

**Regional Organization for the Conservation of the
Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
(PERSGA)**



The Global Environment Facility

Project Number: RAB/97/G33 - GE-63717

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC ACTION
PROGRAMME FOR THE RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN
(SAP)**

**Annual Report
1999**

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN

The Global Environment Facility

Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

JOINT ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT (1999)

Basic project information

Project Number and title:	RAB/97/G33 – GE-63717 – ----- Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden		
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	UNDP	UNEP	World Bank
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ANNUAL REPORT 1999 IN ARABIC

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIS	Automatic Identification Signals
ALRS	Admiralty List of Radio Signals
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DG	Directorate General
DNV	Det Norske Veritas
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
DSC	Digital Selective Calling
DTP	Desktop Publishing
EC	European Commission
EE	Environmental Education
EF	Environmental Fund
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSC	Flag State Control
FTI	Fisheries Training Institute, Aden
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress & Safety System
HBC	Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation
HF	High Frequency
HQ	Headquarters
IALA	International Association of Lighthouse Authorities
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization of the United Nations
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
LMR	Living Marine Resources
LS	Lead Specialist
MAIB	Marine Accident Investigation Branch (UK)
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MEMAC	Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre
MENAS	Middle East Navigation Aids Service
MEPA	Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration
MF	Medium Frequency
MGP	Micro-grants Programme
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSRRC	Marine Science Research and Resources Centre
NCWCD	National Commission for Wildlife Conservation & Development
NEX	National Execution Guidelines
NGO	Non-governmental Organization

NPC	National Programme Co-ordinator
NRMP	Navigation Risks and Maritime Pollution
NWG	Navigation Working Group
PA	Preparatory Assistance
PAP	Public Awareness and Participation
PERSGA	Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
PFS	Procurement and Finance Specialist
PFU	Procurement and Finance Unit
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMT	Project Management Team
PSC	Port State Control
ROPME	Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment
ROWA	Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP)
RSGA	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
SAP	Strategic Action Programme for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
SAR	Search and Rescue
SIOCAM	Strategic Initiative for Ocean and Coastal Management
SRR	Search and Rescue Regions
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSS	Traffic Separation Scheme
UKHO	United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VHS	Very High Frequency
VTS	Vessel Traffic System
WB	World Bank
WG	Working Group

INTRODUCTION

The legal and institutional framework for environmental cooperation amongst the countries surrounding in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden is based on the “Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment (1982)”, known as the “Jeddah Convention”. In September 1995 the “Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden” (PERSGA) was formally established with its headquarters in Jeddah. PERSGA is the implementing agency for the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

The SAP supports and facilitates the primary goal of PERSGA, which is the conservation of the environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. The aims are to develop a regional framework for the protection of the environment and the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources. The SAP is overseen by a Task Force, which includes the PERSGA Secretariat, representatives of Member States and the donors. Under the chairmanship of the Secretary General of PERSGA, the Task Force supervises the work programme, reviews the results of the programme and provides technical and administrative input.

The programme was developed over a period of three years by PERSGA and the three Global Environment Facility (GEF) Partners, namely the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank (WB). They also mobilised the necessary resources for its implementation. On 12 December 1998, the SAP was launched, in conjunction with the Third PERSGA Council Meeting in the presence of the ministers in charge of the environment from the PERSGA Member Countries. The signing ceremony, which marked the official endorsement of the SAP by PERSGA and the GEF partners, took place in Jeddah. UNDP and UNEP signed the project documents with PERSGA, while the World Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding.

Negotiations were held at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington during the first week of January 1999 and the minutes of the negotiation were signed on 8 January by the Secretary General of PERSGA, Dr. Nizar I. Tawfiq, and Dr. Stephen F. Lintner, Global Environment Advisor for the Bank. The establishment of a Financial Management System Action Plan was part of the signed minutes. The plan was developed through technical discussions held between the Financial Management Specialist of the Bank, the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and the Procurement and Finance Specialist (PFS). Prior to the official signature on 12 December 1998, UNDP signed two Preparatory Assistance (PA) documents to allow for the formulation of the Project Implementation Plan (PIP). In this context, the project CTA assumed his duties on 15 July 1998 and the PFS on 1 December 1998.

Implementation of the SAP is interdisciplinary. The tasks have been divided up into eight primary components:

1. Institutional Strengthening to Facilitate Regional Cooperation
2. Reduction of Navigation Risks and Maritime Pollution (NRMP)
3. Sustainable Use and Management of Living Marine Resources (LMR)
4. Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation (HBC)
5. Development of a Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas (MPA)

6. Support for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)
7. Public Awareness and Participation (PAP)
8. Monitoring and Evaluation of Programme Impacts

1. THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT VIS-À-VIS ITS OBJECTIVES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening to Facilitate Regional Cooperation

Recruitment of Personnel

Lead Specialists and other Technical Positions

The Navigation Advisor, Captain S. Yafai, who co-ordinates Component 2 (NRMP) was selected and appointed by the World Bank, based on his previous experience and excellent performance. The posts for the other regional Lead Specialists responsible for implementation of the GEF-supported components, specifically LMR, HBC, MPA, ICZM and PAP were advertised. To ensure wide dissemination, local placement of the announcement was arranged in all eligible countries through PERSGA's focal points, *Al-Sambouk* newsletter and the UNDP country offices. A large number of applications was received from all countries, except Somalia.

Staff recruitment dates

<i>Component</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of appointment / (arrival in Jeddah)</i>
<i>Lead Specialists</i>		
<i>NRMP</i>	<i>Capt. Saeed Yafai</i>	<i>1st April</i>
<i>LMR</i>	<i>Dr. Khaled Hariri</i>	<i>1st August (October)</i>
<i>HBC</i>	<i>Mr. Abdullah Alsuhaibany</i>	<i>1st July (22 June)</i>
<i>MPA</i>	<i>Mr. Mohammed Younis</i>	<i>1st July (1st July)</i>
<i>ICZM</i>	<i>Dr. Ramzi Batayneh</i>	<i>1st July (8 August)</i>
<i>Administrative Support Personnel</i>		
<i>Procurement Assistant</i>	<i>Ms. Reem Al Qawas</i>	<i>1st June (2nd October)</i>
<i>Editor</i>	<i>Mr. Roderick Fleming</i>	<i>1st June (2nd June)</i>
<i>Accountant</i>	<i>Mr. Mohamed Satti</i>	<i>15th July (24th July)</i>
<i>Administrative Assistant</i>	<i>Mr. Nagmeldin Awad</i>	<i>1st July (5th September)</i>
<i>National Programme Co-ordinators (NPC)</i>		
<i>Djibouti</i>	<i>Mr. Nasser Djama Abdi</i>	<i>12th December</i>
<i>NE Somalia</i>	<i>Mr. Ali Farah Ali</i>	<i>15th September</i>
<i>NW Somalia</i>	<i>Mr. Ali Yusuf Ibrahim</i>	<i>15th September</i>
<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Mr. Mahgoub Hassan</i>	<i>1st July</i>
<i>Yemen</i>	<i>Dr. Mohammed Abubakr</i>	<i>1st July</i>

It was not possible to fill the position of PAP Lead Specialist during the reporting period. The recruitment dates are clearly later than those originally anticipated and the reporting period for

these components is consequently shorter. PERSGA has decided to fund three additional positions, namely two secretaries and a computer specialist. However, only one secretary was hired during the reporting period.

Staff Training and Planning

A training workshop was held at PERSGA headquarters from 21 – 29 November on Technical Aspects of Marine Conservation and Management. The training, which was conducted by an international consultant (Dr. William Gladstone, University of Newcastle, Australia) was designed for Lead Specialists and National Project Co-ordinators; it covered topics in integrated coastal zone management, habitat and biodiversity conservation, design of surveys and monitoring, marine protected areas and living marine resources. In addition, Lead Specialists and National Project Co-ordinators presented summaries of their components and issues relating to the implementation of their activities. Some further training was also provided in project monitoring and evaluation (by the UNDP Co-ordinator), report writing and preparation of terms of reference (by the SAP Editor), procurement (by the SAP PFS), the implementation status of the SAP (by the CTA) and the PERSGA programme (by the PERSGA/SAP Co-ordinator). Additional training needs were also assessed (see below in section 3).

The Editor has provided training to SAP personnel in the form of regular informal assistance with computer problems, including teaching ‘picture insertion techniques’, retrieving lost files, recovering files after system crashes, downloading and installing recording software and installing new printer drivers. Regular guidance was given in the ‘use of English’ for report writing.

Towards the end of 1999, tentative work plans and budgets for all components were prepared. This activity was delayed because the Project Management Training Course (an essential prerequisite for project planning) was postponed until January 2000.

Project Office Arrangements

The Headquarters Agreement between the Government of Saudi Arabia and PERSGA was approved by the Council of Ministers on 17 June 1999. It was signed and became effective shortly thereafter. According to this document, the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration (MEPA) will provide the facilities for PERSGA’s headquarters. Expenditure for equipping and maintaining the offices is covered by Saudi Arabia’s annual contribution to the PERSGA budget. The Headquarters Agreement guarantees immunity for PERSGA’s staff, freedom of movement within the country, exemption from taxes and visa fees. The document has been deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In February MEPA provided PERSGA with additional office space at its present premises in the Al-Ruwais quarter of Jeddah. The office layout was re-designed and additional separating walls added. A meeting room was added in August. Since office space remained insufficient, additional space was allocated in November, but was not received during the reporting period. Office furniture and equipment needs were identified and procured.

Finance and Administration

During the first part of the year efforts were directed towards reviewing and planning. Five principal goals were set:

- 1) Revising budgets and procurement plans
- 2) Opening of special bank accounts for each funding agency

- 3) Implementing a financial management and accounting information system
- 4) Appointing an external auditor
- 5) Increasing the capacity of PERSGA/SAP by furnishing and equipping PERSGA and the SAP Project Co-ordination Unit

Budgets and procurement plans were reviewed and submitted to their respective implementing agencies (UNDP, UNEP and the WB) by the end of April 1999.

During the last week of February, three stand-alone Special Bank Accounts were opened at the Saudi British Bank in Jeddah. The World Bank required the Saudi British Bank to provide a "Comfort Letter." Negotiations between the Project and the Saudi British Bank on the content of the said letter failed. As the "Comfort Letter" was a pre-requisite to disbursement of the World Bank's first instalment, the project took steps to open a bank account with the Saudi American Bank. New bank accounts were then opened in August. However, the "Comfort Letter" was not received until October.

Two additional bank accounts were opened, one for the NPC in Sana'a and the other one for the NPC in Port Sudan.

Requests for proposals to develop PERSGA and SAP's financial management and accounting information system were sent out on 24 May 1999 to twelve consulting firms located in Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Lebanon, Egypt and the United States. MCR Technology was selected on a Quality-Cost basis and a contract was signed on 25 September 1999. The contract stipulated delivery of the system by the end of February 2000.

Terms of Reference for an external auditor were prepared and reviewed by the three implementing agencies. A request for a proposal was sent out on 20 May 1999 to representatives of the major auditing firms (Arthur Andersen & Co, Price Waterhouse Coopers, Whinney Murray & Co. / Ernst & Young International and KPMG). Arthur Andersen was selected and a contract was signed in October.

By the end of the year, the offices were adequately furnished and equipped. A needs-assessment was carried out and technical specifications were drawn up for the required items. Vendors were located to provide office supplies and other necessary equipment including a fax machine, photocopiers, computers, printers, project vehicles (in Jeddah and in the field offices), multi-media projectors, a transparency projector and a new telephone system. Procurement and installation procedures followed. Each project member was provided with direct access to e-mail and to the Internet. A server for the Local Area Network was purchased but was not installed.

In addition, procurement guidelines and threshold limits for different procurement functions, sample requests for proposal, conditions for contracts and criteria for bid evaluations were established.

To control the preparation of quality newsletters and brochures, the SAP invested in Adobe PageMaker and its companion programmes, PhotoShop and Illustrator. This software was used to prepare the English section of the PERSGA/SAP brochure.

A number of templates (from Microsoft Word) were prepared and distributed in order to standardise letters, forms and reports. These will be revised when the individual computers are networked together.

Resource Mobilisation

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

A series of meetings was held with the Islamic Development Bank. Areas of possible parallel financing through a regional technical assistance grant were discussed. Additionally, the Secretary General of PERSGA met the President of the IDB for consultations. Areas identified for possible parallel financing by the IDB include: capacity building in PERSGA, sustainable use and management of living marine resources, reduction of marine pollution, establishment of a regional Geographical Information System (GIS), and training and education. It is intended to submit several project proposals with a maximum limit of ca. US \$ 0.4 million each over the next three years.

An initial proposal was submitted to IDB for technical assistance support of ca. US \$ 490,000. This request included provisions for computer hardware and software for the headquarters and the field offices, consultancy services for the development of application software, the establishment of a regional reference library and training on financial management and computer applications. The proposal had passed the Operations Committee by the end of June 1999. The first draft agreement was issued by IDB in December 1999 but funds only became available after the reporting period.

European Union (EU)

During initial discussions with the European Commission (EC) in 1997, general interest in supporting the SAP was expressed. In November 1998, the CTA visited DG I in Brussels where he explained the SAP. Areas of possible parallel funding which were identified during the meeting included support for a regional network of MPAs, reduction of navigation risks and maritime pollution, and sustainable use and management of living marine resources. The response was very positive and it was confirmed that the projects envisaged are fully eligible to apply for EU funding. In September 1999, the CTA and Captain R. Facey, the Project's Navigation Consultant, delivered a presentation about the SAP in Brussels and discussed the next steps to be taken. The general areas of potential support were confirmed. However since then, due to a re-structuring of the budgets that had been envisaged for support to the SAP and a general decrease in funds for environmental projects in developing countries, prospects have become less promising.

Outreach

***Al-Sambouk* Newsletter**

Between June and December two issues of *Al-Sambouk* were prepared; number 9 in July and number 10 in October. Two new features have recently been introduced to the series. The first is a regular portrait of the personnel at PERSGA, starting with the Secretary-General (in issue 8 - October 1998), the Deputy Secretary-General (issue 9) and then the PERSGA/SAP Co-ordinator (issue 10). The second feature is a regular slot for SAP related events. Issue No. 9 reported on the SAP launching ceremony in Jeddah, recruitment, appointments and SAP launches in the individual countries. Issue No. 10 included the First Task Force Meeting, the Training Course for SAP Lead Specialists, developments in the Train-Sea-Coast programme in Sudan and Procurement topics. The newsletter has been upgraded with the addition of photographs and a limited print run is now produced in colour. *Al Sambouk* is distributed widely throughout the region free of charge.

Photographic Slide Library

During the month of December, a collection of nearly 7,000 photographic slides of underwater fauna and flora was located and purchased. Many of these are of a very high quality and will be of considerable use in future publications, including the brochure and the website.

Brochure

A new brochure for PERSGA, including an introduction to the SAP, was prepared in the final months of the year. Texts were prepared, edited and laid out using Adobe PageMaker (English) and Microsoft Word (Arabic). Photographs were located, purchased and scanned for use. The brochure is scheduled for printing in 2000.

Technical Editing and Layout of Reports

The minutes from the monthly meetings with the Secretary-General and the weekly meetings of the Project Management Team (PMT) are routinely prepared as part of the essential process of project communication. In parallel, major reports such as the 'First Semi-annual Progress Report' and the report from the 'First Task Force Meeting in Jeddah, November 1999' have been prepared, edited and distributed within the region.

Initiation of Website Development

One of the primary vehicles for the dissemination of information is the Internet. Preparations have been made for the establishment of a PERSGA/SAP website and the domain name *www.persga.org* has been reserved. In July the SAP was informed that UNEP had kindly offered assistance to finance the establishment of a PERSGA website. A consultant was hired in Geneva and documentation and graphics were assembled and forwarded. Though the site is 'under development' it can currently be accessed via UNEP's site at <http://www.unep.ch/seas/main/persga/index.html>. Once the WebPages are 'up and operational' PERSGA will take its own domain name as given above.

SAP Poster

In order to promote the SAP in Djibouti the text of the SAP poster has been translated into French. The poster will be printed in French and Arabic at the same time, as a joint printing operation is more cost-effective. As the translation into Arabic was not completed in 1999 the poster will be printed and distributed throughout the region in 2000.

Lectures, Conference Presentations and Visits

The editor and the HBC-LS publicised the SAP at an open public meeting of the Saudi Arabian Natural History Society in November. Lectures were given on *Marine Turtles in the Arabian Region* and *Breeding Seabirds on the Saudi Arabian Offshore Islands*.

The HBC-LS presented a paper on "*The Importance of the Saudi Arabian Offshore Islands for Breeding Seabirds*" at the second Symposium on the Red Sea Marine Environment, hosted by King Abdul Aziz University in November.

The HBC-LS attended the BirdLife International World Conference, held in Kuala Lumpur between 9 and 17 October. He introduced the SAP and established contacts with the Regional Offices in order to improve co-operation and co-ordination for regional activities. He also attended the Sudan National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Workshop, held in Port Sudan between 1 and 5 December.

Technical Series

The necessary planning procedures for the launch of a PERSGA Technical Series have taken place. Technical guidelines for authors have been drafted and a layout for the design of the front page has been agreed upon. Four issues reached varying stages of preparation for publication during 1999. These include 'The Bibliography on Geological, Oceanographic and Marine Environmental Research in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Suez Canal', 'Protection of the Marine Environment of Sudan', 'A National Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Sudan', and 'A Survey of Natural Habitats and Plans for their Protection in Djibouti and Sudan'. At least two issues are scheduled for printing in 2000.

Technical Components

The Lead Specialists for components NRMP, LMR, HBC, MPA and ICZM each established their own respective Working Groups (WG) made up of suitably qualified and experienced persons nominated from the Member States. (The PAP Lead Specialist was not recruited in 1999.)

Component 2: Reduction of Navigation Risks and Maritime Pollution (NRMP)

Navigation Working Group (NWG)

Following the establishment of the NWG, plans were made for a seminar in Amman, Jordan, to be held early in 2000. An observer from Eritrea will be invited to attend. The focus of this initial meeting will be to define objectives, to confirm the duties and responsibilities of the NWG members and to make an in-depth study of Hydrographic Surveying methods. Materials have been prepared for the seminar, subjects and specialised lecturers arranged. As part of its contract to oversee hydrographic survey work for PERSGA, the UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO) will participate in the meeting and provide some of the specialist lecturers.

International Conventions

It was recognised at the preliminary navigation safety meetings in 1996 and 1997, and in the Det Norske Veritas (DNV) report, that the ratification and implementation of key International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions is critical to raising standards and to the introduction of Port State Control inspections in PERSGA regional ports. A summary of the situation, with respect to the adoption of both IMO and ILO conventions by regional states, was carried out and more detailed investigations of the situation in Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Somalia have been completed. Reviews of the situation in other PERSGA states are being prepared. Additional information is being added to the database as it is gathered from representatives of these states. Summaries of the major IMO Conventions have been obtained and the process of translating these summaries into Arabic, to assist regional governments in ratifying and implementing these conventions, has been initiated. A report on future IMO Conventions has been prepared and is expected to be of significance to regional states. Conventions on wreck removal and pollution from bunker fuel spills are currently being drafted by IMO for consideration by member states.

Port State Control of Shipping

Ships registered under the flag of any state are subject to inspections by officers appointed by this state to ensure that they do not conflict with international standards of safety with regard to

construction, equipment, manning etc. This is termed Flag State Control (FSC). Port State Control (PSC) is carried out by states whose ports are visited by the vessels of any other state. Under the Indian Ocean Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on PSC, a number of the regional states¹ agreed, in 1998, to implement PSC in the region. PSC inspectors in Yemen have been trained and inspections are in the process of being initiated in the Port of Aden². The situation with respect to PSC in Saudi Arabia has been investigated. Materials on FSC and PSC in electronic form have been obtained and data on the training available through IMO at Trieste, and elsewhere, has been assembled.

Hydrographic Surveys and Navigation Aids

Hydrographic surveys carried out in the latter part of the 19th century or earlier in the 20th century in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden are no longer adequate. In shallower parts of the southern end of the Red Sea, and in port approaches, it is essential that hydrographic surveys using modern methods and position fixing equipment should be carried out. The UKHO, which carries particular responsibility for the production and updating of charts of this region, was identified as the most appropriate organisation to supervise the required surveys. The UKHO will ensure that the quality of the hydrographic surveys meets required International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) standards. The contract between PERSGA and UKHO is in 'final draft' form. This contract will be followed by a contract between PERSGA and a survey company to carry out the surveys required. The World Bank is seeking additional sources of funding so that further survey work in the Red Sea can be carried out.

The improvement of navigation aids is due to be carried out in conjunction with the planned hydrographic surveys. The International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) has agreed to provide, free of charge, the services of an expert in lighthouses and navigation aids to conduct a survey of these in the southern part of the Red Sea. A preliminary report on navigation aids in this area has been prepared, covering the present situation, bodies controlling and/or responsible for Nav.Aids etc. It will provide the basis for the expert's work. A report on the work of the Middle East Navigation Aids Service (MENAS) has also been completed. MENAS recently invested heavily in satellite navigation systems to support the effectiveness and maintenance of navigation aids in its area. Its operating methods may provide guidelines for the maintenance of Nav.Aids in the PERSGA region.

Traffic Routing Measures

IMO requirements for new marine Traffic Separation Schemes (TSS) and other routing measures for shipping are rigorous. Much preparatory work must be completed before their approval by IMO can be expected. Two new schemes are being proposed for the southern end of the Red Sea and these have been discussed extensively with the UKHO. The proposals have also been reviewed with IMO, which provided 'samples' of submissions that it had received from other parts of the world. Data on traffic transiting the southern end of the Red Sea are being assembled, with captains of ships calling at regional ports being interviewed. Information on developments in nearby ports and in offshore areas has been gathered in order to provide data for the submission to IMO.

¹ Namely Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen (plus Eritrea)

² In 1998 and 1999, the harbour masters from Aden and Mukalla attended three month training courses in FSC and PSC in Trieste, Italy, arranged by IMO

Vessel Traffic Systems

Controlling maritime traffic through the use of Vessel Traffic Systems (VTS) is common in parts of the world where the traffic is heavy, or where passages are difficult. New systems are being established to provide coverage for the Gulf of Suez and Strait of Tiran. The DNV report suggested that a system should be installed in the Strait of Bab al-Mandab and that the need for facilities covering the middle section of the Red Sea should be reviewed. TOR have been drafted for an expert to conduct a survey to determine whether a VTS is required and, if so, what type of system should be used.

Contingency Plans

The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990, requires measures for dealing with pollution incidents to be established by a State, either alone or in co-operation with neighbouring states. Before this Convention can be ratified, Contingency Plans at various levels are required and must be implemented. Reports on the situation with respect to Contingency Plans in Yemen and Saudi Arabia have been prepared. Initial contacts with persons able to assist in the preparation of contingency plans have been made.

Pollution Response Centres

In order to fight pollution incidents that exceed the capacity of local centres, equipment and materials from regional stockpiles may be required. The mutual aid centre in Djibouti was established to hold a stockpile of pollution control and clean-up equipment for use in the Gulf of Aden waters of Djibouti, Yemen and Somalia. A regional Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre (MEMAC) will be established at Hurghada (Egypt) and the Djibouti unit upgraded to become a sub-regional centre. Pollution control materials are also held at points on the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia. A report on the MEMAC at Bahrain, and other equipment and material stockpiles in the Gulf, has been prepared. Published information on the pollution combating capacity in the region and requirements for provisions at Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 levels has been reviewed.

Port Rules/GMDSS

Well-structured, modern port rules, which are compatible with IMO Conventions, can be highly effective in reducing the risk of marine accidents and incidents inside port limits. A set of port rules meeting these requirements has been made available in electronic form, for one regional port. Information on the rules currently in force in other major world ports and in regional ports is being assembled in order to compare and contrast these with a set of 'model' rules.

The IMO Convention on Search and Rescue requires states to provide modern communication equipment in order to implement the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). Equipment must be capable of communicating with ships and rescue services using Digital Selective Calling (DSC) techniques. A review of regional capacity for Area IX up to the end of September 1999, covering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, shows that, at present, only two stations in Aqaba and Jeddah are operational. This means that the southern end of the Red Sea from the Saudi/Yemeni border is defined by IMO as "Area 3" and requires the use of HF radio or satellite communication equipment on ships. Plans for the establishment of VHF (Area 1) and MF (Area 2) stations at strategic locations in the southern end of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden have been formulated. If and when these are implemented, they will provide "Area 2" coverage for the whole area extending beyond Socotra Island.

Marine Accidents and Incidents

Improvements in navigational safety can be achieved by studying marine accidents and incidents, determining their cause and circulating recommendations aimed at preventing similar accidents in future. Information on accidents and incidents in the region is being gathered. The processes defined by the UK's Marine Accident Investigation Branch (MAIB) have been obtained to provide guidelines for the investigation of accidents in the region. The annual reviews of the IMO Committee that studies worldwide marine accidents were obtained for reference purposes.

Component 3: Sustainable Use and Management of Living Marine Resources

The nominations for the LMR-WG members were finalised with the exception of Yemen, because the nominee apologised and declined the position after his initial acceptance.

The equipment and materials needed to upgrade the Fisheries Training Institute (FTI) and the Marine Science and Resources Research Centre (MSRRC) in Aden to become a sub-regional LMR research and training centre were identified. This was an initial assessment based on discussions with the Directorate General (DG) of each institute and a field visit by the LMR Lead Specialist (LS) to Yemen in December 1999. Essentially, the facilities are adequate in both institutes. However, suitable facilities for accommodating trainees must be provided at the FTI. For research and training on the assessment of fisheries stocks, extra field and laboratory equipment and materials are also needed.

Collection of data and information concerning the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) Red Sea fisheries was made during the field visit of the LMR-LS to Gizan and to the Farasan Islands. Details on the methodology of fisheries data collection and statistical formats used were obtained from the Department of Fisheries branches in Gizan and Farasan. In addition, information on the licensing system and recordings of fishing effort was also obtained. It was recognised that the experience of the KSA in fisheries data collection systems could be made use of in other PERSGA member countries. Visits were made to fish producers from the private sector, artisanal fishermen and fish markets. A detailed report on the visit was submitted.

A list of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) technical reports, country profiles and other publications on the fisheries of the countries of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (RSGA) region was made and submitted for procurement for the PERSGA/SAP library.

Component 4: Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation

Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Reefs

The extent, impact and causes of widespread coral bleaching in the Region, which had not yet occurred when the SAP was planned, needed to be investigated and a rapid response had to be developed. Based on the results of regional studies carried out to date and training needs assessments in the region, a Regional Action Plan was initiated. In co-operation with Saudi Arabia's National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development (NCWCD) and the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME), an International Workshop on the Impact of Coral-Bleaching in the Arabian Region was prepared. This will be held in February 2000. Several preparatory meetings were held at NCWCD, Riyadh. During this Workshop the situation in the Region will be analysed and a response programme developed.

The regional coral reef specialists were contacted in December to prepare papers on the extent of the coral bleaching phenomena in their countries. A 'Position Paper' on the status of coral reefs in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden was drafted, with the assistance of an international consultant, based on these country reports. The position paper will be the basis for the Regional Action Plan.

TOR for an international coral reef management consultant were prepared in November and the consultant was hired in December for a period of two months. He assisted with the organisation of the workshop and with the identification of additional coral reef surveys required in the region.

Development of a Regional Protocol on Biological Diversity and the Establishment of Protected Areas

The primary objective of this project is to develop two protocols for the conservation, protection and management of marine and coastal biological diversity and representative, unique or highly sensitive habitats, in the PERSGA and ROPME regions. The joint development of two protocols, one for the PERSGA Region and one for the ROPME Region, will lead to a reduction in overall costs and provide a forum for the exchange of experiences and expertise between the two regional organisations, which have similar ecological and socio-economic characteristics. Representatives from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), PERSGA, ROPME and UNEP held the First Steering Committee Meeting at the Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA) premises in Bahrain on 17 and 18 November 1999. The main objectives of the meeting were to prepare the project document, design the scope of the Protocol, agree on the TOR for the consultants and collaborating centres, the financial requirements and the timetable for carrying out the various tasks. The meeting agreed that the GCC Secretariat would present the final project document to the EU and request their support.

Missions

The HBC-LS visited the Farasan Islands, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for fact-finding and information gathering between 26 and 30 October. These islands form one of the MPAs proposed for the regional network.

Component 5: Development of a Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas

This component became operational on 15th July 1999. The major achievements during the last half of the year related to the enhancement of capacity in the region, missions and project planning.

The MPA-LS, together with two international experts, travelled to Port Sudan to provide support to the Train-Sea-Coast Course Development Unit that is preparing a training course for managers of MPAs. Both pedagogic and technical assistance was provided to the MPA course developers. To gain further experience, the whole group visited Ras Mohammed Marine Park. Lessons learned there were incorporated into the MPA course modules.

The MPA-LS also took part in the fact finding and information-gathering mission to the Farasan Islands Protected Area and undertook a mission in December to the Republic of Yemen. Here the SAP and the MPA components were explained to the relevant agencies and to facilities

identified for MPA training. The Belhaf and Bir Ali proposed MPA site was assessed to reconfirm its eligibility for the regional network.

Component 6: Support for Integrated Coastal Zone Management

ICZM and related environmental planning and management efforts in the Region require measures to strengthen the operational use of GIS and related information data systems. The GIS sub-component will include support for measures to achieve a standardised GIS database on coastal environments in the PERSGA Region and develop recommendations on the harmonisation of the regional and national GIS systems currently used for ICZM. To this end, CV's of GIS specialists from the region were collated.

2. THE MAJOR ISSUES AND PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

All Components

Further increases in staff capacity need to be continued. Several areas where technical and administrative skills can be improved have been identified and plans prepared for their resolution (see next section).

Care must be taken to promote the regional characteristics of the SAP and to curb any tendency to fragment it into small projects. There is a tendency for member countries to look for the "share" that each might have during the implementation of the SAP.

Regional environmental agencies and institutes are not sufficiently aware of the SAP documents, in particular the Project Implementation Plan. This is because of the late availability and limited distribution of these documents and the delay in obtaining translations.

The fact that the recruitment process took much longer than anticipated, that project staff joined late, or have not yet joined at all as is the case for the PAP Lead Specialist and the Computer Specialist, has resulted in unavoidable delays in the implementation of the project. Additionally, the salary and benefits package offered did not, in most cases, attract the experienced personnel that the project had aimed to hire.

The lack of adequate office space had a negative impact on the efficiency of project implementation. Since two or three staff had to share offices at the same time, staff were inevitably distracted through interruptions. In an effort to improve the situation, MEPA allocated five additional offices to PERSGA in November. However, by the end of the year these offices were still unavailable.

The agreement with the IDB was signed later than anticipated. This delayed the execution of a number of capacity building projects.

The paucity of secretarial support results in an additional workload for members of the PMT.

Current policy maintains a \$50 limit on petty cash purchases. This can create unnecessary problems when an emergency item has to be procured at a weekend, such as replacement colour cartridges for an inkjet printer.

The design for the PERSGA and SAP website has not proceeded with the swiftness that had been anticipated. This is largely because the consultant hired by UNEP is also contracted to redesign the entire UNEP Regional Seas Programme Website, to which PERSGA has historical connections. As there are numerous Regional Seas Programmes involved, the PERSGA site has not been given the attention expected.

Component Specific

Component 2: Reduction of Navigation Risks and Maritime Pollution

As mentioned above, the disbursement of the World Bank funds was delayed because of problems associated with the 'Comfort Letter'. The signing of the PERSGA/UKHO contract was delayed as a direct consequence.

Regional tensions over border issues between Eritrea and Yemen, Eritrea and Ethiopia and in Somalia may make progress more difficult in terms of getting decisions made based on mutual trust. The technical ability of states to implement International Conventions is, in many cases, limited.

Component 3: Sustainable use of Living Marine Resource

There is a lack of funding for some of the activities identified in the PIP. These activities have been earmarked for non-GEF funding, which has resulted in a need to find additional donors.

The inadequacy of the information on the status of the main fisheries stocks in the RSGA region constitutes a serious problem.

A number of legal instruments must be developed to tackle the issues pertaining to common fisheries management problems. These include the management of trans-boundary stocks, fishing rights, quota allocations of catches of some species, and the use of non-destructive gear. The lack of a regional body to act as a forum in which the countries of the region can discuss the issues and take decisions may hamper or delay the actions needed for approval of the legally binding documents.

Component 4: Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation

Coral bleaching is a worldwide event that has hit parts of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region quite severely and has required an immediate response. This was not foreseen during the project's planning phase.

Component 5: Development of a Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas

The problem of national agencies adhering to the SAP has arisen. This is apparently due to the fact that national interests may conflict with regional ones. Unless resolutions are achieved such circumstances will impede the implementation of the MPA component.

Component 6: Support for Integrated Coastal Zone Management

The way the project components were divided presents an opportunity as well as a threat to the achievement of its goals. For example, integration of the MPA, LMR, HBC and NRMP components within the context of ICZM was not characterised clearly in the project documents.

3. HOW SHOULD THESE ISSUES OR PROBLEMS BE RESOLVED?

All Components

Capacity building

The training needs for project staff members were identified. These were discussed with the PMT at the conclusion of the Marine Conservation and Management Training Workshop (November). The participants prioritised these training needs and this ranking is reflected in the order that follows.

Communication Skills

All participants need to communicate with a range of stakeholders in a variety of settings, including colleagues, supervisors, support staff and community members. They need to discuss complex issues, assess the opinions of others and present technical material. An important part of their continuing work with the SAP and in PERSGA will be their participation in meetings, some of which they will convene themselves. They will need to have the skills to reflect accurately on meetings and workshops they have attended and to report back to their colleagues in Jeddah. Specific topics to be covered include: public speaking, negotiation, conflict resolution, how to run meetings, interviews and questionnaire preparation.

Community Participation

The involvement of stakeholders is essential for the sustainability of management of resources and biodiversity conservation. The fulfilment of the objectives of all components of the SAP will require some participation of stakeholders. The significance of this was raised in all discussions during the workshop, as well as its importance as a constraint to management when not addressed. The development of community support and networks is a long-term undertaking and so this training was given a high priority. Specific topics to be covered include: public participation in planning, involvement of Non-governmental Organizations (NGO's), community-based resource management, social impact assessment, techniques of rapid assessment of attitudes and awareness and beneficiary needs assessment.

Environmental Economics

The field of environmental economics is being increasingly used in the development of appropriate management strategies for marine resources. This is seen to be a part of sustainable development, integrating the environment with social and economic development. In addition, uncertain government funding for environmental management and conservation demands that alternative sources of funding be investigated. Specific topics to be covered include: economic instruments, incentives to biodiversity conservation, sustainable financing, environmental valuation and accounting, and cost-benefit analysis.

Legal Aspects

There are a number of regional and international legal instruments relating to the sea and coastal environments, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Participants believed it was important they knew the range of relevant instruments, their obligations and their relevance.

GIS and Databases

GIS is now an everyday tool of environmental management and biodiversity conservation. There are a number of projects being implemented around the region with a substantial GIS component. Any information that is collected during the SAP implementation needs to be in a form suitable for inclusion in a GIS, to be useful for decision-making. This also requires knowledge and skills in the design and use of databases. Although there is a great range of GIS and database software available, the underlying structures are similar and knowledge in the use of one system will allow participants to adapt easily to others. Specific topics to be covered include: using GIS, designing databases, software available for GIS and databases, and their applications in decision-making.

Development of Management Plans

Although participants have received training on the development of management plans, they requested more detailed training, of similar depth to the Train-Sea-Coast course on MPA Management Plans under development in Port Sudan. This will need to be a generic course on the development of management plans, that would cover the variety of contexts addressed in the SAP.

Other training needs

There is a need for training in computer skills and related applications.

Spatial and Logistic Support

Although a short- and possibly medium-term solution to the present problems of office space shortage is in sight, co-ordination with MEPA to find a permanent solution for PERSGA is essential.

Managerial and secretarial support

The positions of a Deputy CTA and an additional secretary and office manager should be created and filled in due course. A computer specialist should be hired or a company contracted to provide adequate services. TORs are being prepared.

Donor co-ordination

The UNDP SAP Co-ordinator should be encouraged to visit the project at least once a month, for about one week, to ensure more efficient co-ordination. He should also be requested to assist in linking the SAP with other International Waters initiatives, above all those that have executed similar GEF projects, and to organise a National Execution Guidelines (NEX) training course for the PMT.

Petty cash

Raising the limit to \$100, or preferably \$200, per purchase would ease the problem with petty cash procurements.

Translations

An Arabic DeskTop Publishing package will be purchased in 2000 and training provided by the end of the year. This will solve problems relating to the preparation of Arabic documents for printing.

Website

The SAP will hire an independent website designer to work specifically on SAP pages so that they can be linked to the PERSGA site. The design will be made in both Arabic and English simultaneously. The current site being prepared by the UNEP consultant is in English only.

The plans for tackling the tasks as identified in the component specific sections below can be determined from the Logical Framework Analyses and component Workplans in the attached annexes.

Component 2: Reduction of Navigation Risks and Maritime Pollution

Plans for tackling each of the problems identified have been made. Sources of additional funding are being sought (WB, PERSGA). Adjustments to the proposed routing measures can be made (NWG, PERSGA, UKHO). Agreement was reached on the Eritrea/Yemen sea boundary at the end of 1999, following arbitration. The Chairman and PERSGA consultant will seek agreement from the Eritrean authorities to the submission of the routing measures to IMO. Savings on the costs of some proposed studies can be converted into equipment costs (e.g. Nav.Aids, where \$10-12,000 may be saved). 'Brainstorming' to generate ideas on the anti-pollution centres will help to achieve results by focussing the attention of all members of the NWG on this subject. Bilateral initiatives on GMDSS will be promoted. Administrations will be offered support in the development of Port Rules and procedures for accident investigations.

Component 3: Sustainable Use and Management of Living Marine Resources

Efforts in the year 2000 will concentrate on seeking funding from potential donors to finance the items not yet funded in the LMR component. The activities for which there is available funding will be implemented according to the LMR workplan. It is envisaged that at least one project concerning LMR management in RSGA will be properly prepared and submitted to potential donors for funding by mid-2000.

The regional fisheries report, which is expected to be completed in early 2000, should form a basis for the further actions envisaged in the LMR component regarding stock assessment studies, regional legal and institutional support and the development of fisheries management strategies and action plans.

Regional studies will be carried out under the LMR component to fill gaps and provide information on the LMR in RSGA.

There is a need to hire regional legal consultants to carry out the following:

- Review the existing fisheries and other LMR laws, regulations, binding agreements and protocols at the national and regional levels relevant to management of the resources.
- Identify gaps, overlaps and ambiguities or contradictions in such documents.

- Recommend improvements and prepare the required legal draft documents for the proper national and regional LMR management as mentioned in the LMR work plan.

It is envisaged that two regional legal consultants will be hired to work on the above tasks. If necessary, an international legal consultant may be considered for a short period of time to assist them.

It may not be feasible during the lifetime of the SAP to establish a fisheries commission or a similar forum in the RSGA region to deal with fisheries management. However, it would be an important step forward if the LMR component succeeds in making the member countries of PERSGA approve and implement the management plans for trans-boundary stocks, particularly sharks and large pelagics, such as king mackerel and tuna.

Emphasis on regional aspects in implementing the LMR component is essential. Although some activities will be carried out at the sub-regional level, there must be inputs from all the member countries involved in those activities whenever possible. For instance building small fishing boats for poverty relief in Somalia and Sudan will be based on tender documents prepared for internationally eligible bidders, with preference for regional qualified bidders.

Component 4: Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation

Project documents should be translated, edited and distributed as quickly as possible. It is important that they are made available to the regional agencies involved in the implementation of the SAP.

More intensive participation in other International Waters initiatives worldwide is necessary to benefit from their experience and to make international donors aware of the needs in the RSGA region. This particularly applies to the International Coral Reef Action Network, which largely ignored the needs of the RSGA region.

Component 5: Development of a Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas

The Component work plan must reflect dynamic changes occurring in the previously proposed MPA sites in the region. This step will take into consideration other projects that have commenced following the SAP formulation. Hence the activities necessary to complement those projects can be established.

Component 6: Support for Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Conducting ICZM model activities will provide an opportunity for the SAP components to cooperate within the context of ICZM. A key part of implementing ICZM model activities includes the preparation of coastal profiles. The Lead Specialists and their working group members should be encouraged to contribute to the execution of ICZM model activities. This is to demonstrate how components are interrelated.

4. WHAT NEW DEVELOPMENTS (IF ANY) ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT RESULTS? WHAT IS RECOMMENDED TO RESPOND TO THESE DEVELOPMENTS?

Component 2: Reduction of Navigation Risks and Maritime Pollution

Internationally, the IMO is making changes in many areas that may have an impact on the Project. This includes the introduction of Automatic Identification Signals (AIS) for ships in 2002, new conventions on ships' bunkers, wreck reporting and disposal, and accident reporting. These developments will assist the project by tightening international regulations, formalising recognised standards and establishing frameworks for setting up national requirements.

Component 3: Sustainable Use and Management of Living Marine Resources

Any new bilateral or multilateral project, duplicating SAP/LMR activity in the same site, may affect the achievement of results of the SAP. NPCs and WG members must be encouraged to report on such developments regularly in order to complement and not duplicate the activities of similar projects. It should be noted that the WG members might not want to continue working with SAP if they are not given financial or in-kind incentives to do so.

Component 4: Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation

Coral bleaching was an unforeseen natural event. Funds within this component should be re-allocated to serve as seed-money for the preparation and implementation of the Regional Coral Reef Action Plan, which should take a high priority. These funds will be needed until funding from other donors becomes available.

Since the formulation of the SAP, new activities that affect the HBC component have taken place, such as extensive IUCN habitat and biodiversity surveys along the northern coast of Somalia. Co-ordination with these projects is imperative and their results have to be taken into consideration in further component-specific project planning.

Component 5: Development of a Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas

The proposed SAP MPA site at Belhaf and Bir Ali has now been accepted for a separate GEF funded project. There is a GEF/Aqaba Regional Authority project in progress at the Aqaba marine park, which was declared in 1997. IUCN East African Regional Office is providing technical assistance in Zeila, Somalia. All of these activities, in the final analysis, will contribute positively towards attainment of the SAP objectives. Nevertheless, identification of the exact nature of activities is crucial to avoid duplication and to ensure that activities are complementary.

5. FROM THE PROJECT'S PERSPECTIVE, WHAT ARE THE VIEWS OF THE TARGET GROUPS WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT? PLEASE NOTE ANY SIGNIFICANT GENDER-BASED DIFFERENCES IN THOSE VIEWS

All Components

Views of target groups are generally positive. Focal points in the countries would like project activities to proceed more quickly. There is a need to explain that time was needed for capacity building and planning, which will provide long-term benefits for the project. The delays that occurred were unavoidable.

Component 2: Reduction of Navigation Risks and Maritime Pollution

In general, views are very positive, particularly at the senior levels where the advantages of the proposed measures in enhancing maritime safety and reducing the risk of pollution incidents are appreciated. Gender is not usually an issue in the maritime field.

Component 3: Sustainable Use and Management of Living Marine Resources

In general, and based on the field visits to fishermen in the area, national fisheries biologists and officials have welcomed SAP interventions and expect benefits from it at the national and regional levels. However it will be possible to obtain a better assessment of their views after more tangible activities are implemented in the various member countries.

6. TO DATE, WHAT LESSONS (POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE) CAN BE DRAWN FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PROJECT?

All Components

To implement a project of this scale and complexity requires staff with several years of experience. A period of time at the beginning of the project spent on management training was a valuable exercise and contributed towards capacity building in the region.

Despite the fact that the countries in the region, the executing agency and the donors have expressed some dissatisfaction about the speed of project progress, the PMT is convinced that the initial investment of time in project planning and capacity building was important and will prove beneficial during later stages of the project implementation process.

Due to the reporting procedures required, the CTA has become log-jammed with information and decision-making.

Computer literacy skills are in need of improvement. This is probably true throughout the region and will be addressed through training programmes.

Component 2: Reduction of Navigation Risks and Maritime Pollution

Considerable goodwill exists within the region and internationally towards the successful implementation of this component of the project. There are major tasks ahead that will demand considerable inputs of time, expertise and commitment by those responsible in order for implementation to succeed. The contribution to be made by the NWG and the maritime administrations in regional states will be of utmost importance to its successful completion.

7. IF THE PROJECT HAS BEEN REVIEWED, WHAT IS THE IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE REVIEWERS?

Representatives of the countries and the donors reviewed the project during and after the first Task Force Meeting, which took place in November 1999. It is too early to comment on the implementation status of recommendations made by the reviewers.

8. ARE THERE ANY PROPOSALS FOR SUBSTANTIVE REVISION TO THE PROJECT DOCUMENT(S)? IF YES, WHAT ARE THEY AND WHAT ARE THE JUSTIFICATIONS?

There is no need for a substantive revision of project documents. Recent developments, which need to be addressed by the project, can be accommodated in annual operational workplans.

9. RATING OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Rate the performance of the project using the following scale:

HS – Highly satisfactory

U – Unsatisfactory

S – Satisfactory

X – Not applicable

US – Unsatisfactory, with some positive elements

Place your answers in the column that corresponds to your role in the project.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE	Project Team	PERSGA	UNDP	UNEP	World Bank
1. Using the following most important indicators, rate the contribution of the outputs produced so far to the achievement of the immediate objectives Indicator 1: Ratification of key international maritime convention and adoption of PSC	S	S			
Indicator 2: Adoption of ICZM plans by PERSGA member states	S	S			
Indicator 3: Adoption of Regional Sustainable Management Strategy for Trans-boundary Fish Stocks	S	S			
Indicator 4: Adoption of Regional Conservation Plans for Key Habitats and Biodiversity	HS	S			
Indicator 5: MPAs linked and networked, Regional Master Plan and Site Specific Management Plans in place and implemented	S	S			
Indicator 6: Enhanced Public Awareness and active involvement of NGOs, local groups realised	X	X			

Indicator 7: PERSGA Secretariat more efficient	S	S			
Indicator 8: PERSGA co-financing increased	U	S			
2. Rate the overall production of target outputs.	S	S			
3. Are the management arrangements of the project appropriate?	S	S			
4. Are project resources (financial, physical and manpower) adequate in terms of:					
(a) Quantity?	US	S			
(b) Quality?	S	S			
5. Are project resources being used efficiently to produce planned results?	HS	S			
6. Is the project cost-effective compared to similar interventions?	S	S			
7. Based on its work plan, how would you rate the timeliness of the project in terms of:					
a) Production of outputs and initial results?	S	S			
(b) Input delivery	S	S			
c) Participation Process	S	S			

Overall Rating of programme Performance	S	S			
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SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATUS (ALL COMPONENTS)

All in US Dollars

Inputs Type (for all agencies)	Planned 1999	Actual Expenditure	% Delivery	Remarks
Personnel	527,576	244,019	46%	
Travel	178,974	68,712	38%	
Country-based personnel & operations	46,600	25,919	56%	
National consultants	55,000	12,050	22%	
Sub-contracts	244,850	69,762	28%	
Training				
Workshops	72,400	13,564	19%	
WG meetings	220,000	-	-	
Conferences	-	-	-	
Fellowships	40,000	-	-	
Equipment				
HQs	241,100	89,192	39%	
Countries	281,481	204,017	72%	
Miscellaneous	788,199	32,344	4%	
Total	2,696,180	684,321	25%	

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATUS (UNEP)

(Accrual basis) – All in US Dollars

Inputs Type (for all agencies)	Planned 1999	Actual Expenditure	% Delivery	Remarks
Personnel	77,950	46,263	59%	
Travel	10,000	1,074	11%	
Country-based personnel & operations	-	-	-	
National consultants	25,000	12,050	48%	Consultant (all categories)
Sub-contracts	70,000	15,000	22%	
Training				
Workshops	-	-	-	
WG meetings	75,000	13,934	19%	
Conferences	-	-	-	
Fellowships	25,000	-	-	
Equipment				
HQs	241,100	89,192	37%	
Countries				
Miscellaneous	115,887	19,054	16%	Misc. 46,487 Agency support 54,400
Total	639,937	196,567	31%	\$ 22,200 worth of equipment included, but paid for in year 2000

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATUS (UNDP)

(Cash basis) – All in US Dollars

Inputs Type (for all agencies)	Planned 1999	Actual Expenditure *	% Delivery	Remarks
Personnel	372,000	138,653	37%	
Travel	64,474	50,742	79%	Includes mission costs
Country-based personnel & operations	46,600	25,919	56%	
National consultants	30,000	-	-	
Sub-contracts	12,000	-	-	
Training				
Workshops	40,000	13,564	34%	
WG meetings	-	-		
Conferences	-	-		
Fellowships	15,000	-		
Equipment				
HQs				
Countries	186,481	114,825	62%	
Miscellaneous	609,129	13,290	2%	
Total	1,375,684	356,993	26%	**

II. Total of Actual Expenditures does not include the full expenditures on the CTA and PFS' salaries, UNOPS Support Costs and project back-stopping costs. As of May 25, 2000, the Cash Disbursement Report has not yet been received from UNDP.

** The budgeted total of \$1,375,684 includes the budgeted amount of \$568,370 (Project Support Services under UNDP disposal) and the budgeted amount of \$22,080 (UNOPS Support Cost under UNOPS disposal). Hence, the actual rate of expenditure of the project is 46%.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATUS (WB-NAVIGATION RISK-COMPONENT 2)

(Accrual basis) – All in US Dollars

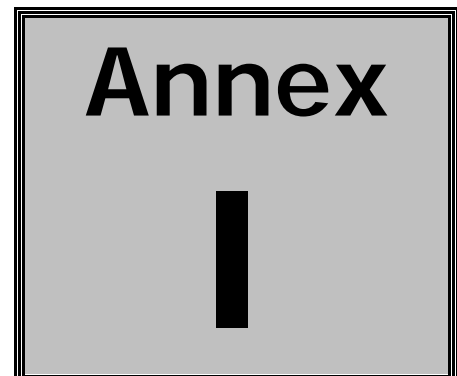
Inputs Type (for all agencies)	Planned 1999	Actual Expenditure	% Delivery	Remarks
Personnel	25,631	16,577	62%	
Travel	56,500	12,543	39%	
Country-based personnel & operations	-	-	-	
National consultants	-	-	-	
Sub-contracts	130,850	-	42%	
Training				
Workshops	32,400	-	-	
WG meetings	57,000	-	-	
Conferences	-	-	-	
Fellowships	-	-	-	
Equipment	-	-	-	
HQs				
Countries	25,000	-	-	
Miscellaneous	44,000	-	-	
Total	371,381	83,882	23%	

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATUS (WB- INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT-COMPONENT 6)

(Accrual basis) – All in US Dollars

Inputs Type (for all agencies)	Planned 1999	Actual Expenditure	% Delivery	Remarks
Personnel	51,995	42,526	82%	
Travel	48,000	4,353	9%	
Country-based personnel & operations	-	-	-	
National consultants	-	-	-	
Sub-contracts	32,000	-	-	
Training Workshops WG meetings Conferences Fellowships	88,000	-	-	
Equipment HQs Countries	70,000	-	-	
Miscellaneous	19,183	-	-	
Total	309,178	46,879	15%	

Matrix of Status of Results



Component 1: Institutional Strengthening to Facilitate Regional Co-operation

Capacity Building (Procurement and Finance)

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
<u>Immediate Objective 1</u> <i>Build administrative and financial management capacity in PERSGA and the SAP</i>			
Output 1 Revise budgets and procurement plans	Bank accounts opened and funds received	100%	Approval of funding agencies to their respective budgets documented
Output 2 Open special bank accounts for each funding agency		100%	Bank correspondence and statements
Output 3 Implement a financial management and accounting information system (FMS)	Requirements of business rules assessed and determine; Software and input screens designed		
3.1 Design phase		100%	Design reviewed and approved by PERSGA
3.2 Programming phase	All hard coding finished and programme ready for installation	50%	Results from operational testing
3.3 Installation, testing, training	System installed, tested and staff trained	0%	System installed on PERSGA's network, operational, and in use by staff
3.4 Documentation Activities			
3.4.1 Draft documentation	Submission to SAP for review	25%	Review by SAP and modifications suggested
3.4.2 Final documentation	Acceptance by SAP of the final documents	0%	Hard and soft copies of the documentation printed and in use by SAP

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
Output 4 Appoint an external auditor	External auditor appointed	100%	Contract signed
Output 5 Sign grant agreement with IDB	Correspondence with the IDB; Signed agreement	80%	Signed agreement; disbursement by IDB initiated
Output 6 Increase the capacity of PERSGA/SAP by furnishing and equipping the PCU and PERSGA	Quantity of furniture and equipment received	100%	Inventory list

Outreach Programme

<i>Immediate Objective 1</i> <i>Raise awareness of SAP locally, regionally, and internationally</i>			
Output 1.1 Increased capacity of PERSGA/SAP to disseminate information			
Activities			
1.1.1 Establish infrastructure	Hardware and software installed in PERSGA/SAP offices	80% All offices equipped with computers, email and internet facility; DTP software procured December	Procurement records
1.1.2 Develop staff capacity	Number of training sessions held; Number of persons able to update website and communicate using ICQ software packages	5% Only on-site <i>ad hoc</i> training achieved during 1999	None
Output 1.2 Publish, distribute and broadcast project information	Number of publications received; Number of items in press media	n/a Two issues of <i>Al Sambouk</i> prepared from July 1999; PERSGA/SAP brochure written and layout completed; Website information prepared and sent to consultant; Technical Series designed and first editions selected	Distribution lists, copies on file; Copies available for inspection; Email records; Technical Series layout design on file

Component 2: Reduction of Navigation Risks and Marine Pollution (NRMP)

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
<i>Immediate Objective 2</i> <i>Reduce navigation risk and marine pollution in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden</i>	Reduction in maritime accidents and pollution incidents; Improved safety services for seafarers operating in the region	70%	Statistics on accidents and incidents; Published records of new maritime safety services and communications facilities
Output 2.1 Navigation Working Group (NWG) established and operating	Members of NWG selected; Meetings held twice each year at planned dates	80% Majority of group members identified, venues decided for the first two meetings, programmes defined, speakers contacted	Selection process completed in accordance with PERSGA procedures; Member C.V.'s, meetings programmes and minutes on file
Output 2.2 IMO and ILO Conventions ratified and being implemented	Records of IMO and ILO Conventions ratified and implemented by regional states	60% Situation in Yemen and Saudi Arabia reviewed, reports on file; background data on other states collected	IMO and ILO records of increase in number of conventions ratified by regional states; New national legislation in support of convention implementation on statute books
Activities			
2.2.1 Complete a baseline study of the current situation	Baseline study written	80% See above	Records of correspondence; Completed report on baseline conditions
2.2.2 Translate materials in support of ratification process for conventions (into Arabic) and deliver progress reports at NWG Seminars	Suitable Convention materials selected and translated; Progress reports on file	40% Materials for translation selected; IMO Conventions in Arabic delivered	Translated materials on file and circulated to states
2.2.3 Provide support for member states by visiting the responsible Departments	Correspondence with Ministries relating to the ratification process; Consultations with IMO and ILO	70% Discussions with authorities in Yemen and Saudi completed	Correspondence with Departments, Ministries, IMO and ILO on file
2.2.4 International Conventions ratified by member Governments with PERSGA support; ratified conventions effectively implemented	IMO and ILO Conventions ratified and actions taken to implement the ratified conventions	50% Progress made in deciding what actions to be taken	Increase in number of conventions ratified by regional states recorded by IMO and ILO; Existence of national laws, official notices
Output 2.3 A Port State Control Memorandum of Understanding, in operation in member states and run by trained inspectors	A MoU on PSC for regional states recorded and implemented	60% Review of Indian Ocean MoU; discussions with IMO on regional situation; discussions on PSC in Yemen and Saudi Arabia	Records of meetings held to discuss a Port State Control MoU lodged with IMO; Document on a MoU on PSC for regional states recorded and decisions implemented; IMO publications on PSC in circulation
Activities			
2.3.1 Complete a baseline study on Port State Control in member states and deliver progress reports to NWG Seminars	Baseline study prepared; Report delivered	70% Background materials prepared	Correspondence with states, IMO and ILO on file Baseline study on file, NWG Seminar minutes

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
2.3.2 Decide on the most appropriate action to take with respect to the adoption of a Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control for regional states	Communications between PERSGA and member states; Communications with IMO	70% Discussions in Yemen and Saudi Arabia; situation in Somalia reviewed with UNCTAD representative	Correspondence on file Document on a MoU on PSC for regional states on file NWG Seminar minutes
2.3.3 Formulate and implement a training programme for PSC Administrators and Ship Inspectors and that takes advantage of bilateral or multi-lateral training opportunities	Defined training programme; Co-operation arrangements with established PSC administrations made; Training initiated and programme followed through	60% Training for Yemeni inspectors in PSC and FSC completed, training requirements for Saudi Arabia discussed	Training programme and records on file; Correspondence with long-established PSC administrations on file; Training materials and records on file
2.3.4 Introduce PSC inspections into regional ports	Effective ship inspections carried out; Inspection and ship detention records established	40% Some progress made	Ship inspection records; Publication of inspection and ship detention records; and records of data exchange
Output 2.4 New hydrographic surveys completed and navigation aids improved Activities	Surveys carried out; Navigation aids improved	70% Contract with UKHO 90% agreed; UKHO Surveyor in post (from June 1999); areas agreed; IALA agreed to support Nav.Aids survey	Publication by UKHO of new navigation charts which incorporate new data; Survey contracts on file; Details of new and improved navigation aids appear in standard publications for mariners
2.4.1 Prepare, sign and implement contract between PERSGA and UKHO, arrange a NWG Seminar on Hydrographic Surveying, and finalise selection of areas to be surveyed	Contract signed; PERSGA identifies areas to be surveyed, with support from UKHO; NWG approval of the areas selected	60% As above	Signed contract on file; Charts and records of positions (latitude and longitude) defining survey areas on file; NWG Seminar minutes
2.4.2 Prepare and sign a contract between PERSGA and a hydrographic survey company to survey priority areas in the southern Red Sea; Validate these surveys	Survey contract prepared and executed; Supervision of surveys carried out by UKHO and survey data validated	40% Delayed due to lack of signed contract between PERSGA and UKHO; background research by UKHO staff and surveyor appointed	Survey contract on file; Survey progress reports on file; Validated survey materials delivered; Navigation charts which incorporate new survey data, published by UKHO (2001)
2.4.3 Seek additional funding for survey work off the coast of Sudan and other areas, define the approach areas to be surveyed for Sudan's main ports, and execute additional survey work	Areas to be surveyed identified; NWG approves the areas selected; Funds sought and survey contract prepared and executed; Surveys supervised and data validated	80% Presentations delivered/letters to potential donors submitted; areas for Sudan defined, agreed with UKHO.	Charts and records of positions; Survey contract and progress reports; Validated survey materials delivered; Navigation charts published by UKHO
2.4.4 Prepare TOR for an expert in navigation aids; provide supporting data, implement a survey of Nav.Aids for priority areas, install new Nav.Aids as necessary with IALA assistance	Supporting data for Nav.Aids survey and TOR prepared; NWG members comment on and approve Nav.Aids survey; Contracts for construction and installation work; Nav.Aids installed and/or improved	90% IALA agreed to participate in Nav.Aids survey, Nav.Aids concerned identified; MENAS study completed; means of maintaining and paying for Nav.Aids in Red Sea reviewed; technical developments reviews and report prepared	Supporting data and TOR agreed and on file; Report on IMO requirements; Technical specifications sent to suppliers; Contracts for construction and installation work circulated to potential contractors; Records of new and improved Nav.Aids in the region published

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
Output 2.5 New ships' routing measures submitted to and approved by IMO	Routing proposals submitted to IMO; IMO approval of measures confirmed	60% Provisional Routes and positions defined, discussed at meetings with IMO; agreement in principle on submission to IMO, ICS; other international bodies advised of proposals	Submission documents and charts on file; Communication records with IMO, regional states and other entities
Activities			
2.5.1 Review the routing measures proposed for the southern Red Sea, discuss these with UKHO and IMO, present them to the NWG for approval and, in preliminary format, to IMO for comment	Preliminary proposals for the southern Red Sea reviewed and presented to NWG and IMO for comment	80% As above	NWG Seminar minutes; Communication records; Documented preliminary submission to IMO
2.5.2 , Review proposed routing measures and carry out any necessary modifications based on the new data (April 2001)	Integration of proposed routing measures with data obtained from hydrographic surveys	50% Ideas on draft contract prepared and awaiting PERSGA/UKHO agreement	Results of new surveys and survey reports on file; All necessary charts and other documentation on file
2.5.3 Collect the data required by IMO on current shipping patterns, maritime development in areas close to the proposed routing measures etc. and formulate a full proposal for submission to IMO (2000 to March 2001)	Data compiled in appropriate format; Full submission to IMO prepared	90% Data on routes gathered from Ships' Masters, data on port development, fishing, offshore and other developments assembled; boundary between Ye men and Eritrea agreed (after arbitration)	Records of data collection on file; Detailed submission fully described and on file
2.5.4 Present proposal to IMO and follow through the IMO process for the approval of new measures to a successful conclusion (April 2001)	Correspondence with regional states; Publications containing details of new routing measures	30% Charts produced, preliminary submission started	NWG Seminar minutes, letters and reports; The IMO publication "Ships' Routing" containing charts
2.5.5 Present proposals for routing measures in other parts of the Red Sea to the NWG and if approved, prepare documentation for submission to IMO for approval (2001 onwards)	Proposals defined and submitted to NWG for comment and/or revision; Proposals submitted to IMO; IMO approval confirmed	50% Concepts prepared for presentation to first meeting of NWG	NWG Seminar minutes; Routing charts and publications on ships' routing, produced by UKHO and IMO, in use by international shipping
Output 2.6 Vessel traffic monitoring for appropriate sections of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden in operation	IMO requirement that vessels carry AIS (due to be introduced July 1, 2002); Vessel monitoring stations provide sufficient coverage	80% Concepts defined, developments in AIS and in VTS in Red Sea and other parts of the world tracked	Records of progress regarding AIS; International publications contain details of monitoring stations and requirements in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
Activities			
2.6.1 Review developments in: 1) fitting ships with Automatic Identification Signals (AIS), 2) implications on the need for a Vessel Traffic System, 3) conditions governing the establishment of VTS, 4) equipment and training	Details of technical developments; Report on the implications of these developments; Details of shore-based equipment and training required	80% As above	Published information on AIS and traffic monitoring conditions etc. (<i>IMO News</i> and other sources) on file; Technical details and training programme on file

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
2.6.2 Report to NWG on above developments and decide what actions to take in order to set up traffic monitoring arrangements	Report prepared and information given to NWG; Decisions recorded	40% Reports drafted for first meeting when convened	NWG Seminar minutes; Technical report and conclusions on file
2.6.3 Establishing an effective shore-based monitoring system based on the most appropriate use of modern technology and on IMO's requirements	Establishment of vessel traffic monitoring capacity agreed; Construction and equipping of monitoring stations	40% Ideas on VTS developed, potential consultant contacted	Training programme on file International publications contain details of monitoring stations and requirements in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
Output 2.7 Effective contingency plans in operation at ports and terminals, with national and regional plans in place Activities	Local, national and regional contingency plans prepared; Training programme prepared and implemented	60% Documents assembled, contingency planning and Reception Facilities in The Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and other regional ports reviewed	NWG Seminar minutes; Local, national and regional contingency plans stored on a database; Equipment and personnel in place and regular exercises carried out and recorded
2.7.1 Complete a baseline study of the existing contingency plans in member states, with data from NWG members, member states, IMO	Baseline study report prepared; NWG Seminar held	70% Data and published materials assembled	Baseline study on file; NWG Seminar minutes; Results of baseline study held on database
2.7.2 Identify a suitable consultant to: 1) assist PERSGA with the preparation of new and revised contingency plans, 2) carry out training activities to support a NWG Seminar in October 2000 that introduces contingency planning to NWG members	Consultancy contract in place; Training programmes prepared; NWG Seminar held	50% Preliminary contacts with potential consultant made	NWG Seminar minutes; Consultancy reports on file
2.7.3 Prepare new and revised contingency plans, as necessary, for ports and terminals in the region	Port and terminal data recorded; PERSGA database on contingency plans updated to record new plans	50% Review of potential plans completed, data assembled	Contingency plans records on file; Updated materials held in database
2.7.4 Formulate and execute training programmes in contingency planning for trainees from member states	Training programme formulated and executed	50% Internal discussions on training	Training programme details on file; Communication records with states
2.7.5 Assist states as necessary in the preparation of national contingency plans	National contingency plans prepared; PERSGA database on contingency plans updated	40% Discussions on plan for Yemen held with authorities	Contingency plans records on file; Updated materials held in database; Communications records
2.7.6 Review the introduction of regional contingency plans with states to achieve contingency planning on a regional	Regional contingency plan prepared; PERSGA database on contingency plans updated; Data dissemination method developed	30% Desk study carried out; potential consultants identified	Copies of Contingency plans on file; Updated materials held on database; Data dissemination method agreed upon and in place

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
Output 2.8 One or more operational and effective pollution response centres in the region Activities	Pollution response centre(s) in operation, providing effective services in pollution combating; Trained staff available	50% Discussions held with PERSGA on possibilities; situation in Djibouti MEMAC reviewed with Yemeni authorities; IMO and International Tanker Owners Ass'n.	Records of equipment and stocks of combating materials; Combating materials replaced and/or used in exercises before they reach their expiry dates; Records of training exercises maintained
2.8.1 Review and report on the present stockpiles of pollution combating equipment held at response centres and other locations in the region	Baseline study on pollution combating facilities prepared; NWG Seminar on pollution combating and response centres held	60% As above	Baseline study on file; NWG Seminar minutes; Results of baseline study held on database
2.8.2 Formulate a strategy to ensure that the region is able to respond effectively to pollution incidents	Results of 'brainstorming' session of NWG members and other experts debating pollution response centres; Strategy defined; Chain of command established	60% Regional situation discussed with Singapore Pollution Centre, options discussed with Yemeni authorities	Documented definition of strategy on file; Communications records
2.8.3 Implement the chosen strategy, including training components as necessary and appropriate	New and/or upgraded pollution response facilities established; Training programme defined and implemented as necessary; Strategy documentation produced	30% Earlier training for personnel at Djibouti reviewed	Existence of response facilities recorded in international publications; Regional map providing details of pollution response facilities prepared and circulated; Records of training activities on file; Strategy documentation circulated
Output 2.9 Search and Rescue Regions (SRR's) and Search and Rescue (SAR) responsibilities defined, GMDSS in place; rules for regional ports amended to achieve greater ship safety, effective reporting of maritime accidents and incidents in the region established Activities	SAR facilities and SRR's identified; GMDSS coverage by coastal stations defined and coast stations equipped; Port Rules reviewed and improved where necessary; Reporting and assessment of maritime accidents in place	70% Data collected (ALRSV5, 2000 etc.), reports on meetings on GMDSS in the region reviewed, plans showing regional coverage of SRR's and GMDSS obtained, sample Port Rules assembled	SRR's, SAR and GMDSS facilities recorded in standard international publications; Revised Port Rules published and circulated; Requirements for reporting and assessing maritime accidents recorded in IMO newsletters
2.9.1 Review and report to the NWG and PERSGA on the situation regarding SRR's and SAR facilities, GMDSS, port rules, and the reporting and assessment of marine accidents	Baseline study on SRR's, SAR, GMDSS, port rules and maritime accident reporting prepared; NWG seminars held	80% See above	Baseline study on file; NWG Seminar minutes

<p>2.9.2 Formulate a strategy to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fully define SRR's, 2) Significantly improve SAR facilities, 3) Secure GMDSS coverage of the RSGA, 4) Validate and improve port rules, 5) Formalize the investigation of accidents 	<p>Proposals on SRR's and SAR facilities agreed; GMDSS coverage agreed; Proposals on improvement of port rules prepared; Proposals for implementation of accident investigation defined</p>	<p>70%</p> <p>Outline strategy defined, data on Accident Reporting requirements in UK waters obtained, IMO plans on reporting tracked</p>	<p>Strategy definition on file; Description of SRR's and SAR services on file; Plans of GMDSS coverage and coast station requirements on file; Port rules, and Accident and incident investigation proposals on file</p>
<p>2.9.3 Following NWG approval, implement the chosen strategy, including training elements as necessary and appropriate</p>	<p>Strategy for and proposals covering SRR's, SAR facilities, GMDSS coverage, port rules and accident and incident investigation procedures approved; Port Rules reviewed and improved; Methods of reporting and assessing maritime accidents in place</p>	<p>60%</p> <p>Data for presentation to first meeting of NWG assembled. Developments at IMO on SRR's, GMDSS, and Accident reporting, tracked</p>	<p>Record of approval of strategy on file; SRR's, SAR facilities and plans of GMDSS coverage and coast station equipment recorded in international publications; 'Model Rules' for ports on file; Accident and incident investigation methods and requirements for reporting circulated and recorded in IMO newsletters</p>

Component 3: Sustainable Use and Management of Living Marine Resources (LMR)

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
<u>Immediate Objective 3</u> <i>Promote sustainable use and management of living marine resources</i>	Stocks of presently over-fished species recovering		Sustained increase in fish landings over several years for same fishing unit effort (Increase in catch per unit effort - CPUE)
Output 3.1 Capacity Building for Sustainable Management of LMR Activities	Regional/Sub-regional LMR Research and Training Centre upgraded and operational in capacity building for LMR management	40%	Official acceptance of the Centre; Identification of upgrading requirements; Training started
3.1.1 Set up the regional LMR-WG	Members selected	100%	C.V. and letters of nomination and acceptance
Output 3.2 Development of a Sustainable Management Strategy for Transboundary Fish Stocks and Invertebrates Activities	Strategy documents prepared for sustainable management of commercially important transboundary stocks and invertebrates by mid-2003	10%	Guide for raising fishing community awareness prepared; it represents the results of one activity done in 1999 in a series of ten main activities planned until the strategy documents are produced
3.2.10 Develop PAP for fishing communities and other users of LMR in support of the management strategy	Sample programme guide prepared	10%	See above
Output 3.3 Establishing the Legal and Policy Framework for Conservation and Sustainable Management of LMR Activities	Agreement on establishing a regional forum for LMR management signed and legally deposited at PERSGA	10%	TOR for Fisheries Legislation Consultants prepared; one activity done in 1999 towards achieving the intended output
3.3.2 Review and consolidate national regulations Prepare TOR for consultants on LMR legislation	TOR document	10%	See above

Component 4: Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation (HBC)

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
<p><u>Immediate Objective 4</u> <i>Promote conservation of coastal & marine habitats and biodiversity</i></p>	Habitats and associated species in healthy condition		Appropriate surveys
<p>Output 4.1 Capacity Building for Marine Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation</p> <p>Activities 4.1.1 Form a Regional Habitat and Biodiversity Working Group</p>	Regional WG members selected by December '99	100%	Nomination letters from countries received
<p>Output 4.3 Development of a Regional Conservation Plan for Key Habitats: Mangroves, Seagrass Beds and Coral Reefs</p> <p>Activities 4.3.1 Organise international workshop on the impact of coral bleaching in the Arabian region to produce Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Reefs</p>	Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Reefs produced by April 2000	60%	The Regional Conservation Plan on file
<p>Output 4.4 Establishing the Legal and Policy Framework for Conservation and Sustainable Management of Habitats and Biodiversity</p> <p>Activities 4.4.2 Develop Regional Protocol on Biological Diversity and the Establishment of Protected Areas</p>	Regional Protocol developed	20%	Protocol ratified policy framework endorsed

Component 5: Development of a Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas (MPA)

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
<i>Immediate Objective 5</i> <i>Develop a regional network of marine protected areas</i>	Number of declared, gazetted and managed MPAs is increased to at least seven by 2003		
Output 5.1 Establishment of a Regional MPA Working Group Activities	MPA WG established	100%	PERSGA files
5.1.1 Select the Working Group members (1999)	C.V.'s reviewed and short list prepared	100%	PERSGA files
5.1.2 Obtain approval of WG members by PERSGA and Governments (1999)	Approval obtained	100%	PERSGA files
Output 5.2 Establishment of Regional Network of MPA Specialists in MPA planning and management Activities	Existence of Regional Forum of MPA specialists covering most relevant fields		Updated Roster of Regional Consultants
5.2.1 Compile an inventory of MPA Specialists in the Region	Inventory kept at PERSGA	10%	PERSGA files

Output 5.3 Increased Human Capacity in MPA Management through Regional Training and Exchange Programmes Activities	Presence of trained managers, support personnel and rangers on MPA sites throughout the region		Effective MPA management activities
5.3.1 Conduct a region-wide training needs assessment in relation to planning and management of MPAs based on review and assessment of national and regional institutional needs in the field of MPA	Inventory of capacity development needs prepared by Year 2000	15% Country visits	Report presented and discussed in WG meeting
Output 5.5 Development of a Regional Master Plan (Guidelines) which serve as a template to be adapted when formulating site-specific plans Activities	Regional Master Plan discussed in WG/Expert meeting, distributed to the countries for endorsement		Comments of the WG members and countries on the Master Plan
5.5.1 Review and adapt existing international guidelines for the establishment and management of MPAs to regional conditions, including consideration of the specific abiotic, biotic and socio-economic conditions of the region	International guidelines collected and review notes prepared	10% Guidelines collected and review process started	Meeting reports and feedback received from WG and others

Component 6: Support for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

Objectives	Indicators	Actual Level Achieved	Means of Verification
<p><i>Immediate Objective 6</i></p> <p><i>Build the capacity of the development and conservation agencies in the region</i></p>	Number of workshops and training courses on ICZM held between 1999-2003		Reports of the workshops
<p>Output 6.1</p> <p>Establishment of a Regional ICZM Working Group (ICZM WG)</p> <p>Activities</p>	ICZM WG established	100%	Minutes of the meeting
6.1.1 Select Working Group members	Working Group members selected	100%	PERSGA/SAP files
6.1.2 Obtain approval	Approval obtained	100%	PERSGA/SAP files

Assumptions Related to the Achievement of Each Immediate Objective



Assumptions Related to the Achievement of Each Immediate Objective

Annex II identifies the major assumptions for each Immediate Objective and rates the probability that the assumption will not continue to hold true: high (H), substantial (S), modest (M), and low (L).

Programme Component	Immediate Objectives	Assumptions
(1) Institutional Strengthening	<i>Regional WGs established and operational</i>	Working Groups maintain engagement in project implementation (L)
	<i>Increased and improved management capacity</i>	PCU continues to exist after project completion (M)
Capacity Building Procurement and Finance Unit	<i>Revise budgets and procurement plans</i>	Agreement of funding agencies to changes (L)
	<i>Implement a financial management and accounting information system (FMS)</i>	Commitment of the management to invest in such system (L)
	<i>Appoint an external auditor</i>	Funding agencies continue to require an external auditor (L)
	<i>Sign the grant agreement with IDB</i>	PERSGA fulfils all requirements for the grant agreement (L)
	<i>Increase the capacity of PERSGA/SAP by furnishing and equipping the PCU and PERSGA</i>	The need for furniture/equipment can be met (L)
Outreach	<i>Raise awareness of SAP locally, regionally and internationally</i> <i>Increased capacity of PERSGA/SAP to disseminate information through the establishment of infrastructure and development of staff capacity</i>	Equipment available, maintenance and operation successful (L) Training programmes effective; staff with facilities to practise and maintain skills; time found in crowded schedules (L)
	<i>Published, distributed and broadcast project information</i>	Sufficient graphic materials required for publications located and equipment purchased for its use; time found for training on new equipment (L)

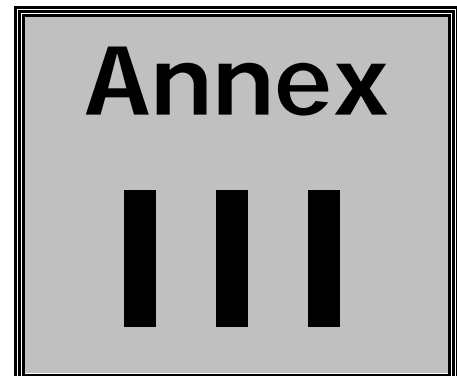
<p>(2) NRMP Reduction of Navigation Risks and Maritime Pollution</p>	<p><i>Reduce navigation risk and marine pollution in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden</i></p>	<p>Commitment of regional states to improve navigation safety and provide pollution combating services (L)</p> <p>Availability of sufficient trained manpower (L)</p>
	<p><i>IMO and ILO Conventions ratified and being implemented</i></p>	<p>Effective co-ordination among IMO, PERSGA, and Member States (L)</p>
		<p>States willing and able to ratify and implement additional conventions (M)</p>
	<p><i>A Port State Control MoU in operation in Member States</i></p>	<p>Governments able to reach an agreement on an appropriate MoU (M)</p>
	<p><i>New hydrographic surveys completed</i></p>	<p>Permission to carry out hydrographic surveys granted by all states (L)</p>
	<p><i>New ship's routing measures submitted to and approved by IMO</i></p>	<p>IMO approve proposed routing measures for use by international shipping (L)</p>
	<p><i>Vessel traffic monitoring for RSGA in operation</i></p>	<p>Regional states approve proposed vessel traffic monitoring system (L)</p>
	<p><i>Effective contingency plans in operation at ports and terminals</i></p>	<p>States and local authorities co-operate in preparation and implementation of oil spill contingency plans (M)</p>
	<p><i>One of more operational and effective pollution response centres in the region</i></p>	<p>Long-term operating and maintenance costs met by regional states; staff, locations and facilities made available (M)</p> <p>Member countries willing to transfer responsibility of MEMAC to PERSGA (L)</p> <p>PERSGA able to take up the responsibility for MEMAC (H)</p>
<p><i>Search and Rescue responsibilities defined, GMDSS in place</i></p>	<p>Agreement on services and GMDSS areas can be reached with regional states; long-term running costs available (M)</p>	

<p>(3) LMR Sustainable Use and Management of Living Marine Resources</p>	<p><i>Promote sustainable use and management of LMR</i></p>	<p>Commitment of member countries to sustainable LMR management (M) Willingness of trainees to participate actively in training programs (L) Subsequent involvement of trained individuals in work relevant to fields in which they were trained (L)</p>
	<p><i>Development of a sustainable management strategy for transboundary fish stocks and invertebrates</i></p>	<p>Willingness of regional states to co-operate in management of transboundary stocks (M)</p>
	<p><i>Establishment of a legal and policy framework for conservation and sustainable management</i></p>	<p>Willingness of regional states to give up part of their authority in LMR management to a regional body (S) Capability of PERSGA member states to improve surveillance and enforcement capabilities (S)</p>
<p>(4) HBC Habitat & Biodiversity Conservation</p>	<p><i>Promote conservation of coastal & marine habitats and biodiversity</i></p>	<p>Commitment of member countries to conservation and sustainable use of marine habitats and biodiversity (L)</p>
	<p><i>Capacity building for marine habitats and biodiversity conservation</i></p>	<p>Sustainable flow of technical support to build up regional and national capacities in H&B Conservation (L)</p>
	<p><i>Development of a regional conservation plan for key species: marine turtles, seabirds and marine mammals</i></p>	<p>Quality data is generated from the necessary surveys and monitoring programmes (M)</p>
	<p><i>Development of a regional conservation plan for key habitats: mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs</i></p>	<p>Quality data is generated from the necessary surveys and monitoring programmes (M)</p>
	<p><i>Establish the Legal and Policy Framework for Conservation and Sustainable Management of Habitats and Biodiversity</i></p>	<p>Willingness of member countries to accept and approve such protocols (L)</p>

Programme Component	Immediate Objectives	Assumptions
<p align="center">(5) MPA</p> <p align="center">Development of a Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas</p>	<p align="center"><i>Develop a Regional Representative Network of MPAs</i></p>	<p>Timely legal procedures (H)</p> <p>Stakeholders accept selected MPAs (S)</p> <p>MPAs in the region are managed by regional experts (M)</p> <p>Sustainable financing mechanisms can be established and generate sufficient income to manage MPAs (S)</p>
	<p align="center"><i>Establishment of a regional MPA working group</i></p>	<p>Members accepted, released and contributing (L)</p>
	<p align="center"><i>Establishment of a regional network of MPA specialists in MPA planning and management</i></p>	<p>Experts in MPAs exist and are willing to co-operate (M)</p>
	<p align="center"><i>Increased human capacity in MPA management through regional training and exchange programmes</i></p>	<p>Trained individuals are motivated and continue to work in MPAs (M)</p>
	<p align="center"><i>Legislative process for declaring proposed MPA completed</i></p>	<p>Governments are willing to co-operate, show commitment to declaration of MPAs and allocate resources (M)</p>

Programme Component	Immediate Objectives	Assumptions
<p align="center">(6) ICZM</p> <p>Support for Integrated Coastal Zone Management</p>	<i>Build the capacity of development and conservation agencies in the region</i>	Countries nominate specialised individuals to take part in workshops and training courses (L)
	<i>Establishment of a Regional ICZM Working Group (ICZM RWG)</i>	Members accepted, released, and contributing (L)
	<i>Develop regional ICZM guidelines through a series of co-ordination workshops</i>	Guidelines reviewed by countries and adopted (M)
	<i>Increased human capacity in ICZM through a series of regional training workshops</i>	Trained individuals are motivated and continue to work in the development and conservation agencies (M)
	<i>Preparation of national and regional GIS for ICZM</i>	Countries willing to harmonise their GIS systems for use in ICZM (M) Countries agreement to share data with PERSGA maintained (L) Support provided by PERSGA to sustain the standardisation (L)
	<i>ICZM model activities designed in the four southern countries</i>	Countries facilitate the implementation of the studies; national commitment to implement ICZM Models (L)

Guidelines for the Preparation of Technical Reports



Strategic Action Programme for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

Guidelines for the Preparation of Technical Reports

Technical reports are formally submitted to the donors and usually printed and distributed throughout the Region. They should follow the format described here below. They consist of the following elements (in this sequence):

- **Title**
- **Name(s) of author(s)**
- **Executive Summary**
- **Introduction**
- **Objectives**
- **Materials and methods**
- **Results**
- **Discussion**
- **Conclusions**
- **Acknowledgements**
- **References**

Materials you present in your report may require a different arrangement of chapters.

Manuscripts have to be prepared in English (Appendices may be in Arabic where appropriate). They should be submitted as a hard copy and in electronic form (disk or e-mail). Please use only one typeface and not more than two letter sizes. Only scientific names of genus and species group taxa should be given in *Italics*.

ALL OTHER FORMATTING SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE EDITORS

Title and Author(s): The title should be short and should precisely identify the main topic of the report. Name(s) of the author(s) are given in full (first name - initial of middle name - last name) immediately beneath the title.

Executive Summary: The executive summary should be concise, intelligible in itself, outline the significant contents of the report, and the principal results and conclusions. It should normally not exceed 3 pages, nor contain any uncommon abbreviations or literature citations. It is advisable to write this section last.

Introduction: The Introduction should give some general background information about the specific subject of your report. It should summarise the present state of knowledge in your field, and review literature and previous reports which are relevant to the subject. Acronyms and other abbreviations used in the text must be explained in a list following the Introduction.

Objectives: These are normally taken from the project document and/or the TOR of the contract and may be elaborated/amended where appropriate.

Materials and Methods: This is a brief description of methods used in the field and for data analysis. Please provide the information that is necessary to understand the Results and Discussion. Review reports do not need a Material and Methods section.

Results: In this chapter only the results of your work (or review) should be presented. Please do not mix them with background information, methodology, or discussion. The results should follow the same sequence as the Objectives. It should become clear which objectives have been achieved (and which ones have not).

Discussion: In this chapter you should discuss your results and compare them to the objectives. If one of the objectives has not been achieved, the reasons should be explained. Suggestions for follow-up activities should also be included in this chapter.

Conclusions: Summarise the major conclusions here, above all with regard to the regional or global significance, zoning, management, monitoring etc., (whatever is appropriate).

Acknowledgements: Please do not forget to acknowledge those who provided information or helped you with your field activities, data analysis and report writing.

Subject matter: Please keep in mind that most users of our reports are non-native English speakers. Prepare your report in simple and clear English, using short sentences wherever possible. If English is not your native language, you are strongly advised to consult a native speaker before submitting your report.

References to literature: In the text and the bibliography the name-year system is used. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically/chronologically. Only those publications and reports referred to in the manuscript may be included. Titles of journals are spelled out in full. Examples:

In the body of the text: (Brown et al., 1981), (Smith & Jones, 1992), (Walker, 1969).

In the Reference list:

BROWN, D.S., JONES, G. & SALAH, C.A. 1981. Oil pollution in the marine environment. *Journal of Marine Pollution* **8** (3): 123-456.

SMITH, G. & JONES, A. 1992. Geology of Abd Al-Kuri. In: *Geology of the Socotra Archipelago*. Al-Hasan, A.J. & James, C. eds: 134-135.

WALKER, T. 1969. *Marine Ecology*. 347 pp. London, Harding & Co.

Author(s)' address(es): These are placed below the references and include: Full name(s) of author(s), place of work & address(es), telephone, fax numbers, and e-mail address(es).

Illustrations: All illustrations should be labelled with the figure number and author's name on the back (unless provided in electronic form). Authors should indicate in the manuscript the approximate position of illustrations. Captions should be typed separately. Illustrations are referred to as "Fig." or "Figs" and are numbered consecutively. Line drawings should be in good quality. If possible, illustrations should be provided in electronic form. If submitted as hard copies, photographs should be clear and without too much contrast. They should be submitted as glossy prints, preferably in the size in which they will finally appear. Keep the number of photographs to the necessary minimum. Additional photographs should be submitted on CD-ROM.

Tables: Tables should be typed separately from the main body of the text. Legends should be typed at the top. In the text, tables are referred to as "Table(s)".

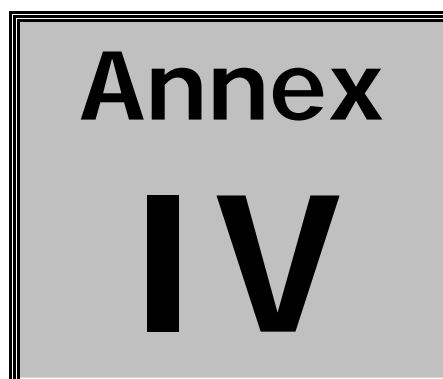
Text format: Preferably MS Word for Windows or Rich Text Format (RTF). Other common IBM compatible formats are also accepted. Please indicate file name(s), name of author(s) and the text format (including version number) on the disk label or in the cover letter, if submitted by e-mail. Avoid splitting up the text into several files. However, separate files may be used for tables or graphs, if they are in a different format (e.g. MS Excel etc.).

Submission of manuscripts: Kindly submit your report including all illustrative materials by the time indicated in your contract to:

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and/or the relevant lead specialist.

First SAP Task Force Meeting 1999





The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

First Task Force Meeting, Jeddah. 6-7 November 1999

AGENDA

Saturday 6 November 1999

Opening Session

- 09:00 Opening remarks by Dr. Nizar Tawfiq, Secretary General of PERSGA
- 09:15 Statements by Government Representatives of PERSGA Member States (Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen)
- 10:00 Statements by Representatives from IDB, UNDP, UNEP, The World Bank

10:45 Coffee Break (30 minutes)

- 11:15 Adoption of the Agenda
- 11:30 Discussion on the Task Force Terms of Reference
- 12:00 Prayer

Afternoon Session

- 12:45 Presentation of SAP Progress Report (CTA & Lead Specialists)
- 14:00 Discussions on SAP progress
- 15:00 Closure

Sunday 7 November 1999

Morning Session

09:00 Briefing on the joint activities between PERSGA and other organizations (Deputy Secretary General)

09:20 Current & planned activities relating to the coastal & marine environment of the PERSGA Member States (NPCs with Government Task Force Members)

10:00 SAP Work Plan for the Year 2000 (CTA)

10:30 Coffee Break (20 minutes)

10:50 Discussions and recommendations on:

- Government contributions to facilitate regional and in-country implementation
- Additional funding for various SAP components
- Ratification of regional and international conventions and protocols

12:00 Prayer

Afternoon Session

13:00 Concluding remarks and recommendations



PERSGA

The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

DISTR.
UNRESTRICTED

Date: January 2000

Language: English

First Meeting of the Task Force for the Implementation of the Strategic
Action Programme for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (SAP)

Jeddah, 6-7 November 1999.

Final version incorporating comments received.

FINAL REPORT OF THE MEETING

1. The First Task Force meeting was convened, as laid down in the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) Implementation Plan, to review the current state of progress of the SAP. The meeting was held on 6-7 November 1999 in the Conference Room on the 7th floor of the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration Building (Baroom Centre, Al-Ruweis) in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. The meeting was attended by representatives from the PERSGA Member Countries, representatives from the three GEF Implementing agencies (UNDP, UNEP, and The World Bank), the Islamic Development Bank and invited guests including a representative from the Government of Eritrea. A list of participants is attached as Annex 1.
3. Following the opening remarks, the provisional agenda was adopted. A copy of the agenda is attached as Annex 2.

Summary of discussions and key points

Agenda Item 1. Opening remarks by Dr. N. Tawfiq, Secretary General PERSGA

4. During his introduction Dr. Tawfiq urged Task Force Members to draw the attention of their governments to the importance of the programme so that environmental concerns were placed high on the political agenda.
5. Dr. Tawfiq expressed his pleasure that the representative of the Government of Eritrea was present at the meeting as an observer and stressed the need for coordination of plans to complement the work of the SAP and enhance regional benefits. He stated that the PERSGA Council was in full favour of cooperation to integrate aspects of the SAP with work in Eritrea.

Agenda Item 2. Statements by Government Representatives of the PERSGA Member States (Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen)

6. Government Representatives from the PERSGA Member States listed gave short presentations highlighting some of the current environmental concerns in their countries, progress that was being made and the role that the SAP would play.
7. The representative from Eritrea then gave a brief summary of environmental legislation being drafted, including plans for hydrographic charts and navigation aids. He expressed his appreciation for the invitation to the meeting and assured PERSGA of the desire to share in the development of co-operative programmes.

Agenda Item 3. Statements by Representatives from IDB, UNDP, UNEP, The World Bank

8. Statements were presented by representatives from IDB, UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank confirming their commitment to the project, and assuring the SAP of their continued assistance wherever and whenever necessary.

9. The important roles of NGOs in the future work of the SAP was mentioned by both IDB and the World Bank, noting the special role they could play in public awareness campaigns.

Agenda Item 4. Discussion of the Task Force Terms of Reference

10. The Terms of Reference for the Task Force were discussed. It was agreed that the Secretariat would redraft the TOR in line with the discussion held. A revised version of the TOR is attached as Annex 3.

Agenda Item 5. Presentation of the SAP Progress Report (CTA & Lead Specialists) and discussions on current SAP progress

11. The Chief Technical Advisor summarised the progress report for the period 12 December 1998 to 30 September 1999, as outlined in the document provided to the participants and attached as Annex 4. Presentations were then given by the Lead Specialists for each component: *Reduction of Navigation Risk and Maritime Pollution; Sustainable Use and Management of Living Marine Resources; Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation; Establishment of a Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas; and Integrated Coastal Zone Management.*

- The following points were highlighted in the subsequent discussion:
- The importance of Port State Control
- The potential for use of Remote Sensing and GIS
- The importance of monitoring and evaluating the programme's impact, to track the progress of component implementation

The meeting of Saturday 6th November closed at 1600.

Agenda Item 6. Joint activities between PERSGA and other organizations (Deputy Secretary General)

12. Recognising the importance of co-operation, PERSGA is implementing activities as follows:

12.1 With UNEP HQ and UNEP ROWA

- a) A project to provide support for coral reef assessments in four Regional Seas Programmes, in cooperation with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre;
- b) A study on the health of coral reefs in the region and the invasion of the Crown of Thorns starfish;
- c) A programme of action concerning the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land Based Activities.
- d) Establishment of a PERSGA-specific Website will be supported by the UNEP information unit for Conventions in Geneva.

12.2 Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)

A number of MoU have been signed with the following competent regional and subregional organizations:

- a) A MoU between the Technical Secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE), the League of Arab States, PERSGA, ROPME and UNEP, signed in Jeddah, 24th May 1999.
- b) A MoU between PERSGA and CEDARE relating to co-operation in the fields of ICZM, training and capacity building, signed in Cairo on 17th July 1999.
- c) A MoU between PERSGA and the 'Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport' relating to the upgrading and development of national and regional oil-spill contingency plans; Port State Control; and training activities in the fields of chemical cargo handling, oil pollution and Global Maritime Distress and Safety Systems, signed in Alexandria on 14th October 1999.

12.3 Protocols

- a) In co-operation with ROWA, ROPME, and EU, plans are underway for the development of a Protocol on Biodiversity and the Establishment of Protected Areas. The first meeting will be held in Bahrain on 17th – 18th of November 1999.
- b) A draft document for a Protocol on the 'Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources' has been prepared and is currently with governments for their comments. A Technical and Legal Experts Meeting will be held in the New Year.

Subsequent Discussions

13. Dr. Tawfiq (Secretary General PERSGA) stated that he intended to form a Working Group to establish the MEMAC Centre, as called for in the Protocol to the Jeddah

Convention. The MEMAC Centre is to be located in Egypt (Hurghada) as previously agreed upon and further identified as one of the Priority Actions for Egypt within the SAP.

14. Other suggestions made included:

- The relationship between regional and national oil-spill capabilities and stockpiles should be clarified.
- An inventory of all available equipment in the region should be compiled, together with its current state of readiness.
- The oil companies operating in the region should be required by national legislation to prepare their own contingency plans and to provide and maintain equipment for oil spill response.
- PERSGA should consider developing a relationship with the African Development Bank.
- PERSGA should consider developing a relationship with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, based in Kuwait.
- PERSGA and IDB should consider the advantages of signing a MoU as the primary legal framework for the eligibility of future funding of SAP components.

Agenda Item 7. Current and Planned Activities relating to the Coastal and Marine Environment of the PERSGA Member States (NPCs with Government Task Force Members)

15. The NPCs or Government Representatives gave a brief summary of SAP preparations in their respective countries including the current status of in-country offices. They reported on the status of requests for Working Group members and on local environmental projects taking place, or recently completed, that have a direct relevance to the SAP.

16. The Djibouti representative made a request for the translation of relevant documents into French. UNEP provided assurance that support for translation and printing was available.

Agenda Item 8. SAP Workplan for the year 2000 (CTA and Lead Specialists)

17. 'First-draft' documents were distributed to the Task Force Members and observers. The SAP Workplans for the year 2000 were presented. The CTA stressed some important general remarks:

- The initial phase of the project will concentrate on training and capacity building in the region.
- There is a need for a user-friendly, regionally standardised GIS
- Survey and data collection methods need to be standardised across the region. Regional expert workshops will be held to decide upon the most suitable methodologies. These will be followed by the preparation of manuals and the

training of staff from the region in the application of these methodologies, to enable them to carry out the surveys.

- Database structures will also be defined and standardised regionally, quality control and a hierarchical access system for data entry will be defined.

18. The following points were made in discussion:

- There is a need for an appropriate balance to be found between the expenditure on consultants, travel, and administration as opposed to the implementation on the ground, such as training.
- Lead Specialists must follow the guidelines laid out in the SAP and the PIP as these had been prepared and endorsed in Council and that deviations from the plans might not meet the regional objectives as already identified.
- There must be supporting, building and enriching of national capabilities to ensure ownership of the SAP by all the countries involved.
- A request was made for PERSGA/SAP to seriously consider conducting seasonal biodiversity surveys in the Jordanian coastal and marine environment.
- Dr. Tawfiq gave instructions for copies of the Project Implementation Plan to be sent to all members of the Task Force as soon as they have been printed.

Agenda Item 9. Discussions and Recommendations

Government contributions to facilitate regional and in-country implementation

19. The critical role of governments in the implementation of the SAP was raised. The importance of the Task Force in communicating and advocating the programme in their home countries was emphasised.

Additional funding for various SAP components

20. The simplest way that the IDB is able to assist the SAP is directly through the individual countries. PERSGA should assist countries to draft appropriate proposals that are then given to the IDB representative in the respective country for submission to the bank.

21. Funds might also be sought from large NGOs, oil companies, and the private sector. The preparation of a Red Sea Fund is a part of the SAP.

22. European Union DG1, desk office for the Middle East are prepared to consider applications from PERSGA as a regional organization.

Ratification of regional and international conventions and protocols

23. *Protocol for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources.* Draft protocol currently with governments for their consideration. Legal and Technical Experts Meeting required in the New Year.

24. *Protocol on Biodiversity and Specially Protected Areas*. Draft project brief circulated. Replies currently received from Yemen, Sudan, and Saudi Arabia, approval from Egypt forthcoming. Planning meeting between ROWA, PERSGA and ROPME scheduled for November 17th 1999.

25. It was recommended that serious consideration be placed on the importance of promoting ratification of the MARPOL convention within the region, and/or working towards the announcement of the Red Sea as a 'Special Sea Area'.

26. It was recommended that studies be initiated to consider a protocol based on the Basle Convention.

27. It was suggested that PERSGA consider preparing 'Regional annexes to global treaties'.

28. UNEP agreed to assist PERSGA by providing a list outlining the status of ratification of relevant environmental conventions in the countries of the region.

Others

29. To improve office efficiency, the SAP may consider a contract with a single translation office for the majority of routine translations.

30. The SAP Workplans must include milestones and benchmarks so that progress can be evaluated.

32. During the preparation of workshops, Lead Specialists should define the requirements of representatives from each country in such a way that the same person does not attend all of the meetings.

Terms of Reference

(Revised)

OF THE

Task Force for the Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

A. Introduction

1. During the preparation phase of the SAP, a Task Force consisting of representatives from PERSGA countries and GEF implementing agencies was established to oversee the development of the Strategic Action Programme. Through a series of consultative meetings, supported by regional workshops, the TF reached a consensus in the identification of major regional marine environmental issues and agreed on a series of priority measures that should be taken on the short-, medium and long terms to overcome these problems. This phase has been concluded with the adoption and publication of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf Aden, and its subsequent financial support from the GEF.
2. From past experience, the TF has proved to be a highly effective instrument for:
 - i. creating awareness of regional environmental issues at higher government levels,
 - ii. facilitating the implementation of a number of preliminary programme activities on the ground and ,
 - iii. sharing information on national development priorities, which have overall resulted in stronger governmental commitment to regional environmental issues.
3. The continuation of the Task Force, with a new mandate, is required to take the SAP from its preparation phase into the implementation phase. An adapted Terms of Reference to accommodate the new role of the TF is suggested herewith. During the preparation phase, the overriding objective was to initiate dialogue among concerned parties to develop and agree on the SAP. This new phase will be characterized by support for the implementation of the SAP-GEF project, ultimately achieving its objectives, at the policy level in national and regional issues. It will also be characterized by expanding partnerships between PERSGA, its member countries, and interested donors to ensure long term financial sustainability for more strengthened regional cooperation.

B. Membership and Attendance

The TF will consist of Core and Associate Members. Additionally, meetings are usually attended by observers.

Definitions

The Core Members of the TF represent the decision making body. In all cases agreement should be reached by consensus. The Core Members may resort to the use of a voting system in the event that a consensus cannot be attained. (The voting system shall be one vote per Core Member. In the event of a tie, the Chair may cast a second vote to decide the issue.)

Associate Members of the TF are permanent TF members. They provide advice and recommendations at TF meetings.

Core Members of the TF are:

The Secretary General of PERSGA – The Chair

One Government Representative from each of the Member Governments

One Representative from each of the three GEF Implementing Organisations

One Representative from major Donor Organisations as they sign in

Associate Members of the TF are:

The Deputy Secretary General of PERSGA

The CTA – TF Secretary

The Co-ordinator of PERSGA

The UNDP Programme Co-ordinator (who will become a core member, if he/she is the sole UNDP Representative in a meeting)

SAP Lead Specialists

Observers are:

The National Programme Co-ordinators

Other Representatives of PERSGA and/or the Implementing Organisations

In addition to the above, the Secretary General may invite, on a permanent or an *ad hoc* basis, interested bilateral and multi-lateral donors and other parties/organizations or individuals considered important for the PERSGA programme, to attend. However Observers are not automatically eligible for reimbursement of travel or accommodation expenses by PERSGA or SAP should they attend a TF meeting.

C. Tasks for Core Members

The new mandate of the TF can be expressed in two, inter-linked, types of tasks. There are those for the TF as one group - collective tasks, and those for the responsibility of each TF member arising from his/her position as a Government/institution representative - member tasks.

1. Collective tasks. In accordance with the objectives of the SAP and the agreed GEF- supported project, the TF shall:

- i. Serve as an advisory body to the implementation of the SAP, providing substantive guidance and advice on operational, technical and political issues related to the SAP.
- ii. Monitor and review programme implementation progress, assess its achievements and give advice on the improvement of programme implementation. TF members will be given, in a timely manner, relevant information on the project workplan, progress reports, and issues to be discussed at the TF meetings.
- iii. Advise on ways and means of integrating SAP into PERSGA's long term programme and recommend to the PERSGA Council & Secretariat actions to be taken to achieve this objective.
- iv. Facilitate sharing of information and experience among TF members with the aim of better understanding the management of marine environmental resources in the region.
- v. Recommend, where necessary, and pursue the adoption of new legal and policy frameworks, protocols, agreements, conventions, etc, as needs may arise, for the management of the region's marine environment.
- vi. Attempt to resolve differences and problems, when they arise, at the operational and technical levels between various participating parties.

2. Member tasks. Individually, each TF member shall:

- i. Actively participate in the TF meetings, as scheduled by the PERSGA Secretariat. The TF member is expected to interact with the group, sharing his/her ideas and visions, bringing up issues of concern to the government/institution he/she represents.
- ii. Participate in the guidance and monitoring of the project's progress, providing practical recommendations with a view to improving performance and efficiency in achieving programme objectives.
- iii. The TF member may be expected to provide his/her own comments and views, written as appropriate, on all relevant issues including key regional policy and legal documents.
- iv. Facilitate and support operationally, technically and politically, programme implementation at the country level.
- v. Provide guidance to the project-recruited National Programme Co-ordinator, where applicable, for the joint and effective implementation of project activities. This may entail joint review of operational workplans, comments on progress reports prepared by the NPC, etc.
- vi. In collaboration with lead specialists of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), provide guidance to the national specialists of the project team, hold regular

meetings with the group to receive updates on programme activities and brief the group on substantive issues of relevance to the SAP from the national perspective.

- vii. Advocate SAP and GEF project objectives at the national level, with a view towards incorporating regional concerns into the overall national development objectives.
- viii. Participate or send representative(s) to workshops/meetings carried out, within the project context, in his/her own country.
- ix. Upon PERSGA's request, nominate qualified person(s) to participate/attend various training programmes, Workshops and meetings offered by the GEF project.

D. Reporting

Individually, each TF member will report to the institution that he/she represents. Collectively, at the onset of each TF meeting, a rapporteur will be selected to take the minutes of the meetings. The Secretary General should seek the agreement of the TF to these minutes, preferably before the conclusion of the meeting. If this is not feasible, the draft minutes should be circulated to TF members and commented upon before finalization. The final version of the minutes will be distributed to all parties concerned. Under the guidance of the Secretary General, the Programme Coordination Unit will be responsible to coordinate the follow up actions resulting from such meetings.

E. Frequency & Costs

The TF should meet at least once a year. The Secretary General may call for additional meetings, as required. The first meeting of the TF should take place at PERSGA Headquarters in Jeddah. Subsequently, meeting venues should rotate among the PERSGA countries following their (English) alphabetical order starting with the country currently chairing the PERSGA Council. If the country that is supposed to host the meeting apologises, the meeting will be held in Jeddah. The GEF project will bear the cost of travel of government representatives to such meetings, in accordance with the project document and budget.

F. Requirements

PERSGA Member Governments are encouraged to appoint one representative each, who is familiar with PERSGA's work and has the basic technical background that will enable him/her to interact actively with the TF. The TF member should have a good knowledge of the coastal and marine environment and conservation issues in the country he/she is representing. He/she should be in a position to take operational and technical decisions that will support SAP activities in the field, and hence association to the PERSGA focal point is recommended. He/she should be a high-ranking official who can effectively support and advocate the objectives of the SAP at high-level national development fora.

List of participants at the First PERSGA Task Force Meeting: 6-7 November 1999. Jeddah.

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