

PERSGA

Towards ICZM: Actions for balancing standards of life for coastal communities

Regional Workshop

21 - 26 June 2005
Amman, Jordan

This report

This report seeks to capture the main points raised during the regional ICZM workshop “Towards ICZM: Actions for balancing standards of life for coastal communities”.

The concept of this workshop was designed by Ms. Khulood Tubaishat the PERSGA ICZM Advisor, however, for other commitments with PERSGA Management Ms. Tubaishat was not able to attend and lead this event. Hence, Dr. Amr El-Kammash was assigned to lead and facilitate the workshop and act as the Lead technical consultant beside his contribution as a speaker and log frame developer.

Mr. El-Kammash has an extensive experience in providing short and long-term international development services. Particularly in integrated coastal zone management, programme and project management, assisting in logical framework analysis and monitoring of projects; and facilitation of public-private partnerships (attached is his CV).

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List of acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| GCRMN | The Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| ICZM | Integrated Coastal Zone Management |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisations |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| PEMSAE | Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia |
| PERSGA | The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden |
| SAP | Strategic Action Programme for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. |
| SMEs | Small and Medium sized Enterprises |
| SocMon | Global Socioeconomic Monitoring Initiative |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |

1- Background

PERSGA, “the Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden”, is an intergovernmental organization, established in 1995, dedicated to the conservation of the coastal and marine environments in the region. It is governed by a Council that includes ministers handling environment affairs portfolios in each of the seven PERSGA member states, which are: Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. Since December 1998, PERSGA has been executing the first phase of a Strategic Action Programme for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (SAP).

The SAP provides a cooperatively developed framework for the long-term conservation and management of the coastal and marine resources of the Region. A programme of activities is being carried out through six complementary components: reduction of navigation risks and maritime pollution, the promotion of integrated coastal zone management, sustainable use of living marine resources, conservation of habitats and biodiversity, the establishment of marine protected areas, and the enhancement of public awareness and participation.

The first phase of this programme was funded jointly by the member countries of PERSGA, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Islamic Development Bank. The GEF implementing agencies included the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Bank.

As the first phase is due to closure in June 2005, PERSGA is currently working on the preparation of the second phase of SAP. The new phase shall be aligned with PERSGA commitments towards the WSSD proceedings as well as with the Capacity 2015 initiative.

In this regards, the ICZM component, represented by the ICZM Regional working group, will take part in this preparation process by preparing the part related to the coastal management activities of PERSGA.

As a result, a regional workshop was conducted in Jordan during June 21-26, 2005.

2 - The Regional Workshop

2.1 Objective

The major objective is to identify priority projects for the ICZM Component to be implemented during 2005-2010.

The priority projects are aimed to focus on integrating the ICZM into the related national strategies (such as poverty reduction strategies), the MDGs reports and Capacity 2015 programmes in addition to mainstreaming the MDGs within PERSGA activities.

2.2 Profiles of participants

Workshop attendees consist of the regional ICZM Working Group (collectively bringing a wide-ranging experience in ICZM from the region); NGOs from the PERSGA Region, private sector, regional and international experts on environment, poverty, ICZM and MDGs. (*See Annex I*).

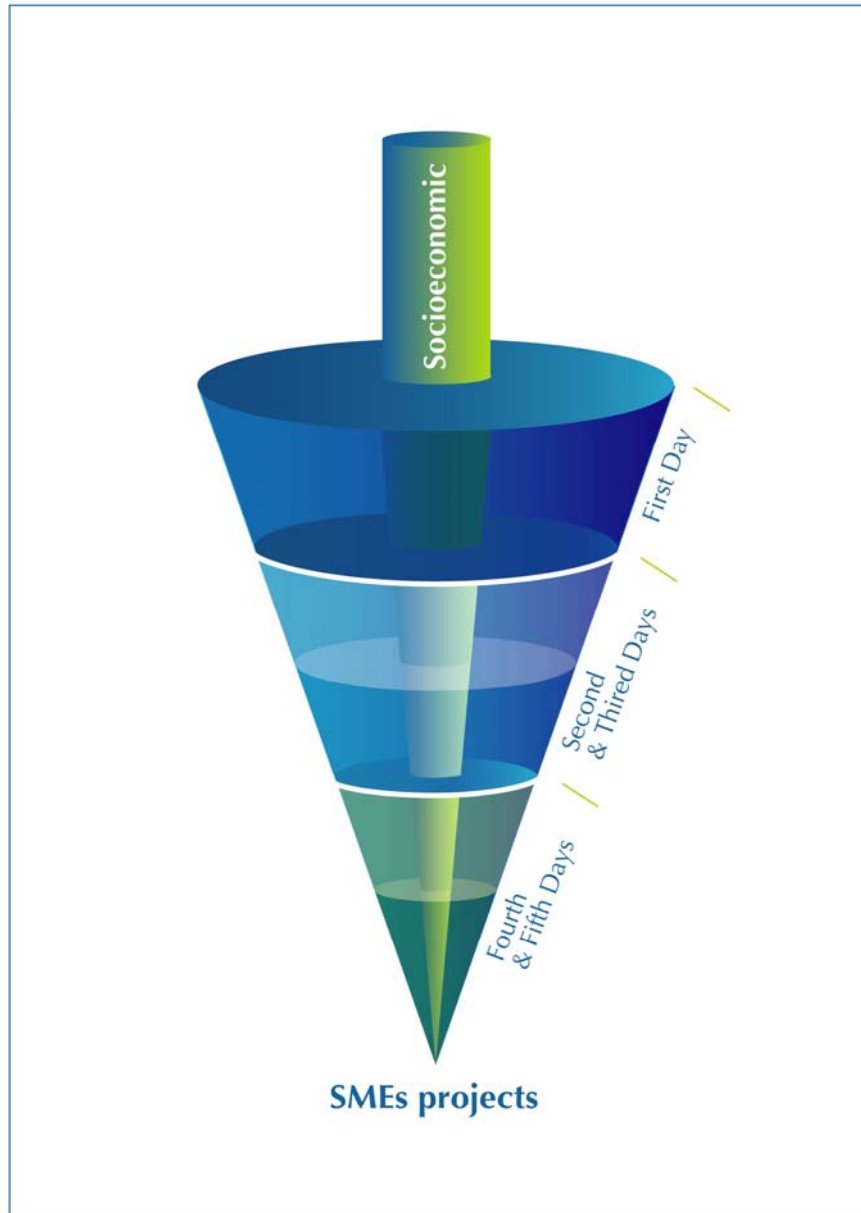
2.3 Location

The workshop was conducted in Amman-Jordan during June 21-26

3 - Structure of the workshop and working methodology

3.1 Introduction

The workshop consisted of three parts (*see Annex II for Agenda*). The following diagram illustrates the structure:



The first part was conducted over one day in which the working group brought their experience, problems, best practices, and case studies from the region. The objective was to lay the foundation for a general knowledge about the expected problems that could happen in other countries from the region as well as the best practices that could be adapted from neighboring countries. (See Annex III for a list of the regional case studies)

The second part was conducted over two days (second & third day) in which the international consultants and representatives from the international agencies presented case studies, best practices, as well as information about the international development goals and its relation to poverty and the environment. (See Annex I for the list of speakers and Annex IV for the list of presentations)

The third part was conducted over two days (fourth & fifth day) in which the workshop participants under the leadership of the consultant / technical leader and in an interactive way, listed the issues and analyzed them in light of poverty alleviation. After agreeing with the participants that alternative livelihood is one of the protection of the coastal resources, the Technical Leader lead the group to develop a logical framework analysis for socioeconomic projects to be implemented on the community level. Moreover, a list of potential programmes on the regional level was identified to be implemented by PERSGA.

The following are the detailed contents of each day:

3.2 Opening and introductory session

Welcome and Opening.

The opening session was conducted under his patronage Mr. Faris Gunaidi, The Secretary General, Ministry of Environment, Jordan.

In his speech he reflected the interest of the Jordanian government in the preservation of the environmental resources and hoped for strategic recommendations to be brought by the workshop to protect the natural heritage of the region. Moreover, he confirmed the commitment of the Jordanian Government towards supporting PERSGA. (see Annex IV for the speech)

Presentation about PERSGA Achievements

Later a presentation was given on the major achievements of the GEF-PERSGA Strategic Action Programme. by Amr El Kammash (Workshop lead technical consultant) on behalf of Khulood Tubaishat (PERSGA ICZM Advisor)

Worming up session

Mr. Raed Abu Hayyaneh (Participant from Jordan) coordinated this session in order to break the ice and encourage the participants to express themselves. Mr. Raed delivered the following questions to the participants and asked them to write their answers on cards and read them later to their colleagues:

- What do you think PERSGA did not do in comparison to its objectives?
- What would you have done if you gave the chance to re do PERSGA's role?
- What is the best thing that you learned from PERSGA?

For the participants from outside the region the following questions were asked:

- What the work PERSGA means to you?
- What do you think you can add to PERSGA?

The answers were discussed and collected from the participants.

Presentation about 'the ICZM component – the way forward' by Osama Qurban

A presentation was given by Osama Qurban (PERSGA ICZM Consultant) to refresh the audience with the ICZM component and the future steps to be taken.

Orientation Presentation

An orientation presentation about the structure of the five days workshop and the mechanism of the Logical Framework was then delivered by Amr El Kammash

Mr El-Kammash explained the working methodology for each day of the workshop. Furthermore, he gave explanation to familiarize the audience with the Log Frame to be able to conceptualize the relation of what they will hear during the first three days to the log Frame structure.

3.3 Part 1 – Review of case studies from the PERSGA region

Review of the ICZM Component activities and achievements

During this session a review of case studies from the region were introduced by the participants in order to share the issues and lessons learned. The following are the case studies presented and discussed:

- Coastal Management and socioeconomic in Yemen by Mr. Abdullah Abu Al-Fotouh;
- Community involvement in the management of marine protected areas, case study from Sudan, by Mr. Eissa Ya'goub;
- The role of NGOs in capacity building for coastal management, a case study from Sudan, by Mr. Taha Badawi;
- The role of private sector in coastal management, case study from Egypt, by Mr. Ayman Taher;
- Education for sustainability, regional case study by Mr. Raed Abu-Hayyaneh;

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- Coastal management planning and socioeconomic indicators case study from Egypt by Mr. Ayman Taher.

(See Annex III for the presentations)

Discussions:

As a result from the discussions the following list of issues was identified to work as a foundation for developing of the log frame:

Issues were related to:

- Mangroves destruction/cutting
- Collection of birds eggs from mangroves
- Coral reef destructions (diving & snorkeling pressure)
- Sharks hunting (fins trade)
- Turtle slaughtering (for medical purposes; eating)
- Dugongs hunting (eating)
- Lobsters (over fishing)
- Sea cucumber collection (trading)
- Sea grass (trading)
- Over fishing
- Sea water quality
- Safe drinking water
- Beach sands mining
- Gazelle hunting
- Birds catching (local and migratory)
- Dolphins' harassments (diving pressure)
- Solid waste – engine oil containers, fish trash,
- Absence of cooling facilities (freezers for fish)
- Sewage pollution (from boats and from coastal communities)
- Fishing gears
- Fishing trawling
- Lack of enforcement, regulations and guidelines
- Lack of effective management and good governance
- Lack of public participation
- Lack of other alternatives (means of living)
- Lack of funds
- Lack of competent human resources (capacity)
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation

3.4 Part 2 -- Learning from others

During the second and third days presentations were delivered in four sessions to cover the following subjects:

1. The linkages between environment, poverty, improving quality of life and international development goals;
2. The economic value of the coastal and marine life;
3. Economic, Socio economic, and Governance indicators for ICZM plans.
4. Private sector role in the development agenda

The presentations were designed to equip the participants with information, methodologies and tools from other parts of the world that could be adapted to solve their problems.

The full presentations are attached in Annex IV. The following is a summary of the presentations:

Session one: The linkages between environment, poverty, improving quality of life and international development goals

- Environment and the Millennium Development Goals, by Philip Dobie – UNDP:
In this presentation Philip explained about the MDGs and its relation to the environment. Environmental management and poverty reduction were also discussed. Moreover, he explained about the trends of the international funding in the future. The trends of funding was very useful for the participants in order for them to understand how they could seek funding for their potential small and medium enterprises in the future.

- Poverty and Environment, by Philip Dobie – UNDP:
Philip explained about the relation between poverty and environment under the umbrella of the MDGs. He also highlighted the relation between livelihood and ecosystem services. He also explained about environmental hazards and poverty. The presentations helped the participants to understand the pressure that the poverty could generate on environmental resources and how the depletion of the environmental resources could lead to poverty crises at the same time.

- ICZMA framework for implementation of MDGs in Coastal Zones, by Hassan Partow, UNEP:
Hassan listed the MDGs and explained the direct and indirect relations between them and coastal zone management. This specific presentation highlighted the importance of developing socioeconomic initiatives and its direct relations to the MDGs and the international development agenda(poverty alleviation).

Session 2: The economic value of the coastal and marine life

- Economic Analysis and Environmental And Resource Valuation, by Maricor Ebarvia, PEMSEA:

Maricor, brought the PEMSAE experience and concentrated on resource valuation and the importance of measuring the cost and benefits of coastal development. This methodology could work as a potential project for PERSGA. Resource valuation is crucial step for developing the socioeconomic mapping upon which future socioeconomic projects (small and medium) could be developed in the Red Sea and Gulf Aden region.

Session 3: Economic, Socio economic, and Governance indicators for ICZM plans

- Coastal Governance Performance Indicators: Measuring Success, by Charles N. Ehler – Consultant:

Charles described the planning process of coastal governance as well as the related types of indicators. This assisted the participants to perceive the importance of developing indicators to monitor the coastal governance process.

- Socioeconomics: The Indicators & Projects to Benefit Integrated Coastal Zone Management, by Leah Bunce, NOAA:

Leah in this presentation established the link between coastal zone management and socioeconomic. She described the different values of socioeconomic as well as the economic and cultural valuation. Furthermore, she illustrated the different impacts of socioeconomic such as the employment and improving standard of living. Leah's presentation assisted the participants to understand the importance of socioeconomic for their coastal communities and the indirect and direct benefits of initiating socioeconomic activities.

- Global Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) Initiative for Coastal Management, by Leah Bunce, NOAA:

Leah presented a case study (SocMon) as a verification of her previous argument which implemented jointly by NOAA and GCRMN. The goal of the SocMon is to monitor and map socioeconomic activities. This model is recommended to be adapted by PERSGA after conducting the cost benefit analysis of the coastal activities and resources

Session 4: Private sector role in the development agenda

- Corporate Social Responsibility "A tool for tackling poverty alleviation", by Amr El-Kammash, Consultant:

In this presentation Amr highlighted the importance of bringing the Corporate sector to the development arena, particularly the social and environmental aspects. In his case study, Amr explained how Shell (as corporate) encouraged/helped small and medium enterprise as a tool for poverty alleviation. This model could be adapted by the participants by formulating a cooperation agreement among the private sector, the government and the NGOs to establish socioeconomic small projects.

- Businessization of Poverty Alleviation , by Amr El-Kammash, Consultant:
Following his first presentation, Amr brought various case studies from different parts of the world on how corporations worked closely with local communities (as business partners) to help them improve their live standards. This model could be adapted on the national scale by attracting large companies/corporations to work with local communities to produce products in their villages.

3.5 Part 3 – A frame work of action: Actions for balancing standards of life for coastal communities

Projects and Programmes

On the fourth and fifth days the issues which were identified previously have been analyzed and converted into socioeconomic projects and programmes that aim to reduce the pressure on the coastal resources. These projects are to be implemented on the national level as small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and/or by NGOs through grants as per the table below.

Proposed small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs)

- Solid waste recycle plants (cans, motor oil containers, plastic bottles, plastic bags and organic waste);
- Converting fish waste into animal food;
- Aquaculture (family farms- fish and sea weeds)
- Canning factories for Tuna
- Dried fish factory
- Collection stations of boats waste (oil, sewage and solid)
- Recycling of motor oil
- Handicrafts such as environmental bags
- Salt production
- Fish packaging, transport and marketing (the season in Yemen is between February and April)
- Maintenance stations for boats
- Ecotourism for turtle breeding
- Ecotourism and bird watching, shark and whale watching , gazelle watching
- Ecotourism services such as restaurants, café, eco-lodges, etc
- Training related to ecotourism jobs
- Glass boat projects
- Adapt a Camel / camel breeding
- Local research and educational centers
- Alternative energy stations (biogas, refilling bottled gas)
- Establishment of revolving funds for the fishermen to provide them with environmentally friendly fishing gears / replica of the lobster project

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- Vinegar production out of (Dom) palm
 - Plantation of medical plants
 - Bee keepers
 - Ice factory
 - Desalination units

Projects to be implemented by NGOs

- Reeds plantations to absorb contamination from wetlands
- Conduct advocacy campaigns and public awareness campaigns
- Establish public information centers and hotlines
- Rainwater harvesting (dams)
- Mooring buoys

However, it was agreed by all the participants that to ensure good and effective implementation of the log frame PERSGA should initiate the following regional programmes:

- Resource valuation (cost benefit) including the economics of fisheries and ornamental fish;
- Socioeconomic mapping;
- Micro credits for small enterprises and grants for NGOs;
- Leadership and training;
- Establishment of sewage trenches and plants;
- Corporate social responsibility project.

Logical Frame work

Then the process of developing a comprehensive Logical frame work started.

It was agreed among the participants that:

The general goal of the logframe is:

To conserve the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden marine and coastal resources;

The development goal of the logframe is:

To ensure the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources;

The purpose of the logframe is:

To offer alternative livelihood

However, due to time limitations, participants were not able to complete the logical framework for all the projects, rather, they were divided into four groups and each group selected, randomly, three projects to work on them.

The participants presented their log frame to each other and a general sharing of project design was acquired.

The logical framework is attached in Annex V

3.6 Closing session

The workshop was ended by evaluating the work shop. Please find the evaluation analysis in Annex VI. In general, the workshop was a successful event in terms of achieving its objectives.

4 - Conclusion and recommendation:

This event, during five hard working days, generated deep discussions and arguments among the participants who represented different stakeholders with wide range of experience from the region: such as governments, NGOs, private sector, as well as international organizations such as NOAA, UNEP, UNDP and PEMSEA. Hence, in his capacity as the Workshop Lead Technical Consultant, Mr. Amr El-Kammash, concludes this report by the following recommendations:

- I. In order to assure good implementation of the above mentioned logical framework it is recommended that PERSGA is to establish the following programmes:
 - SMEs programme. This programme should provide assistant on technical and financial aspects for interested people and organizations. The financial support could be generated through establishing agreements with related financial institutions internationally and regionally. The technical support would be by providing training on "How to start and manage a small business: management, finance, marketing etc";
 - NGOs small grants programme. This programme should be built on the lessons learned from the previously implemented programme by PERSGA under the SAP project;
 - Capacity building programme that provides training and produces training kits on Leadership, Good governance, SMEs, monitoring and evaluation;

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- Coastal governance monitoring programme. Which includes but not limited to the following:
 - Socioeconomic mapping;
 - Resource valuation (cost/benefit).

 - Corporate sector engagement programme to work on the following two dimensions:
 - corporate social/ environmental responsibility;
 - business partnership with local, small and medium enterprises.
- II. A center could be established under PERSGA to ensure the effective implementation of the above programmes by linking them together under one umbrella. ■