry Date	March 18, 2004
PDF-B Approval Date	January 24, 2005
Approval Date	November 10, 2005
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
Description	<p>The objective of this proposed World Bank/GEF East Asia Land-Based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund Project (the Partnership Fund) is to reduce local, national and trans-boundary degradation of East Asia's marine ecosystems due to land-based pollution. It would help implement the action plans that are emerging from the GEF-supported planning efforts for the South China Sea and the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystems, and the national and local commitments facilitated by the GEF/UNDP/IMO PEMSEA Project (Partnerships for Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia). Its strategic objective would be to help address the three major gaps in ongoing regional land-based pollution control efforts, which are concentrated in a few large cities and in publicly-owned and managed waste-water treatment facilities. These gaps are: (i) pollution from secondary cities and their industrial complexes, (ii) agricultural pollution, and (iii) private investment and public/private partnerships for pollution reduction. The project's development goal would be to promote sustainable development of the coastal areas of the East Asia region by reducing land-based pollution of its rivers and seas. Its global environment goal would be to promote the environmental sustainability of several of East Asia's large marine ecosystems by reducing land-based pollution of them. The Partnership would establish a World Bank-implemented, GEF-financed Investment Fund to Address Land-Based Pollution of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia, the first five-year phase of which would be capitalized with \$70-80 million of GEF resources. The Fund would co-finance: (a) a series of large-scale publicly-managed, World Bank co-financed pollution-reduction investment projects or programs in regional land-based pollution "hot-spots"; and (b) a revolving fund or funds to stimulate and co-finance site-specific private and/or public-private land-based pollution investments, particularly in the manufacturing and agro-industrial sectors, also in regional land-based pollution hot spots. It would be loosely modeled on the World Bank/GEF Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund for the Danube/Black Sea Basin, which was established in 2002 and has catalyzed over \$400 million worth of anti-pollution measures.</p>
Implementation Status	

PDF B Amount	700,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	4,438,000 US\$
GEF Grant	5,138,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	459,930,000 US\$
Project Cost	465,068,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	2,313,000 US\$

Project Documents

[Project Concept \(Revised\)](#)

[Endorsement Letter from Government-Cambodia](#)

[Endorsement Letter from Government-Philippines](#)

[Endorsement Letter from Government-Indonesia](#)

[PDF-B Document \(Revised\)](#)

[Executive Summary \(Revised\)](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Revised\)](#)

[Annexes \(1\)](#)

[Annexes \(2\)](#)

[Annexes \(3\)](#)

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Regional - World Bank/GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia (Tranche 1, 2nd Installment)

GEF Project ID	3025
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	World Bank/GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia (Tranche 1, 2nd Installment)
Country	Regional (China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam)
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	10
Strategic Program	IW-2
Pipeline Entry Date	March 18, 2004
Approval Date	June 14, 2007
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	World Bank
Description	This 10 mio \$ project is the 2nd installment of the first Tranche, of which 1st installment of 25 mio \$ was approved in November 2005 by the GEF council. The installment was divided due to GEF funding constraints. The objective of this proposed World Bank/GEF East Asia Land-Based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund Project (the Partnership Fund) is to reduce local, national and trans-boundary degradation of East Asia's marine ecosystems due to land-based pollution. It would help implement the action plans that are emerging from the GEF-supported planning

efforts for the South China Sea and the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystems, and the national and local commitments facilitated by the GEF/UNDP/IMO PEMSEA Project (Partnerships for Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia). Its strategic objective would be to help address the three major gaps in ongoing regional land-based pollution control efforts, which are concentrated in a few large cities and in publicly-owned and managed waste-water treatment facilities. These gaps are: (i) pollution from secondary cities and their industrial complexes, (ii) agricultural pollution, and (iii) private investment and public/private partnerships for pollution reduction. The project's development goal would be to promote sustainable development of the coastal areas of the East Asia region by reducing land-based pollution of its rivers and seas. Its global environment goal would be to promote the environmental sustainability of several of East Asia's large marine ecosystems by reducing land-based pollution of them. The Partnership would establish a World Bank-implemented, GEF-financed Investment Fund to Address Land-Based Pollution of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia, the first five-year phase of which would be capitalized with \$70-80 million of GEF resources. The Fund would co-finance: (a) a series of large-scale publicly-managed, World Bank co-financed pollution-reduction investment projects or programs in regional land-based pollution "hot-spots"; and (b) a revolving fund or funds to stimulate and co-finance site-specific private and/or public-private land-based pollution investments, particularly in the manufacturing and agro-industrial sectors, also in regional land-based pollution hot spots. It would be loosely modeled on the World Bank/GEF Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund for the Danube/Black Sea Basin, which was established in 2002 and has catalyzed over \$400 million worth of anti-pollution measures.

Implementation Status

GEF Project Grant	5,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	5,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	80,870,000 US\$
Project Cost	85,870,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	900,000 US\$

Project Documents

[Executive Summary \(Revised\)](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Revised\)](#)

[Annexes](#)

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Regional - Livestock Waste Management in East Asia

GEF Project ID	2138
IBRD PO ID	79610
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Livestock Waste Management in East Asia
Country	Regional (China, Thailand, Vietnam)
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	10
Pipeline Entry Date	June 13, 2003
PDF-B Approval Date	June 13, 2003
Approval Date	April 06, 2005
CEO Endorsement Date	February 22, 2006
GEF Agency Approval Date	March 21, 2006
Project Status	IA Approved

GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	Ministry of Finance, China; Guangdong Provincial Government, China; Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam; UN Food and Agriculture Organization
Description	The project would finance the incremental costs of moving from the business-as-usual approach of ineffectively addressing the environmental problems that are being created by the rapidly increasing large-scale livestock production units to a strategic framework for a livestock production development which is not only economically, but also environmentally sustainable. The scenario would comprise capacity and institution building in the countries concerned; the demonstration and introduction of a better spatial distribution of intensive livestock production to bring the nutrient emission more in line with the adsorptive capacity of the surrounding land; and the use of improved manure management technologies to reduce the environmental damage that industrial livestock activities currently cause. The GEF Alternative would leverage a substantial volume of private sector investment in waste management strategies. Preliminary estimates suggest that the private sector would invest approximately US\$ 58.0 million as a direct consequence of the project. Finally, the project's impact on pollution of the international waters of the East Asian Seas would be substantial, being livestock one of the recognized major sources of water pollution in the coastal areas.
Implementation Status	GEF Pipeline Entry and PDF-B grant were approved in June 2003. The Project has been approved for the GEF Council for Work Program inclusion in early April 2005. Bank Board's approval is currently set for November 2005.
PDF B Amount	700,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	7,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	7,700,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	17,010,000 US\$
Project Cost	24,710,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	693,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	7,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	17,006,300 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	24,706,300 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
PDF-B Document (Revised)	
Executive Summary (Revised)	
Project Document for WP (Revised)	
Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)	

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Regional - Implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)	
GEF Project ID	2700
UNDP PMIS ID	3469
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)
Country	Regional (China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam)
Region	Asia and the Pacific

Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	9
Strategic Program	IW-2
Pipeline Entry Date	May 17, 2005
PDF-B Approval Date	March 14, 2006
Approval Date	June 14, 2007
CEO Endorsement Date	November 07, 2007
GEF Agency Approval Date	December 28, 2007
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	IMO, UNOPS
Description	<p>The proposed project is an essential component of the early implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA). The objectives of the project are to support country and stakeholder momentum towards full implementation of the SDS-SEA in the priority areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Operationalizing a country-owned regional mechanism, consisting of a PEMSEA Partnership Council, a PEMSEA Resource Facility, a regional Partnership Fund, and a tri-annual East Asian Seas Congress to oversee, guide, coordinate and monitor the full implementation of the SDS-SEA; •Developing and implementing national policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean development in at least 70% of PEMSEA countries by 2015; •Scaling up ICM programmes at the national and sub-national levels, targeting coverage of at least 20% of the region's coastlines by 2015, including reduction of vulnerability from natural hazards and improved health of human beings, ecosystems and the natural resource base; •Forging twinning and networking arrangements involving South-South and North-South collaboration to share knowledge and experience in innovative approaches to ecosystem-based management of watersheds, estuaries and the adjacent coastal seas, such as Chesapeake Bay, Seto Inland Sea, Bohai Sea, Manila Bay, Masan-Chinhae Bay and Jakarta Bay, as well as the effective management of marine protected areas, such as the Great Barrier Reef and Sulu-Sulawesi Sea; •Building up and making the best use of regional intellectual capital and resources for integrated management and sustainable use of the environment and resources, through stakeholder participation and networking, as well as scientific, technical and information support; and •Establishing innovative financing mechanisms to help countries achieve time-bound wastewater emission targets, including a revolving fund to leverage private sector investment and public-private partnerships for pollution control in secondary cities and in industrial and agricultural enterprises in regional pollution hotspots, in collaboration with World Bank, participating national governments and the private sector. <p>Summary Recommendation: The program manager having reviewed the submitted documentation, would recommend CEO approval of WP entry upon review of a revised proposal addressing the following: (i) provide a section describing how the proposal responds to the recommendations made at the time of PDF-B approval (see Program and Policy Conformity section of the Review Sheet). (ii) Provide in the Executive Summary a section describing the co-financing sources (type, and source). (iii) Provide in the Exec. Summary a detailed budget, by activity and sub-component, in addition to the one by type of expenditure presented in the ProDoc. (iv) Specify the resources allocated for all the activities related to Replication, as described at pages 10,11, 12 of the Exec. Summary. (v) Management budget. The total GEF exceeds the 10% standard. It includes \$320k for travels and office facilities. These costs should be reduced and/or covered through co-financing, or well justified in the text. (vi) Provide in the Exec.Summary explanatory text referring to the Revolving Fund alluded to in the Logframe (G.1.3.). (vii) Ensure that project will have a website according to IW LEARN criteria, and that it will participate to IW LEARN initiatives, including biannual conferences.</p>
Implementation Status	
PDF B Amount	700,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	10,876,336 US\$
GEF Grant	11,576,336 US\$
Cofinancing Total	33,374,400 US\$

Project Cost	44,950,736 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,041,870 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	10,876,336 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	33,374,400 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	44,950,736 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	1,041,870 US\$

Project Documents

- [Project Concept \(Revised\)](#)
- [PDF-B Document](#)
- [Project Document for WP \(Revised\)](#)
- [Executive Summary \(Revised\)](#)
- [PDF Evaluation Report](#)
- [Project Appraisal Document \(for CEO Endorsement\)](#)
- [Request for CEO Endorsement](#)

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Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the LMEs of Sub-Saharan Africa

Regional - Regional Activities of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub Saharan Africa, Tranche 1

GEF Project ID	3271
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Regional Activities of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub Saharan Africa, Tranche 1
Country	Regional ()
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Strategic Program	IW-2
Pipeline Entry Date	December 18, 2006
PIF Approval Date	November 01, 2006
Approval Date	May 16, 2007
Project Status	CEO Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	African Union, United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
Description	The objectives of this Grant to support the Regional Activities of the Strategic Partnership are to: -Strengthen regional coordination in order to ensure complementarity among country-level and regional projects, in particular in respect to management of trans-boundary resources; -Promote learning and information exchange at the regional level to ensure that the lessons from successes and failures of country and LME level investments are adequately disseminated; and -Encourage direct financial support in the SSA countries for the necessary governance (i.e. policy, legal, and institutional) reforms and sector adjustments to manage their fisheries sustainably in a way that ensures a distribution of benefits that will contribute to poverty reduction and food security; - Assist individual coastal countries to build the capacity to participate in the ongoing GEF-led Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) projects and regional fisheries bodies (RFBs) as well as collaborate through these initiatives to implement management measures for the marine ecosystems and the trans-boundary fisheries resources and/or fishing fleets that would be more appropriate at the sub-regional scale (e.g. sub-regional monitoring, control and surveillance systems, management of fishing capacity, sub-regional research initiatives, networks of marine protected areas (MPAs), etc.).
Implementation Status	
GEF Project Grant	1,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	1,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing	330,000 US\$

Total	
Project Cost	1,330,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	
Project Documents	
	PIF Document
	Project Document for CEO Approval (Revised)

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Regional - Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa (Tranche 1, Installment 1)

GEF Project ID	2093
IBRD PO ID	87411
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa (Tranche 1, Installment 1)
Country	Regional (Africa)
Region	Africa
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8; 2
Pipeline Entry Date	June 12, 2003
PDF-B Approval Date	June 07, 2004
Approval Date	November 15, 2005
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	TBD for Individual projects
Description	The 5 Large Marine Ecosystems(LMEs) of Sub-Saharan Africa are beginning to feel the cumulative effects of growing populations and overfishing. As such, these LMEs, and the living resources they support, are being threatened on two fronts: from the destruction of critical habitat that provides spawning and nursery grounds for many species of fish in the early stages of their life cycle, to over-harvesting of target fish stocks based on inadequate management of fishing effort (both local and distant fleets). For the protection of globally significant marine biodiversity and for the livelihoods for millions of people that depend on this biodiversity in the LMEs of Sub-Saharan Africa, there is an urgent need for improved fisheries resource management based on an ecosystem approach, which takes into account both the pressures on individual fish stocks as well as the threats to the habitat critical to their survival. In order to reverse the depletion of fisheries in the LMEs of Sub-Saharan Africa, and to assist the individual coastal countries bordering these LMEs to meet the fisheries targets set by the WSSD, a ten-year Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund is being proposed. The rationale for a partnership is that the fisheries resources supported by the large marine ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa are both poorly governed and often transboundary in nature. For this reason, the WSSD has recommended partnerships of donors, technical agencies and NGOs as the best vehicle to assist developing countries to change both policies and practices in fisheries management and the governance of large marine ecosystems. Thus, a Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund, focused on the LMEs of Sub-Saharan Africa (with a coalition consisting of WWF, FAO, and the

World Bank Group), is being proposed in order to assist the coastal countries in the region to meet the targets for sustainable fisheries set by the WSSD, to complement the existing regional LME projects funded by GEF, and to ensure the health of the fisheries resource base upon which so many lives and livelihoods depend. This would be analogous to the Danube/Black Sea Basin Partnership for nutrient reduction except it would focus on single country interventions for policy reforms and investments for conserving living resources and their habitat in the 5 LMEs of SSA. The World Bank would be responsible for the preparation of the country-level investments for sustainable management of marine fisheries and their habitat by use of the World Bank's ongoing country dialogue for development of regional and country programs and by use of the most applicable IBRD or IDA financing instrument, which would be combined with GEF co-financing. Once potential projects have been identified in a country, the World Bank and other donors would co-finance the project with the GEF (which would use the Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund) at a ratio of 3 to 1. For example, the World Bank might finance country-level investments in institutional strengthening and restructuring (using technical assistance loans), alternative income opportunities and community development in rural fishing communities (based on a community-driven development model) and monitoring, control and surveillance activities (through specific investment loans), while the GEF-led Sustainable Investment Fund financed the implementation of small-scale fisheries management systems and networks of effectively managed marine/coastal protected areas. The World Bank would also be responsible for the establishment of a multi-donor Global Forum and Trust Fund for Sustainable Fisheries, which would evolve from the current Trust Fund for Sustainable Fisheries funded by the Government of Japan. The Global Forum would be the vehicle for coordination of different donors at the LME and regional level. The Global Trust Fund would be a separate fund from the GEF Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund, receive its funding from interested bilateral and multilateral donors, but not from the GEF. It would undertake the upstream analytical work to guide the investments under GEF and other bi-lateral and multi-lateral sources (including the Bank) such as preparation of fisheries sector notes and adjustment and investment operations at the national level complementing the ecosystems management focus supported by the GEF. FAO would provide the technical expertise in the preparation of the policy sector notes and the country-level adjustment or investment operations. In these it would be guided by the agreed upon principles for sustainable fisheries management as provided in the Code of Conduct and in UNCLOS. WWF would provide the technical and operational expertise to prepare and implement the proposal preparation process; to foster the development of coastal and marine protected area networks; to utilize its existing network with stakeholders in countries throughout the region, including the governments, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, and others to ensure effective stakeholder participation and implement country-level activities, within the possibilities of the Bank's procurement rules; and partner with the Global Forum and Trust Fund for Sustainable Fisheries to ensure that the ecosystem approach to living resources and habitat management is followed. Consistent with the Council-approved Danube/Black Sea Basin Partnership, a "Partnership" brief will be produced for Council approval containing the criteria for national subprojects, participation activities, and M & E requirements. Examples of several possible subprojects will be appended to the Council document. The proposal is for \$60 mil from GEF over a ten year period to be combined with at least \$205 million in cofinance. Only the first tranche of \$20 mil GEF is being sought in the Partnership brief in a first tranche to last 4 years with a minimum of \$70 mil in cofinance being mobilized.

Implementation Status	
PDF B Amount	670,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	5,073,260 US\$
GEF Grant	5,743,260 US\$
Cofinancing Total	75,000,000 US\$
Project Cost	80,743,260 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,230,300 US\$

Project Documents

[Project Concept \(Revised\)](#)

[PDF-B Document](#)

[Executive Summary \(Revised\)](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Revised\)](#)

Regional - Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa (Tranche 1, Installment 2)

GEF Project ID	3559
IBRD PO ID	104225
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa (Tranche 1, Installment 2)
Country	Regional (Africa)
Region	Africa
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	
PIF Approval Date	February 13, 2008
Approval Date	April 24, 2008
GEF Agency Approval Date	July 19, 2007
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	African Union, United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
Description	
Implementation Status	
GEF Project Grant	5,600,000 US\$
GEF Grant	5,600,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	121,640,000 US\$
Project Cost	127,240,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,000,000 US\$
Project Documents	
PIF Document (Revised)	
STAP Review	

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World Bank – Global Environment Facility Strategic Partnership for Nutrient Reduction in the Danube River and Black Sea

Regional - Danube/Black Sea Basin Strategic Partnership on Nutrient Reduction, Tranche I

GEF Project ID	1014
IBRD PO ID	69053
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Danube/Black Sea Basin Strategic Partnership on Nutrient Reduction, Tranche I
Country	Regional (Bulgaria, Romania, Georgia, Turkey, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Moldova, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8; 10
Approval Date	May 11, 2001
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	
Description	This is Strategic Partnership consisting of capital investments, economic instruments, development and enforcement of environmental law and policy, strengthening of public participation, and monitoring of trends and compliance over the period of 2001-2007 for the countries of the Danube/Black Sea basin. The Partnership consists of three elements as follows: 1) a GEF Black Sea Regional capacity building and technical assistance element implemented (in cooperation with the Black Sea Commission under the leadership of UNDP and with the assistance of UNEP for defined components - two tranches; 2) a GEF Danube River basin regional capacity building and technical assistance element implemented (in cooperation with the ICPDR) under the leadership of UNDP -two tranches; and 3) a GEF / World Bank Partnership Investment Fund for Nutrient Reduction focused on single country nutrient reduction investments - multiple tranches.
Implementation Status	
Cofinancing Total	29,555,000 US\$
Project Cost	29,555,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	2,535,000 US\$

Project Documents

- [Project Document for WP](#)
- [Project Appraisal Document \(CEO Endorsement - Rev\)](#)
- [Project Document for WP \(Annex 1, Part 1\)](#)
- [Project Document for WP \(Annex 1, Part 2\)](#)
- [Project Document for WP \(Annex 2, Part 1\)\)](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Annex 2, Part 2\)](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Annex 2, Part 3\)](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Annex 3\)](#)

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Regional - Danube/Black Sea Strategic Partnership - Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund: Tranche 2

GEF Project ID	1661
IBRD PO ID	69053
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Danube/Black Sea Strategic Partnership - Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund: Tranche 2
Country	Regional (Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine, Romania)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Approval Date	May 17, 2002
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	Various
Description	<p>1.The GEF World Bank Investment Fund (IF) is the investment arm of the GEF Strategic Partnership on the Black Sea/Danube Basin which also funds two regional projects, one in Black Sea littoral countries and one in the Danube Basin, focusing on capacity building activities. The Fund constitutes a proposed envelope of US\$70 million, to be approved by the GEF Council in several tranches, to grant-finance investment projects in the Black Sea/Danube Basin that aim at nutrient reduction. In May 2001, the GEF Council approved the first tranche of the Investment Fund, US\$20 million. Eligible sectors for investment under the Fund include advanced municipal and industrial wastewater treatment, agricultural nutrient pollution control and wetland restoration. The Investment Fund provides a focused regional framework for country level investments aimed at a common goal of combating eutrophication in the Black Sea and allows for a streamlined approach to project processing by the GEF. 2.This progress report on the Investment Fund accompanies the application to the May 2002 GEF Council for a second tranche in the amount of US\$ 25 million. Following the instructions in paragraph 20 of the Investment Fund Paper submitted to the GEF Council in 2001, the report describes the project pipeline and the stage of development of each project proposal, discusses progress to date on program leveraging targets, and addresses cooperation and coordination of the Fund with the regional projects under the Partnership and other key partners. The report also presents information on knowledge sharing activities, a website and the Distance Learning Program for the Black Sea/Danube Basin initiated under the Investment Fund.</p>
Implementation Status	Due to GEF funding constraint, the amount requested for the 2nd tranche has been reduced to \$16.0 million, which GEF Council approved on 5/15/2002.
GEF Project Grant	1,750,000 US\$
GEF Grant	1,750,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	74,800,000 US\$

Project Cost	76,550,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	2,000,000 US\$
Project Documents	
	Project Document for WP (Revised)
	Cover Letter from IA
	Project Document for WP
	PDF B

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Regional - Strategic Partnership for Nutrient Reduction in the Danube River and Black Sea - World Bank-GEF Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund: Tranche 3

GEF Project ID	2044
IBRD PO ID	69053
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Strategic Partnership for Nutrient Reduction in the Danube River and Black Sea - World Bank-GEF Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund: Tranche 3
Country	Regional (Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Approval Date	May 16, 2003
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	

Description	1.The World Bank-GEF Investment Fund (IF) is the investment arm of the GEF Strategic Partnership on the Black Sea/Danube Basin which also funds two regional projects, the Black Sea Ecosystem Recovery Project for the Black Sea littoral countries and the Danube Regional Project in the Danube Basin, both focusing mainly on capacity building activities. The Fund constitutes a proposed envelope of US\$70 million, to be approved by the GEF Council in three tranches, to partially grant-finance investment projects in the Black Sea/Danube Basin that aim at nutrient reduction. In May 2001, the GEF Council approved the first tranche of the IF, US\$20 million. The second tranche of US\$16 million was approved by the Council in May 2002. Eligible areas of intervention for support under the Fund include investments to remediate and mitigate nutrient pollution in municipalities, industry and agriculture, as well as policy and legal reform and capacity building for enhanced monitoring and enforcement. The Investment Fund provides a focused regional framework for country level investments aimed at a common goal of combating eutrophication in the Black Sea and allows for a streamlined approach to project processing by the GEF. 2.This progress report has been prepared to request tranche 3 of the Investment Fund in the amount of US\$ 34 million. Following the instructions in paragraph 20 of the IF Project Brief endorsed by the GEF Council in 2001, the report describes the project pipeline and the stage of development of each project proposal, discusses progress to date on program leveraging targets, and addresses cooperation and coordination of the Fund with the regional projects under the Partnership and other key partners.
Implementation Status	Tranche 3 in the amount of US\$34.0 million was approved on May Council 2003.
GEF Project Grant	2,918,000 US\$
GEF Grant	2,918,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	222,182,000 US\$
Project Cost	225,100,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	3,400,000 US\$
Project Documents	
Executive Summary	
Project Document for WP	

Regional - Strengthening the Implementation Capacities for Nutrient Reduction and Transboundary Cooperation in the Danube River Basin-Phase I Project Short Title:Danube Regional Project Phase 1

GEF Project ID	1460
UNDP PMIS ID	2184
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Strengthening the Implementation Capacities for Nutrient Reduction and Transboundary Cooperation in the Danube River Basin-Phase I Project Short Title:Danube Regional Project Phase 1
Country	Regional (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Ukraine, Serbia)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8

PDF-B Approval Date	January 07, 2000
Approval Date	May 09, 2001
CEO Endorsement Date	September 26, 2001
GEF Agency Approval Date	November 26, 2001
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS in cooperation with ICPDR
Description	The overall objective of this project is to complement and support the activities of the Danube Commission (ICPDR) required to provide a regional approach to the development of national policies and legislation and to define priority actions for nutrient reduction and pollution control, with particular attention to transboundary effects within the Danube Basin and the Black Sea. The full project would address the following immediate objectives: (i) development of policies, legal instruments and measures for nutrient reduction as well as for exacting compliance; (ii) institutional strengthening and capacity building; (iii) awareness raising and reinforcement of NGO participation; (iv) development of transboundary strategies and concepts related to nutrient reduction and pollution control; (v) provide the framework for the dissemination and replication of successful demonstration activities in the region. Preparatory work will be needed in order to set up national inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, assess existing national policies, develop a preliminary system of ecosystem indicators (IWM & E indicators), as well as for other complementary activities. Project was submitted for consideration to the Fall, 2000 Council meeting, but funding limitations prevented inclusion in work program. It was restructured into a phased project, for which Phase I is submitted for Spring 2001 as part of the Danube/Black Sea Strategic Partnership.
Implementation Status	In the period April – June 2005 the last project component on Recommendations for the reduction of phosphorus in detergents was under implementation. The operational close of the whole project (phase 1) is expected in the last quarter 2005.
PDF B Amount	350,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	5,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	5,350,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	6,600,000 US\$
Project Cost	11,950,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	5,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	6,600,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	11,950,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Project Appraisal Document (for CEO Endorsement)	
Project Brief	
PDF B	

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Regional - Strengthening the Implementation Capacities for Nutrient Reduction and Transboundary Cooperation in the Danube River Basin (Tranche 2)

GEF Project ID	2042
UNDP PMIS ID	3123
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Strengthening the Implementation Capacities for Nutrient Reduction and Transboundary Cooperation in the Danube River Basin (Tranche 2)
Country	Regional (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Ukraine, Serbia)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	8
Approval Date	May 16, 2003
CEO Endorsement Date	March 22, 2004
GEF Agency Approval Date	May 21, 2004
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
Executing Agency	UNOPS (in cooperation with ICPDR)
Description	The overall objective of the Danube Regional Project is to complement the activities of the ICPDR required to provide a regional approach and global significance to the development of national policies and legislation and the definition of priority actions for nutrient reduction and pollution control with particular attention to achieving sustainable transboundary ecological effects within the DRB and the Black Sea area. Taking into account the basic orientations of the Danube/Black Sea Basin Programmatic Approach, the Danube Regional Project, in its Phases 1 and 2, shall facilitate implementation of the Danube River Protection Convention in providing a framework for coordination, dissemination and replication of successful demonstration that will be developed through investment projects (World Bank-GEF Strategic Partnership, EBRD, EU programmes for accession countries etc.). Specific objective of Phase 2 of the Project, December 2003 - November 2006, is to set up institutional and legal instruments at the national and regional level to assure nutrient reduction and sustainable management of water bodies and ecological resources, involving all stakeholders and building up adequate monitoring and information systems.
Implementation Status	
GEF Project Grant	12,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	12,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	12,878,000 US\$
Project Cost	24,878,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	506,510 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	12,240,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	12,878,000 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	25,118,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	
Project Documents	
Executive Summary Final	
Project Document for WP	

Annexes 1-5 Final
Annexes 6-10 Final
Annex 11a Final
Annex 11b Final
Annex 12a Final
Annex 12b Final
Annex 12c Final
Annex 14-15 Final
Endorsement Letters fr Governments
Project Appraisal Document (CEO Endorsement - Rev)
PAD for CEO Endorsement-Annx 1-5

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World Bank – Global Environment Facility Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership

Regional - World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership, Tranche 1, 1st Allocation

GEF Project ID	2601
IBRD PO ID	97216
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership, Tranche 1, 1st Allocation
Country	Regional (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Algeria, Egypt, Croatia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Macedonia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Serbia)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	Multi Focal Area
Operational Program	9; 2
Pipeline Entry Date	December 21, 2004
Approval Date	August 28, 2006
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	UNEP/MAP

Description	The main objective of the proposed World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Mediterranean Sea is to facilitate the recipient countries of the Mediterranean Sea basin in implementing their top transboundary priority pollution reduction and habitat protection measures and contribute to reversing the degradation of this large marine ecosystem and its freshwater basins. The Investment Fund – supported by the GEF with US\$ 60-70 million grant financing over multiple tranches and open to other donors' contributions – is proposed as a vehicle for catalyzing investments and accelerate urgent actions that are necessary for reducing pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, and the Adriatic Sea in particular. Through the Investment Fund, basin countries can pursue investments aimed at common transboundary pollution reduction and ecosystem conservation goals, and help jump start and further accelerate investments in sectors that are key for environmental improvement as well as social and economic development. The Investment Fund, through a combination of capital investments, economic instruments, policy and regulatory frameworks and public participation will provide a critical mass of financial resources and technical knowledge readily available to countries that embrace the goal of improving the environmental conditions of the Mediterranean Sea. It will also develop a strategic regional approach to investments for greater benefit to the basin countries.
Implementation Status	
GEF Project Grant	6,055,000 US\$
GEF Grant	6,055,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	90,000,000 US\$
Project Cost	96,055,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	900,000 US\$
Project Documents	
Project Concept (Revised)	
Endorsement Letter from Government	
Executive Summary (Revised)	
Project Document for WP (Revised)	

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Regional - World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership, Tranche 1, 2nd Installment

GEF Project ID	3229
IBRD PO ID	97216
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership, Tranche 1, 2nd Installment
Country	Regional (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Macedonia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey)
Region	Regional
Focal Area	International Waters
Operational Program	9; 2
Strategic Program	IW-2

Pipeline Entry Date	December 21, 2004
Approval Date	June 14, 2007
Project Status	Council Approved
GEF Agency	IBRD - The World Bank
Executing Agency	
Description	The main objective of the proposed World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Mediterranean Sea is to facilitate the recipient countries of the Mediterranean Sea basin in implementing their top transboundary priority pollution reduction and habitat protection measures and contribute to reversing the degradation of this large marine ecosystem and its freshwater basins. The Investment Fund – supported by the GEF with US\$ 60-70 million grant financing over multiple tranches and open to other donors' contributions – is proposed as a vehicle for catalyzing investments and accelerate urgent actions that are necessary for reducing pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, and the Adriatic Sea in particular. Through the Investment Fund, basin countries can pursue investments aimed at common transboundary pollution reduction and ecosystem conservation goals, and help jump start and further accelerate investments in sectors that are key for environmental improvement as well as social and economic development. The Investment Fund, through a combination of capital investments, economic instruments, policy and regulatory frameworks and public participation will provide a critical mass of financial resources and technical knowledge readily available to countries that embrace the goal of improving the environmental conditions of the Mediterranean Sea. It will also develop a strategic regional approach to investments for greater benefit to the basin countries.
Implementation Status	
GEF Project Grant	15,000,000 US\$
GEF Grant	15,000,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	45,000,000 US\$
Project Cost	60,000,000 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,350,000 US\$
Project Documents	
Project Document for WP (Revised)	
Executive Summary (Revised)	

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Regional - Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem-Regional Component: Implementation of Agreed Actions for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean Sea and Its Coastal Areas

GEF Project ID	2600
Funding Source	GEF Trust Fund
Project Name	Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem-Regional Component: Implementation of Agreed Actions for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean Sea and Its Coastal Areas
Country	Regional (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Algeria, Egypt, Croatia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Serbia)

Region	Regional
Focal Area	Multi Focal Area
Operational Program	9; 2; 14
Strategic Program	IW-2; POPS-2; POPS-3
Pipeline Entry Date	December 21, 2004
PDF-B Approval Date	October 03, 2005
Approval Date	June 14, 2007
CEO Endorsement Date	April 09, 2008
GEF Agency Approval Date	November 14, 2008
Project Status	IA Approved
GEF Agency	UNEP/UNIDO
Executing Agency	UNEP/MAP FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO, ICS-UNIDO, METAP/WB/WWF
Description	<p>Background - In 1997 UNEP-MAP with the financial support of GEF, initiated a comprehensive regional effort aimed at identifying and accelerating the key reforms and investments necessary to reverse negative trends threatening the Mediterranean Sea Ecosystem, and move towards sustainability. In little over 6 years, a full Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Mediterranean Sea (TDA-MED) was prepared and agreed upon by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, followed by the adoption of two Strategic Action Programs (SAPs) to address main transboundary concerns: land based pollution (SAP MED), and loss of biodiversity (SAP BIO). As a consequence, the Mediterranean countries (Trieste, Oct. 2004) agreed on a collective effort for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean, the Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, led by UNEP and the World Bank, co-funded by the GEF and involving other relevant agencies, IFIs and bilateral and multilateral donors. The Partnership will serve as a catalyst in leveraging policy/legal/institutional reforms as well as additional investments for reversing degradation of the Mediterranean Sea Basin, with its coastal habitats and marine living resources. The Strategic Partnership, following the model of the GEF Black Sea Basin Strategic Partnership for Nutrient Reduction, consists of two complementary components: -a Regional Component: "Implementation of agreed actions for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas" led by UNEP, and the object of the present proposal, and -a "Partnership Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem" led by the World Bank and already approved by the GEF Council in August 2006. The Partnership will stimulate and further enhance the implementation at the Mediterranean level of Global Conventions and initiatives such as the CBD, the Stockholm Convention, and GPA, Regional Conventions and instruments such as the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan as well as the SAPs, NAPs, and POPs NIPs in individual countries. The main objectives of the proposed project (Regional Component) are (i) to ensure, in concert with the World Bank, the overall coordination of the Strategic Partnership; (ii) to facilitate harmonized policy, legal and institutional reforms aimed at reversing degradation trends with focus on land based pollution - particularly nutrients and PCBs, fisheries and coastal habitats, in accordance with priorities agreed by the countries in the SAP MED and SAP BIO and to prepare the ground for the future implementation of the ICZM Protocol; (iii) to promote the regional dissemination and replication of new approaches including those implemented/demonstrated under the Partnership Investment Fund Component (World Bank); (iv) to monitor the progress of the Strategic Partnership as a whole, the effectiveness of the stress reduction measures being promoted, and to establish the harmonized monitoring of the "environmental status" of the Mediterranean Sea; and (v) to contribute to the implementation of the Stockholm NIPs through a harmonised approach to managing PCBs in five of the participating countries that meets the requirements of the Stockholm, Barcelona, and Basel conventions.</p> <p>Summary Recommendation - The IW program manager, having reviewed the documentation provided, including the numerous relevant annexes, observes the following: (i) The proposal adequately addresses all recommendations and comments made in previous reviews. (ii) The proposed project fits GEF4 IW Strategic Objective 1, and IW GEF4 Strategic Program 2 (nutrients), with elements relating to 1 (fisheries), and 3 (water use conflicts). The project also fits POPs Strategic Program 1 (Capacity building for NIP implementation) and POPs Strategic Program 2 (Investments for NIP implementation). (iii) The proposed project shows several strong points that are worth mentioning: •Co-financing, which approaches a 1:2.5 ratio, most of it secured, including \$14m in cash; •the full participation of northern littoral countries (Spain, France, Italy) to project activities, and funding; •the well defined set of results indicators (Process and Stress Reduction - Annex E); •the innovative and comprehensive Replication Strategy, linked with strong Communication and Coordination components (Annex F); •the integrated nature of the</p>

proposed approach (interlinked basin, coastal, and marine ecosystem management and interventions) and the joining of forces of focal areas (IW and POPs) around common priorities. (iv) The budget reflects recent GEFSEC guidance on management costs, travels and other items. Based on the above, the program manager would recommend CEO approval of Work Program Entry, following submission and review of a revised document responding to the recommendations listed below: - Exec. Summary Point 4.1: include Spain among donors and members of the Steering Committee; - Include under the responsibility of the PMU the following activity: to identify a set of environmental status indicators reflecting SAP targets and agreements, and to promote in the countries, with the support of MAP, the harmonized monitoring of these indicators well beyond the project's life. The proposed set of indicators and monitoring procedures will be presented to the Steering Committee during the Inception Meeting. - Check the total figure for co-financing (which should be \$23,723,200). - Ensure that project will have a website according to IW LEARN criteria, and that it will participate to IW LEARN initiatives, including biannual conferences. - Adequately respond to all issues on the POPs part of the project raised under the General Comments section.

Implementation Status	UNIDO Approval date = 16 April 2008
PDF B Amount	700,000 US\$
GEF Project Grant	12,891,000 US\$
GEF Grant	13,591,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total	29,607,200 US\$
Project Cost	43,198,200 US\$
GEF Agency Fees	1,233,190 US\$
GEF Project Grant (CEO Endo.)	12,891,000 US\$
Cofinancing Total (CEO Endo.)	36,548,200 US\$
Project Cost (CEO Endo.)	50,139,200 US\$
GEF Agency Fees (CEO Endo.)	1,233,190 US\$

Project Documents

[Project Concept \(Revised\)](#)

[PDF-B Document](#)

[Executive Summary \(Revised\)](#)

[Project Document for WP \(Revised\)](#)

[Annexes](#)

[Budget](#)

[Project Appraisal Document \(for CEO Endorsement\)](#)

[Request for CEO Endorsement](#)

[Annexes A-C](#)

[Project Appraisal Document \(for CEO Endorsement\)](#)

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PART III SELECTED LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM REFERENCES

The GEF supported LME projects are based on 26 years of basic and applied science studies focused on patterns, processes and yields of the LMEs as natural ecological systems amenable to multi-sectoral management practices for sustaining marine goods and services.

During the 2007 celebration of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) 200 years of ocean sciences, the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) concept was selected as one of NOAA's notable breakthroughs, <http://celebrating200years.noaa.gov/> . In December 2009, the White House Council on Environmental quality stated in their Interim Framework for Effective Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning Report that the Large Marine Ecosystem will be used as the base unit of scale for ecosystem management for the coastal United States and the Great Lakes, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ceq/initiatives/oceans/interim-framework> . NOAA has been partnering with five United Nation Agencies (UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, IOC-UNESCO, FAO), two non-governmental organizations (IUCN, WWF) and a financial institution, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in assisting developing countries to introduce a five module approach to the assessment and management of LMEs adjacent to their coasts.

The LME global movement toward improved ecosystem based assessment and management practices is supported by peer-reviewed studies published in 14 LME volumes, an active website with posted IOC-UNESCO LME Consultative Committee reports, instructive DVDs and CDs, journal articles, and published global-scale LME analyses.

Part III Selected Large Marine Ecosystem References

PUBLISHED LME VOLUMES:	
LIST OF CHAPTERS AND AUTHORS (1986-2006)	169
ON THE LME WEBSITE www.lme.noaa.gov:	182
Books on CDs	
DVDs	
IOC-UNESCO, LME Consultative Meeting Reports	
Selected key journal articles	
SELECTED PUBLISHED GLOBAL-SCALE LME ANALYSES	183

Published Volumes
Large Marine Ecosystem Series

List of Chapters and Authors
1986 – 2006

Large Marine Ecosystem Series

1986 Vol. 1	Sherman, K. and L. M. Alexander, eds. Variability and Management of Large Marine Ecosystems. AAAS Selected Symposium 99. Westview Press, Colorado. 319p	Authors
	<p>Part I – Impact of perturbations on productivity of renewable resources in LMEs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to parts one and two: Large marine ecosystems as tractable entities for measurement and management 2. Shifts in resource populations in large marine ecosystems 3. Long-term changes in the Baltic ecosystem 4. Changes in the biomass of the California Current ecosystem 5. Perturbation of a predator-controlled continental shelf <p>Part II – Measuring variability in LMEs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Definitions of environmental variability affecting biological processes in large marine ecosystems 7. Variability of the environment and selected fisheries resources of the eastern Bering Sea ecosystem 8. Results of recent time-series observations for monitoring trends in large marine ecosystems with a focus on the North Sea 9. Comparison of continuous measurements and point sampling strategies for measuring changes in large marine ecosystems 10. Measurement strategies for monitoring and forecasting variability in large marine ecosystems <p>Part III – Institutional framework for managing large marine ecosystems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Introduction to part three: Large marine ecosystems as regional phenomena 12. Legal constraints and options for total ecosystem management of large marine ecosystems 13. Can large marine ecosystems be managed for optimum yield? 14. Cost benefit of measuring resource variability in large marine ecosystems 15. The convention for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources: A model for large marine ecosystem management 16. Very large ecosystems: From the research administrator's point of view 17. Large marine ecosystems and the future of ocean studies: A perspective 	<p>K. Sherman</p> <p>J. R. Beddington G. Kullenberg A. D. MacCall M. P. Sissenwine</p> <p>A. Bakun</p> <p>L. Incze and J. D. Schumacher N. Daan</p> <p>A.W. Herman</p> <p>K. Sherman</p> <p>L. M. Alexander M. H. Belsky</p> <p>F. T. Christy, Jr. G. Pontecorvo R. T. Scully, W. Y. Brown, and B. S. Manheim R. L. Edwards J. Byrne</p>
1989 Vol. 2	Sherman, K. and L. M. Alexander, eds. Biomass Yields and Geography of Large Marine Ecosystems. AAAS Selected Symposium, 111. Westview Press, Colorado. 493p	
	<p>Part I – Case studies of perturbations in large marine ecosystems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to part one: Case studies of perturbations in large marine ecosystems 2. Changes in the biomass of the Yellow Sea ecosystem 3. Recent large-scale changes in the biomass of the Kuroshio Current ecosystem 4. Oceanographic and biomass changes in the Oyashio Current ecosystem 5. Yield dynamics as an index of biomass shifts in the Gulf of Thailand ecosystems 6. Large-scale shifts in biomass of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem 7. Characteristics and management of the Benguela as a large marine ecosystem 8. Biomass changes in the Iberian ecosystem 9. Pelagic production and variability of the Barents Sea ecosystem 10. Biological productivity in the Gulf of Mexico: Identifying the causes of variability in fisheries 11. Biomass flips in large marine ecosystems <p>Part II – Geographic perspectives of large marine ecosystems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Introduction to Part Two: Geographic perspectives of large marine ecosystems 13. Large marine ecosystems as global management units 14. Remote sensing of large marine ecosystems: Uses of CZCS and AVHRR data 15. Large marine ecosystems in the Pacific Ocean 16. The political division of large marine ecosystems in the Atlantic Ocean and some associated seas 	<p>K. Sherman Q. Tang M. Terazaki T. Minoda T. Piyakarnchana R. H. Bradbury, C. N. Mundy R. J. M. Crawford, L. V. Shannon, P. A. Shelton T. Wyatt, G. Perez-Gandaras H. R. Skjoldal, F. Rey W. J. Richards, M. F. McGowan</p> <p>K. Sherman</p> <p>L. M. Alexander L. M. Alexander P. M. Zion J. Morgan J. R. V. Prescott</p>

	17. Developing an ecosystem management regime for large marine ecosystems	M. H. Belsky
	18. Management of large marine ecosystems	W. E. Evans
1990 Vol.3	Sherman, K., L. M. Alexander and B. D. Gold, eds. Large Marine Ecosystems: Patterns, Processes and Yields. American Association for the Advancement of Science. Washington, D.C. 242p. Second printing in 1992.	
	Part I: Perturbations and yields of large marine ecosystems	
	1. The Weddell Sea: A high polar ecosystem	G. Hempel
	2. Environmental influence on recruitment and biomass yields in the Norwegian Sea ecosystem	B. Ellertsen, P. Fossum, P. Solemdal, S. Sundby, S. Tilseth
	3. Fluctuation in the cod biomass of the West Greenland Sea ecosystem in relation to climate	H. Hovgård and E. Buch
	4. The Caribbean Sea: A large marine ecosystem in crisis	W. J. Richards and J. A. Bohnsack
	5. Productivity and fisheries potential of the Banda Sea ecosystem	J. J. Zijlstra and M. A. Baars
	Part II – Biodynamics of large marine ecosystems	
	6. Biodynamics of the sea: Preliminary observations on high dimensionality and the effects of physics on predator-prey interrelationships	B. J. Rothschild and T. R. Osborn
	7. Physical-optical-biological scales relevant to recruitment in large marine ecosystems	T. D. Dickey
	8. Direct simulation of the effect of turbulence on planktonic contact rates	T. Osborn, H. Yamazaki, K. Squires
	9. Application of molecular techniques to the study of marine recruitment problems	D. A. Powers, F. W. Allendorf, T. Chen
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	17. An overview of fishery resources and fishery research in the gulf of Guinea	M. A. Mensah and S.N.K. Quatey
	18. Environmental forcing and fisheries resources in Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana: Did something happen?	P. Cury and C. Roy
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	Part IV. Ecosystem health and the human dimension	
	22. Environmental pollution in the Gulf of Guinea: A regional approach	P.A.G.M. Scheren and A. C. Ibe
	23. Socio-economic aspects of artisanal marine fisheries management in West Africa	E. Bortei-Doku Aryeetey
	24. Fish utilization and marketing in Ghana: State of the art and future perspective	J. D. Akrofi
	25. How can collaborative research be most useful to fisheries management in developing countries	C. Nauen
	26. Research and extension linkages in Ghana’s agricultural development: The case of	S.N.K. Quatey

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	1. The Antarctic Weddell Sea	G. Hubold J. D. Schumacher, N.A. Bond, R. D., Brodeur, P. A. Livingston, J. M. Napp and P. J. Stabeno G. G. Matishov, V. V. Denisov, S. L. Dzhenyuk K.C.T. Zwanenburg K. Sherman, J. O'Reilly and J. Kane Q. Tang B.-O. Jansson G. M. Daskalov
	2. Climate change in the southeastern Bering Sea and some consequences for biota	
	3. Contemporary state and factors of stability of the Barents Sea large marine ecosystem	
	4. The Scotian Shelf	
	5. Assessment and sustainability of the U.S. Northeast Shelf ecosystem	
	6. The Yellow Sea LME and mitigation action	
	7. The Baltic Sea	
	8. Overfishing drives a trophic cascade in the Black Sea	
	Part II. Upwelling Current LMEs	
	9. Interannual variability impacts on the California Current large marine ecosystem	D. Lluch-Belda, D. B. Lluch-Cota and S. E. Lluch-Cota V. Shannon and M. O'Toole C. Roy and P. Cury
	10. Sustainability of the Benguela: ex Africa semper aliquid novi	
	11. Decadal environmental and ecological changes in the Canary Current large marine ecosystem and adjacent waters: Patterns of connections and teleconnection	
	12. The Humboldt Current: Trends in exploitation, protection and research	M. Wolff, C. Wosnitza-Mendo and J. Mendo
	Part III. Tropical LMEs	
	13. The Great Barrier Reef: 25 years of management as a large marine ecosystem	J. Brodie D. Pauly and R. Chuenpagdee W. Ekau and B.Knoppers
	14. Development of fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand large marine ecosystem: Analysis of an unplanned experiment	
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	Part IV. Mapping Natural Ocean Regions and LMEs	
	16. Mapping fisheries onto marine ecosystems for regional, oceanic and global integrations	R. Watson, D. Pauly, V. Christensen, R. Froese, A. Longhurst, T. Platt, S. Sathyendranath, K. Sherman, J. O'Reilly and P. Celone
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	9. Fish habitat: A valuable ecosystem asset	
	10. The economic values of Atlantic herring in the Northeast Shelf large marine ecosystem	

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	12. Valuing large marine ecosystem fishery losses because of disposal of sediments: A case study	T. Grigalunas, J. Opaluch, M. Luo
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	1. A plan comes together	V. Shannon
	2. Forecasting within the context of large marine ecosystems programs	K. Sherman
	3. The Global Ocean Observing System for Africa (GOOS-Africa)	J. Ahanhanzo
	Part II: Setting the Scene – Data, time series and models: what we think we know about variability in the Benguela and comparable systems	
	4. Large-scale physical variability of the Benguela Current large marine ecosystem (BCLME)	F.A. Shillington, CJC Reason, C.M. Duncombe Rae, P. Florenchie, and P. Benven
	5. Low oxygen water (LOW) variability in the Benguela System: Key Processes and forcing scales relevant to forecasting	P.M.S. Monteiro and A.K van der Plas
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	7. The variability and potential for prediction of harmful algal blooms in the southern Benguela ecosystem	G.C. Pitcher and S.J. Weeks
	8. Resource and ecosystem variability, including regime shifts, in the Benguela Current System	C.D. van der Lingen, L.J. Shannon, P. Cury, A. Kreiner, C.L. Moloney, J-P Roux and F.Vaz-Velho
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	Part III. Forecasting in the Benguela: Our collective wisdom	
	10. Influences of large scale climate modes and Agulhas System variability on the BCLME region	C.J.C. Reason, P. Florenchie, M. Rouault, J. Veitch
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	13. Low Oxygen Water (LOW) forcing scales amenable to forecasting in the Benguela ecosystem	Monteiro, P.M.S ^{1,2} , van der Plas, A.K. ³ , Bailey, G.W. ⁴ , Mallanote - Rizzoli, P. ⁵ , Duncombe Rae, C.M. ⁴ , Byrnes, D. ⁶ , Pitcher, G. ⁴ , Florenchie, P. ² , Penven, P. ² , Fitzpatrick, J. ⁷ , Lass, H.U. ⁸ ,

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M. Grundlingh, P. Morant,
R. van Ballegooyen,
A. Badenhorst, E. Gomes, L.
Greyling, J. Guddal, I.
Hunter, D. Japp, L.
Maartens, K. Peard, G.
Smith, C. Wainman
G. Bundrit et al.
J. Woods

15. Environmental requirements of maritime operations in the Benguela coastal ocean

16. Towards a future integrated forecasting system

17. Forecasting a Large Marine Ecosystem

Accompanying CD containing relevant explanatory information about the Benguela
Forecasting Workshop as well as texts of selected contributed and invited papers presented
during the Specialist Sessions and at the Closing Ceremony, plus relevant model outputs/
animations and color diagrams are included .

ON THE WEB AT THE LME PROGRAM WEBSITE www.lme.noaa.gov

Books Downloadable from www.lme.noaa.gov or request books on CDs from Kenneth.Sherman@noaa.gov at the LME Program Office

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PART IV THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

Following a relatively modest grant of \$6 million in 1994 to convert an end-of-the-pipe solution project by six countries in West Africa (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo) to a five-module LME assessment and management pilot project, the scope of application of the LME approach has grown to a \$3.1 billion global activity in 2010, supporting the efforts of over 100 developing nations to recover and sustain degraded LMEs. These funds are being applied to reverse the downward spiral of coastal and marine resource degradation and support an upward spiral led by developing nations to put into practice management actions for moving the world's LMEs from a generally poor state of health to an improved healthy condition by protecting and growing the goods and services from LMEs that contribute an estimated \$12.6 trillion annually to the world economy. A detailed listing of projects and financial support for carrying them forward is given in the LME financial support table.

The LME Project Financial Support Table

The following table summarizes financial information from the GEF Project Database. Large Marine Ecosystem projects are listed in **Column 1**. The Agulhas Current LME and Somali Current LME share one project--ASCLMEs. The Gulf of Thailand LME and South China Sea LME also share one project. The second part of the table lists LME and ICM linked **Strategic Partnership Projects** and **World-Bank-GEF Investment Fund (IF)** projects..

Column 2 contains the GEF Project identification (ID) numbers, for use when navigating the GEF Project Database to find project details or project documents. **Column 3** lists the project titles. **Column 4** gives implementing or executing agencies for the projects.

For each project, the GEF Grant amount is given in **Column 5** in millions. Co-financing is given in **Column 6** in millions, and refers to a total from several donors and institutions, including in-kind contributions. **Column 7** totals columns 5 and 6.

Column 8 on Status refers to the level of approval so far achieved by the project. The several terms are listed under Project Cycle in glossary here. **Column 9** contains focal areas and Operational Program numbers.

Glossary

Executing agency - "Executing Agencies" contribute to the management and execution of GEF Projects. In 1999, the GEF Council expanded opportunities for seven organizations to contribute to the implementation of GEF projects. These organizations are known as "Executing Agencies" under the GEF's [expanded opportunities policy](#) (pdf 33kb).

The seven organizations are:

- [The African Development Bank](#) (AfDB)
- [The Asian Development Bank](#) (ADB)
- [The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development](#) (EBRD)
- [The Inter-American Development Bank](#) (IDB)
- [The International Fund for Agricultural Development](#) (IFAD)
- [The UN Food and Agriculture Organization](#) (FAO)
- [The UN Industrial Development Organization](#) (UNIDO)

Implementing agency - GEF's implementing agencies - the [United Nations Development Programme \(UNDP\)](#), the [United Nations Environment Programme \(UNEP\)](#), and the [World Bank](#)—play key roles in managing GEF projects on the ground. Through them, the GEF has quickly amassed a diverse project portfolio serving the developing world, eastern Europe, and the Russian Federation—more than 160 countries altogether. Moreover, GEF teamwork by these partners reinforces their individual efforts to mainstream or incorporate global environment concerns into all of their policies and programs.



GEF/ UNDP



GEF/ WORLD BANK GROUP



GEF/ UNEP



GEF/ UNIDO

IW – International Waters focal area

OP – GEF Operational Programme; specific guidelines are available online for each number used (OPs 8, 9, 10, 2, 12, 14).

PPG – Project Preparation Grant, a preliminary phase of project development

Project Cycle

There are 4 steps to the GEF project cycle:

1. CEO Review of the PIF (Project Identification Form)
2. Council Approval of the Work Program
3. CEO Endorsement
4. Implementation Supervision, Monitoring, and Final Evaluation

Tranche - refers to Investment funding phases

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

LME PROJECTS								
1. LME PROJECTS	2. GEF PROJECT CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER	3. PROJECT TITLE	4. IMPLEMENTING OR EXECUTING AGENCIES	5. GEF GRANT	6. CO-FINANCING	7. TOTAL in millions	8. STATUS as listed in database project cover sheet	9. FOCAL AREAS & GEF OP Program where available in database
AGULHAS CURRENT LME and SOMALI CURRENT LME Note that this project is closely coordinated with WIO-Lab (1247) and SWIOFP (1082)	Regional ID 1462	Programme for the Agulhas and Somali Current LMEs: ASCLMEs	UNDP	\$ 12.200	\$ 18.263	\$ 30.463	CEO endorsed	IW ; OP 8; 9
Agulhas Somali	Multi-focal, regional 1082	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP)--one of several projects that will be linked to address fisheries issues of the two LMEs	IBRD (World Bank)	\$ 12.000	\$ 22.950	\$ 34.950	Project Completion November 30, 2011	Multi-focal; OP 8; 2
Agulhas Somali	1247	WIOLaB - Addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean	UNEP	\$ 4.511	\$ 6.902	\$ 11.413	Under Implementation	IW; OP 10; 2; 9
BALTIC SEA LME	Regional	Baltic Sea Regional Project (BSRP) [built on the Large Marine Ecosystem concept]	BSRP ICES Study Group on Baltic Ecosystem Health Issues (indicators); BSRP/ ICES (for EU BONUS science plan) involves 16 project proposals granted money for three years with a total budget of 22 million Euros; BSRP/ ICES-HELCOM WGIAB on Integrated assessment in the Baltic. HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan; BSRP also serves as example of the new EU Marine Strategy Directive.				Phase II under implementation	
Baltic Sea LME	Regional 922	Tranche 1	IBRD - UNDP	\$ 5.500	\$ 6.600	\$ 12.100	completed 2007	

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

1. LME PROJECTS	2. GEF PROJECT CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER	3. PROJECT TITLE	4. IMPLEMENTING OR EXECUTING AGENCIES	5. GEF GRANT	6. CO-FINANCING	7. TOTAL in millions	8. STATUS as listed in database project cover sheet	9. FOCAL AREAS & GEF OP Program where available in database
BAY OF BENGAL LME	Regional 1252	Bay of Bengal LME	FAO/ IBRD	\$ 12.082	\$ 16.386	\$ 28.468	IA Approved; inception meeting held 3-5 November 2009	IW; OP 8
BENGUELA CURRENT LME	Regional 3305	Implementation of the SAP Toward Achievement of the Integrated Mgt. of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME)	UNDP UNOPS Executing	\$ 5.138	\$ 62.029	\$ 67.167	CEO Endorsed	IW; OP 8
	Regional 2571	Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool for the Benguela Coastal Areas (DLIST-Benguela)	UNDP UNOPS executing	\$ 0.748	\$ 0.798	\$ 1.546	IA Approved	IW; OP 10
	Regional 789	Implementation of the SAP toward achievement of the integrated mgt. of the BCLME	UNDP	\$ 15.114	\$ 23.450	\$ 38.564	IA Approved	IW; OP 8
BLACK SEA LME See also WB-GEF Strategic Partnership for Nutrient Reduction in Black Sea and Danube in Investment Fund section	Regional 2263	control of eutrophication - Tranche 2	UNDP	\$ 6.000	\$ 5.332	\$ 11.332	under implementation	IW; OP 8
	Regional 1580	Control of eutrophication-Phase 1	UNDP	\$ 4.000	\$ 3.945	\$ 7.945	under implementation	IW; OP 8
CANARY CURRENT LME	Regional 1909	Protection of the Canary Current LME	FAO and UNEP	\$ 8.790	\$ 17.716	\$ 26.506	Council Approved	IW; OP 8
CARIBBEAN SEA LME	Regional 3766	Testing a prototype Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Mgt	IADB and UNEP	\$ 20.000	\$ 251.500	\$ 271.500	PPG approved	IW, OP not given

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

1. LME PROJECTS	2. GEF PROJECT CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER		3. PROJECT TITLE	4. IMPLEMENTING OR EXECUTING AGENCIES	5. GEF GRANT	6. CO-FINANCING	7. TOTAL in millions	8. STATUS as listed in database project cover sheet	9. FOCAL AREAS & GEF OP Program where available in database
Caribbean	Regional	1254	Integrating watershed and coastal area management in the small island developing states of the Caribbean (IWCAM)	UNEP	\$ 13.383	\$ 98.269	\$ 111.652	CEO endorsed	IW; OP 9
Caribbean	Regional	1248	Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea		\$ 4.290	\$ 5.752	\$ 10.042	IA Approved	IW; OP 10
Caribbean	Regional	1032	Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions	UNDP UNOPS and IOC-UNESCO executing	\$ 7.080	\$ 48.300	\$ 55.380	CEO Endorsed	IW; OP 8
Wider Caribbean	Regional	614	Demonstrations of innovative approaches to the rehabilitation of heavily contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	UNEP	\$ 6.910	\$ 25.860	\$ 32.770	IA Approved	IW, OP 10
GUINEA CURRENT LME	Regional	1188	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	UNDP	\$ 20.812	\$ 33.871	\$ 54.683	Under Implementation	IW OP 9
GULF OF MEXICO LME	Regional	1346	Integrated Assessment and Mgt of GoMex LME	UNIDO	\$ 4.502	\$ 96.775	\$ 101.277	IA Approved; inception meeting 22-25 June 2009	IW; OP 9
GULF OF THAILAND LME	see Regional - South China Sea LME & Gulf of Thailand 885								

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

1. LME PROJECTS	2. GEF PROJECT CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER	3. PROJECT TITLE	4. IMPLEMENTING OR EXECUTING AGENCIES	5. GEF GRANT	6. CO-FINANCING	7. TOTAL in millions	8. STATUS as listed in database project cover sheet	9. FOCAL AREAS & GEF OP Program where available in database
HUMBOLDT CURRENT LME	Regional 3749	Towards Ecosystem Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem	UNDP; IFOP and IMARPE executing	\$ 6.925	\$ 25.190	\$ 32.115	Council Approved	multi-focal
INDONESIAN SEA LME (demo project developed under South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand UNEP/GEF project)	Regional 3188	Demonstration, community-based mgt of seagrass habitats in Trikora Beach East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia	UNEP; Indonesian Institute of Sciences executing	\$ 0.398	\$ 0.392	\$ 0.790	CEO approved	OP 8
Indonesian Sea LME	Regional 885	see also South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand project (includes Indonesia)						
MEDITERRANEAN SEA LME	see investment fund list							
Mediterranean	MED 3974	MED Greater Tunis Treated Wastewater Discharge in the Mediterranean Sea	IBRD	\$ 8.000	\$ 547.000	\$ 555.000	Council Approved	IW; OP not given
Mediterranean	MED 3977	MED Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program "Sustainable MED"	IBRD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Council Endorsed	IW; OP not given
Mediterranean	MED 3990	MED Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean	UNEP	\$ 2.298	\$ 7.000	\$ 9.298	Council Approved	IW; OP not given
PACIFIC CENTRAL AMERICAN COASTAL LME	2688	Integrated Ecosystem Management of the Gulf of Fonseca	IADB [Inter-American Development Bank]	\$ 5.000	\$ 21.326	\$ 26.326	Council Approved	IW; OP 9

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

1. LME PROJECTS	2. GEF PROJECT CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER	3. PROJECT TITLE	4. IMPLEMENTING OR EXECUTING AGENCIES	5. GEF GRANT	6. CO-FINANCING	7. TOTAL in millions	8. STATUS as listed in database project cover sheet	9. FOCAL AREAS & GEF OP Program where available in database
PATAGONIAN SHELF LME	Regional 613	Environmental Protection of the Rio de la Plata and its Maritime Front: Pollution Prevention and Control and Habitat Restoration	UNDP	\$ 5.680	\$ 4.800	\$ 10.480	IA Approved	IW; OP 8
	Regional 3519	Reducing and Preventing Land-based Pollution in the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front through Implementation of the FrePlata Strategic Action Programm	UNDP	\$ 2.850	\$ 15.020	\$ 17.870	IA Approved	IW; OP not given
RED SEA LME	Yemen 394	Protection of Marine Ecosystems of the Red Sea Coast	UNDP	\$ 2.800	\$ -	\$ 2.800	closed	IW; OP 9
	Regional 340	Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	UNDP	\$ 19.000	\$ 25.650	\$ 44.650	closed	IW; OP 9
	Regional 3809	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management	IBRD World Bank is GEF Agency; PERSGA is executing agency	\$ 3.000	\$ 35.000	\$ 38.000	CEO PIF Clearance April 26, 2010, but not yet approved	Strategic Program: IW-1; IW-2
SOMALI CURRENT LME	see Agulhas-Somali..... 1462	ASCLMEs						
SOUTH CHINA SEA LME	Regional 885	Reversing Environmental degradation trends in the SCS and GoThailand	UNEP	\$ 16.414	\$ 16.399	\$ 32.813	Under Implementation - IWLEARN says completed February 2009	IW; OP 8
	Regional 1128 see Gulf of Thailand - South China Sea section	Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea--marine biodiversity, ecosystem management and marine biodiversity monitoring	UNDP	\$ 3.195	\$ 43.410	\$ 46.605	IA Approved	Biodiversity; OP 2

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

1. LME PROJECTS	2. GEF PROJECT CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER	3. PROJECT TITLE	4. IMPLEMENTING OR EXECUTING AGENCIES	5. GEF GRANT	6. CO-FINANCING	7. TOTAL in millions	8. STATUS as listed in database project cover sheet	9. FOCAL AREAS & GEF OP Program where available in database
SULU-CELEBES	Regional 3524	CTI Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project--under the Coral Triangle Initiative	UNDP (UNOPS - executing)	\$ 2.890	\$ 3.420	\$ 6.310	PPG Approved	IW
YELLOW SEA LME	Regional 790	Reducing environmental stress in the YSLME	UNDP	\$ 14.394	\$ 10.302	\$ 24.696	Under implementation	IW; OP 8
			TOTALS, LME Projects :	\$ 255.904	\$ 1,499.607	\$ 1,755.511		

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP & WB/GEF PARTNERSHIP INVESTMENT FUNDING FOR LME-BASED and ICM LINKED PROJECTS

WB/GEF PARTNERSHIP INVESTMENT FUND FOR POLLUTION REDUCTION IN THE LMES OF EAST ASIA

	GEF Project ID #	Funding phase or installments within phase	GEF Agency	GEF grant	Co-financing	Total, grant + co-financing in millions	Status and GEF Operations Specifications if available
Partnership Investment Fund	Regional 2454	Tranche 1 of 3 tranches	IBRD	\$ 4.438	\$ 459.930	\$ 464.368	Council Approved IW; OP 10
	Regional 3025	Tranche 1, install 2	IBRD	\$ 5.000	\$ 80.870	\$ 85.870	Council Approved IW; OP 10
			TOTALS FOR PROJECTS IN LMES OF EAST ASIA:	\$ 9.438	\$ 540.800	\$ 550.238	

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

BREAKOUT OF PROJECTS SUBSUMED UNDER INVESTMENT FUND FOR LMEs OF EAST ASIA								
Place	GEF ID #	title		GEF Grant	Co-financing		Status	Focus
China	2750	Ningbo water and environ. project	IBRD	\$ 5.350	\$ 133.900		CEO endorsed	
China	2972	Liaoning Medium Cities Infrastructure	IBRD	\$ 5.350	\$ 187.700		CEO endorsed	
China	2979	2nd Chandong Environment under WB/GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the LMEs of East Asia	IBRD	\$ 5.350	\$ 201.900		CEO endorsed	
China (in preparation)	3223	Shanghai Agricultural and Non-Point Pollution Reduction project (SANPR)	IBRD	\$ 5.000	\$ 26.870		PPG Approved	
Philippines	2759	Manila Third Sewage Project (MTSP)	IBRD	\$ 5.000	\$ 87.810		CEO endorsed	
Vietnam	2758	Vietnam: Coastal Cities Environment and Sanitation Project - under WB/GEF partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the LMEs of East Asia	IBRD	\$ 5.000	\$ 21.700		Council Approved	
Vietnam	3187	Demonstration of Sustainable Management of Coral Reef Resources in the coastal Waters of Ninh Hai District, Ninh Thuan Province, Viet Nam	UNEP	\$ 0.407	\$ 0.528		CEO Approved	

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

EAST ASIAN SEAS PROJECTS RELATED TO POLLUTION REDUCTION IN THE LMES OF EAST ASIA								
	GEF Project ID #	Funding phase or installments within phase	GEF Agency	GEF grant	Co-financing	Total, grant + co-financing in millions	Status and GEF Operations Specifications	
Regional - EAST ASIAN SEAS	Regional 2138	Livestock Waste Management in East Asia (better spatial distribution of intensive livestock production to bring nutrient emission more in line with adsorptive capacity of	IBRD	\$ 7.000	\$ 17.006	\$ 24.006	IA Approved	IW; OP 10
Regional - EAST ASIAN SEAS	Regional 2700	Implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) [develop policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean development in at least 70% of PEMSEA countries by 2015)- International Waters	UNDP (IMO and UNOPS Executing)	\$ 10.876	\$ 33.374	\$ 44.250	IA Approved	IW-2; OP 9
			TOTALS FOR ADDITIONAL PROJECTS IN LMES OF EAST ASIA:	\$ 17.876	\$ 50.380	\$ 68.256		

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR A SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES INVESTMENT FUND IN THE LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
	GEF Project ID #	Funding phase or installments within phase	GEF Agency	GEF grant	Co-financing	Total, grant + co-financing in millions	Status and GEF Operations Specifications	
	3271	Tranche 1	IBRD	\$ 1.000	\$ 0.330	\$ 1.330	CEO approved	IW-2; OP 8
Regional	2093	Tranche 1, Install 1	IBRD	\$ 5.073	\$ 75.000	\$ 80.073	Council approved	IW; OP 8; OP 2
Regional	3559	Tranche 1, Install 2	IBRD	\$ 5.600	\$ 121.640	\$ 127.240	Council approved	IW; OP not listed
			TOTALS FOR PROJECTS IN LMES OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA:	\$ 11.673	\$ 196.970	\$ 208.643		
BREAKOUT OF PROJECTS SUBSUMED UNDER THE SUB-SAHARAN INVESTMENT FUND								
Place	GEF ID #	Title		GEF Grant	Co-financing		Status	Focus
Botswana	2864	Integrated Water Resources MGT--Demonstration Project	UNDP	\$ 0.975	\$ 11.820		CEO approved	IW; OP 10
Kenya [LINK TO AGULHAS & SOMALI LMES PROJECT]	3313	Fishery Management and Sustainable Coastal Environment Development Project	IBRD	\$ 5.000	\$ 30.300		PPG Approved	IW; OP 8
Senegal [LINK TO CANARY CURRENT LME PROJECT]	3314	Sustainable Management of Fish Resources	IBRD	\$ 6.000	\$ 18.900		CEO Endorsed	IW; OP 8
Regional (Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana) [LINK TO CANARY CURRENT LME PROJECT]	3558	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)	IBRD	\$ 10.000	\$ -		CEO Endorsed 9/1/09	IW; no OP given

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

WORLD BANK - GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRIENT REDUCTION IN THE DANUBE RIVER AND BLACK SEA								
	GEF Project ID #	Funding phase or installments within phase	GEF Agency	GEF grant	Co-financing	Total, grant + co-financing in millions	Status and GEF Operations Specifications	
	Tranche 1 1014	Danube/Black Sea Basin Strategic Partnership on Nutrient Reduction	IBRD	\$ -	\$ 29.555	\$ 29.555	Council Approved	IW; OP 8; 10
	Tranche 2 1661	Danube/Black Sea Strategic Partnership - Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund: Tranche 2	IBRD	\$ 1.750	\$ 74.800	\$ 76.550	Council Approved	IW; OP 8
	Tranche 3 2044	Strategic Partnership for Nutrient Reduction in the Danube River and Black Sea - World Bank-GEF Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund: Tranche 3	IBRD	\$ 2.918	\$ 222.182	\$ 225.100	Council Approved	IW; OP 8
	Regional Project Phase 1 1460	Strengthening the implementation capacities for nutrient reduction and transboundary cooperation in the Danube R. Basin	IBRD [GEF OP 8] [consistent with nutrient reduction]	\$ 5.350	\$ 6.600	\$ 11.950	IA approved	IW; OP 8
	Regional Project Tranche 2 2042	Strengthening the implementation capacities for nutrient reduction and transboundary cooperation in the Danube R. Basin	IBRD [GEF OP 8] [consistent with nutrient reduction]	\$ 12.000	\$ 12.878	\$ 24.878	IA approved	IW; OP 8
			TOTALS FOR PROJECTS IN THE BLACK SEA LME AND THE DANUBE RIVER BASIN	\$ 22.018	\$ 346.015	\$ 368.033		

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

BREAKOUT OF PROJECTS SUBSUMED UNDER THE BLACK SEA AND DANUBE RIVER INVESTMENT FUND								
Place	GEF ID #	title		GEF Grant	Co-financing		Status	Focus
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2143	water quality protection project	IBRD	\$ 8.500	\$ 11.370		CEO Endorsed	IW; OP 8
Croatia	3148	agricultural pollution control	IBRD	\$ 5.000	\$ 15.000		CEO endorsed	IW; OP 8
Croatia (in preparation)	3725	Coastal Cities Pollution Control (APL 2)		\$ 6.400	\$ 202.000		CEO Endorsed	IW; OP 8
Hungary	1351	Reduction of nutrient discharges	IBRD	\$ 12.850	\$ 19.500		CEO endorsed	IW; OP 8
Moldova	1355	Agric. Pollution Control Project	IBRD	\$ 5.250	\$ 5.690		Under implementation	IW; OP 8
Moldova	1542	Environmental Infrastructure Project	IBRD	\$ 4.562	\$ 5.338		CEO endorsed	IW; OP 8
Romania	2970	Integrated Nutrient Pollution Control	IBRD	\$ 5.500	\$ 75.700		CEO endorsed	IW; OP 8
Serbia	2141	Reduction of enterprise nutrient discharges project(RENDR)	IBRD	\$ 9.370	\$ 13.100		CEO endorsed	IW; OP 8
Turkey	1074	Anatolia Watershed Rehab Project	IBRD	\$ 7.300	\$ 38.110		under implementation	IW; OP 8
WORLD BANK-GEF INVESTMENT FUND FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP								
Place	GEF ID #	title		GEF Grant	Co-financing	Total grant + co-financing in millions	Status	Focus
Regional	2601	World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem PartnershipTranche 1, 1st allocation	IBRD, the World Bank; UNEP/MAP	\$ 6.055	\$ 90.000	\$ 96.055	Council Approved	Multi focal; OP 9 and OP 2

THE LME PROJECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT TABLE

Regional	3229	World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem PartnershipTranche 1, Install	IBRD	\$ 15.000	\$ 45.000	\$ 60.000	Council approved	IW; OP 9 and OP 2
	2600	Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem-Regional Component: Implementation of Agreed Actions for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean Sea and Its Coastal Areas	Strategic Partnership led by UNEP and World Bank	\$ 12.891	\$ 36.548	\$ 49.439	IA Approved ; UNIDO approval 2008	Multi Focal Area IW-2; POPS-2, POPS-3; OP9, 2; 14
			TOTALS FOR PROJECTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LME:	\$ 33.946	\$ 171.548	\$ 205.494		
						GRAND TOTAL = \$ 3,156.175		
SUMMARY OF TOTALS								
		GEF GRANTS	CO-FINANCING				TOTALS	
		\$ 255.904	\$ 1,499.607		individual LMEs	\$ 1,755.511		
		\$ 9.438	\$ 540.800		E.Asian Investment	\$ 550.238		
		\$ 17.876	\$ 50.380		E Asian addit.	\$ 68.256		
		\$ 11.673	\$ 196.970		SubSahara	\$ 208.643		
		\$ 22.018	\$ 346.015		Danube & Black Sea	\$ 368.033		
		\$ 33.946	\$ 171.548		Med	\$ 205.494		
		\$ 350.855	\$ 2,805.320		GRAND TOTAL:	\$ 3,156.175		