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Global Environment
Facility

UNEP-GEF WIO-LaB PROJECT

*ADDRESSING LAND BASED ACTIVITIES
IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN*

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY

Version 2

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Abbreviations

ACEP	African Coelacanth Ecosystem Programme
AIDE	Association d'Intervention pour le Développement et l'Environnement
ANGAP	Association National pour la protection des Aires Protégées de Madagascar
ASCLME	Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDA	Coast Development Authority, Kenya
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CI	Conservation International
CNDRS	Centre National De Recherches Scientifiques
CNRE	Chercheur au Centre National de Recherches sur l'Environnement
COP	Conference of Contracting Parties
CORDIO	Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DNA	National Directorate for Water
EAF/RCU	East Africa Regional Coordination Unit
EARPO	(WWF) Eastern Africa Regional Programme Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EQO	Environment Quality Objectives
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
FARI	Forum of Heads of Research and Academic Institutions
FAST	Faculty of Aquatic Sciences and Technology (FAST), University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIE	Groupement d'Intérêt Economique
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities
GTA	Grupo de Trabalho Ambiental
HELCOM	The Helsinki Commission
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICARM	Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management
IHSM	Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines, Université de Toliara
IMO	International Meteorological Organisation
IMS	Institute for Marine Sciences, Dar es Salaam, TZ
INRAPE	Institut National de Recherché pour l'Agriculture, la Pêche et l'Environnement, Comoros
IOC-UNESCO	Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IW	International Waters
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
LBS/A	Land Based Sources/Activities
LNHAA	National Laboratory for Food and Water Safety, Mozambique
MACEMP	Marine and Coastal Environment Project
MICOA	Ministry of the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit, Mauritius

MOI	Mauritius Oceanography Institute
MWW	Municipal Waste Water
NCC	National (Inter-Ministerial) Coordination Committees
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority of Kenya
NEMC	National Environment Management Council of Tanzania
NEPAD	New Partnerships for Africa's Development
NFP	National Focal Point
NFPI	National Focal Point Institution
ANGAP	Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées, Madagascar
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Programmes of Action
NSHIP	National Stakeholder Involvement Plans
ONE	L'Office National pour l'Environnement
ORI	Oceanographic Research Institute
PADH	Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNAC	Pharmacie Nationale Autonome des Comores
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RSHIP	Regional Stakeholder Involvement Plan
SAGE	Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SHG	Stakeholder Group
SWIOFP	South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Project
TCMP	Tanzania Coastal Management Programme
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
TF	Task Force
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WB	World Bank
WCS	World Conservation Society
WG	Working Group
WIO	Western Indian Ocean
WIO-C	Consortium for Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the WIO
WIO-LaB	GEF Project: Addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. Introduction

1.1 Project context

The Project entitled “Addressing land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean” (shortly referred to as “WIO-LaB”) addresses some of the major environmental problems and issues related to the degradation of the marine and coastal environment due to land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region. The project is designed to serve as a demonstration project for the UNEP’s Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA/LBA).

The project has three main objectives: 1) Improve the knowledge base, and establish regional guidelines for the reduction of stress to the marine and coastal ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality; 2) Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution; and 3) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development. The project activities include among others, a regional monitoring programme for water, sediment and biota quality, the implementation of demonstration projects and the development of regional guidelines for the management of municipal wastewater and physical alteration and destruction of habitats, the development of regional guidelines for environmental quality objectives and standards and Environmental Impact Assessment, and a regional Protocol on Land-based Activities to the Nairobi Convention, and various training, educational and stakeholder involvement activities. The final product of the project will be a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Plan (SAP), as well as related National Programmes of Action (NPA) for abating the impacts of land-based sources activities. An overview of the WIO-LaB project objectives and related components is presented in Annex 1.

Objective 3 of the WIO-LaB project calls specifically for stakeholder involvement (See Annex 2 for more details on this objective). In this regard, it is important to note that the project is implemented under the umbrella of the Nairobi Convention, in that it executes part of the Convention’s Programme of work as agreed by its Conference of Parties. As such, the project is strongly embedded in the political and institutional framework of the Convention, and key stakeholders are those related closely to the Convention. Among others, the national focal points of the Nairobi Convention are at the same time the focal points for the WIO-LaB project.

This document lays out the strategy as adopted by the WIO-LaB project in order to adequately involve stakeholders both at the international/regional level and at the national level. The document furthermore details the process taken for the identification of stakeholders at the international/level and national level, as captured in individual stakeholder involvement strategies.

1.2 Why Stakeholder Involvement?

The broader context of stakeholder involvement in the management of environmental issues is laid out by Principle 10 of the RIO Declaration on Environment and Development:

Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.

Source: UN 1993

Within the context of the above principle, stakeholder involvement is necessary as it:

- helps create more informed and better quality government decision-making by incorporating diverse opinions, values and ideas and by resulting in direct, immediate knowledge of the environmental conditions from the community;
- helps to defuse conflict or opposition to particular government actions and builds broad-based consensus for environmental programmes as well as greater support for their implementation.
- raises awareness of the public on priority socio-economic and political issues and their effect on the environment and ultimately enhances the process of sustainability – which must be cooperative – requiring concerted action by government, non-government organizations, industry and communities.

The specific benefits of stakeholder involvement to various groups may be summarized as follows:

- **The public:** Public involvement allows individuals to have a greater impact on the environmental decision making process. It also increases awareness of environmental impacts to which they, their families, and their communities are exposed and can be a tool for empowering them to take part in providing the solution to sustainable development problems.
- **Private sector and industry (industry could be considered part of the private sector):** Stakeholder involvement can help highlight industry's impacts on the environment; increase industry's understanding of consumers' concerns; and give industry a voice in governmental decisions that affect them directly.
- **Government:** Stakeholder involvement is a good tool for raising awareness of environmental issues; if done properly, local communities can supplement scarce government monitoring, inspection, and enforcement resources, thus saving money and time for the government. In addition, significant and appropriate public involvement in an environmental issue can strengthen the position of the Environment Ministry in relation to other government interests and ministries whereby the public reinforces the ministry's views and ensures that the government as a whole does not

ignore environmental concerns. Giving the public an opportunity to influence government decisions from the outset defuses opposition and builds broad-based consensus for environmental programs as a whole. It serves to also make the decision-making process transparent, democratic and ensures buy-in by a broad spectrum of stakeholders.

- **Other stakeholders:**

- Stakeholders such as Non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and Community based organizations (CBO's) have a high level of influence in local communities and can make a significant contribution at this level if they are involved – this frees up government resources and time.
- Institutions such as universities, research organizations etc can influence policy-making processes by providing important data and technical information for stronger, scientifically-relevant better decision-making.
- Involvement of women, the poor and other minority/marginalized groups may help improve their status and opportunities available to them that help build local capacities and abilities so that they can manage their own development.

1.3 Complexities inherent in stakeholder involvement

Stakeholder involvement also has draw-backs which must be taken into consideration, in particular when developing stakeholder involvement plans at the national level:

- There are often false expectations amongst stakeholders about their ability to influence decision-making (these must be made clear on the out-set).
- This bottom-up transparent and democratic process, although beneficial if done correctly, can also incur certain costs such as reduced technical quality (so that all stakeholders may be involved); time (involving relevant stakeholders and taking their views into consideration is a timely and lengthy process); funding (to coordinate effective involvement).
- If involvement is not inclusive it will be less concerned with securing direct benefits for people
- It could shift the burden unto the poor and local governments

2. Scope of stakeholder involvement for the project

2.1 Identification of Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholders include anyone who has a stake in what happens or anyone directly or indirectly affected by an action taken. This therefore covers a broad spectrum of society. As it is impossible to include everyone in every activity, stakeholders and their roles and interests must be clearly defined so that those relevant to specific actions are especially involved.

The success of the WIO-LaB project, and in particular, its sustainability, relies on the involvement of key stakeholders. For the purpose of this stakeholder involvement plan, stakeholders may be grouped as follows:

- **National Government** such as Ministries of Environment/Natural Resources/Fisheries, Public utilities, Transport, Tourism, Education, Agriculture and Forestry
- **Other governmental organizations** such as National Bureaus of Standards, River Authorities, Port Authorities and Regional Mining Authorities
- **Local government:** Local and municipal authorities such as city sewage, city water authorities and local planning authorities
- **Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community/Citizen Based Organizations (CBOs)**
- **Informational sector:** Educational, research and development institutions, and Museums
- **Private Sector:** such as Tourism, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Industrial sectors. Also includes associated organisations, such as trade organisations or Chambers of Commerce.
- **Local communities** where the project activities make an impact and **the general public**
- **Marginal groups:** women, the poor, indigenous communities (traditional authorities)
- **Regional and International partners:** Nairobi Convention, International non governmental organizations (IGOs), United Nations Organizations, etc.

2.2 Levels of Stakeholder Involvement in the project

a. Levels of involvement:

The WIO-LaB project's stakeholder involvement work plan uses the following criteria to define the level of stakeholder involvement:

1. Information Dissemination:

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_13785

