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ANNEX

Annex of the Commission Decision amending Commission Decision C(2018)8738 of 10.12.2018 on the financing of the Annual Action Programme 2018 part 4 in favour of intra-ACP cooperation

Action Document for the Support Programme for ACP Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Coastal Countries

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Support Programme for ACP Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Coastal Countries CRIS number: ACP/FED/041-205 financed under the 11 th European Development Fund (EDF)	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries The action shall be carried out at the following location: African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal countries, and at the level of the ACP Secretariat in Brussels where a Technical Assistance team will be based.	
3. Programming document	Intra-ACP Cooperation – 11 th European Development Fund – Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme 2014-2020.	
4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<u>Main SDGs:</u> SDG14: Life Below Water SDG 15: Life on Land <u>Secondary SDGs:</u> SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 13: Climate Action	
5. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Sector "Climate change, resilience building and the environment" Sub-sector "Environment" Objectives: 2.3	DEV. Assistance: YES ¹
6. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 35 000 000 Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR 35 000 000	
7. Aid modality and implementation modalities	Project Modality <u>Direct management through:</u> - Grants <u>Indirect management with</u> - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) - Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States	

¹ Official Development Assistance is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

	- Agence Française de Développement (AFD) -			
8 a) DAC code(s)	410 General Environmental Protection; 41030 Biodiversity; 41010 Environmental Policy and Administrative Management 41082 Environmental Research			
b) Main Delivery Channel	13000 – Third Country Government (Delegated Co-operation)			
9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	Gender equality (including Women in Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	EU Biodiversity for Life Flagship initiative The EU GCCA+ flagship initiative The Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme			

SUMMARY

The programme is in line with the Declaration of the 8th Summit of ACP Heads of State and Government held in June 2016, the EU Agenda for change² and the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020³.

This programme will contribute to the sustainable development of ACP SIDS and coastal countries by supporting and improving the management and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources. In addition, the programme will provide a platform for sensitizing all relevant stakeholders and promoting dialogue on issues relevant to the development of SIDS and coastal countries.

The focus of the programme emanates from the Intra-ACP Strategy Paper for the 11th EDF, which indicated that due attention had to be given to the specific needs of SIDS in the identification and implementation of actions under the climate change, resilience building and environment focal area.

The programme contributes directly to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 14 and 15, as well as the three RIO Conventions - the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the

² COM(2011)637 dated 13 October 2011

³ COM(2011)244 dated 3 May 2011

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It will also promote gender equality and good governance.

The total budget for the programme is EUR 35 000 000, over 9,5 years (114 months).

The main expected results are:

Result 1 – Capacities of ACP regions and countries to effectively manage coastal and marine biodiversity and enhance resilience to climate change are strengthened;

Result 2 – Regional, national and local efforts to assess, protect, manage and sustainably use marine and terrestrial biodiversity are supported;

Result 3 - Partnerships for environmental sustainability are developed and strengthened.

A part of this action will be implemented through indirect management with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to implement Results 1 and 2 in the Pacific region. For Result 2, SPREP will be responsible for identifying, developing and implementing pilot projects and activities, in close collaboration with relevant regional organizations, NGOs, national institutions and local communities.

In the Caribbean region, a direct grant will be awarded to the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) who will work closely with institutions such as universities, marine research institutes, NGOs, national institutions, local communities and other regional organisations, for the implementation of Result 1 and 2.

In the South-East Africa region, Result 1 and 2 will be implemented in indirect management with Agence Française de Développement that will contribute to the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF). Pilot projects and activities will be identified, developed and implemented in close collaboration with relevant regional organizations, in particular the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), NGOs, national institutions and local communities.

Result 3 will be implemented through indirect management with the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States through the establishment of a Brussels-based Programme Management Unit (PMU) which will, inter alia, provide Technical Assistance (TA) to the ACP Secretariat in the overall management of the Programme.

1 CONTEXT ANALYSIS

1.1 Context description

ACP Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal countries have unique characteristics and vulnerabilities, including their small size, narrow resource base, high levels of poverty and indebtedness, remoteness and increased exposure to global environmental challenges. As a result, many ACP SIDS and coastal countries face a number of persistent development challenges including, inter alia, graduation, debt sustainability, climate change, sustainable energy, disaster risk reduction, oceans and seas, food security and nutrition, freshwater resources, biodiversity, desertification, land degradation and drought, sustainable tourism, management of chemicals and waste, health and non-communicable diseases and gender equality.

In addition, scientific evidence has shown that SIDS and coastal countries will become increasingly more vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including, sea-level rise, storm surge, floods, droughts, hurricanes and cyclones, coral bleaching, coastal erosion and changing precipitation patterns. Climate change impacts and exacerbates existing development challenges in small island developing states and coastal countries, thus placing additional burden on their national budgets and efforts to achieve the sustainable development goals. This was highlighted by the recent Hurricanes Irma and Maria in the Caribbean.

ACP SIDS and coastal countries have rich biodiversity, many endemic species and a plethora of ecosystems, including coral reefs, sea grass beds and mangroves, which support many economic sectors including fisheries and tourism. These ecosystems support the livelihoods of millions of people and play a critical role in poverty alleviation and sustainable development. However, over the last 20 years, many have been degraded owing to unsustainable pressures of human development, overexploitation, adverse impacts of climate change, pollution and invasive alien species. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned threats, these ecosystems still provide habitat, shelter and food for unique but threatened endemic flora and fauna that continue to survive in the ecosystems of those regions. These coastal ecosystems host most of the richest marine biodiversity hotspots in the world and are, more often than not, generally adjacent to terrestrial biodiversity hotspots. Given that these ecosystems protect many lives and support livelihoods, there is a need to ensure that the local communities are given the opportunity to get fully involved in the programme and directly benefit from it.

Significant efforts have been made by ACP SIDS and coastal countries, both at the national and regional levels, towards achieving sustainable development. Since its adoption at the Third International Conference on SIDS, in September 2014, the implementation of the "Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway"⁴ has been ongoing in a slow but steady manner. However, overall progress has been uneven, as financial and technological resources as well as technical capacities are still very limited in such small, isolated countries.

There is, therefore, a need to build the capacities of national and regional authorities to address the development challenges linked to the marine and coastal environment (including land degradation, and climate change mitigation), and further support efforts made to protect, manage and sustainably use marine and terrestrial biodiversity, at all three regional, national and local levels.

1.2 Policy Framework (Global, EU)

The action contributes to the Planet component of the European Consensus for development, but also to the People, Prosperity and Peace components. It will thereby support the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets, and the United Nations 2030 Agenda⁵, contributing primarily to SDGs 14 (Life below Water) and 15 (Life on Land) and promoting progress towards SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and 13 (Climate Action).

This action is in line with global initiatives as well as EU lead ones, including, among others:

- the Biodiversity for Life (B4Life) flagship initiative, which contributes to halting biodiversity loss and reducing poverty by promoting a cross-cutting and innovative approach that fully integrates biodiversity and ecosystem conservation with socio-economic development and poverty eradication;
- EU commitments related to climate and ocean governance, including the Joint Communication on international ocean governance, which sets out detailed actions to shape international governance in three priority areas: (i) improving the international ocean governance framework; (ii) reducing human pressures on the oceans and creating the conditions for a sustainable blue economy; and (iii) strengthening international ocean research and data;
- the EU action plan against wildlife trafficking;

⁴ <http://www.sids2014.org/index.php?menu=1537>

⁵ Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, United Nations, 2015

- Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs);
- the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (notably target 6); and;
- The EU Action Plan on Resilience.

Recommendations from the "Larger than Elephants" and "Larger than Tigers" studies will also be considered by the different components of this action and, where relevant, included in their activities, especially those regarding environmental and development policies, on-the-ground actions for biodiversity conservation, and involvement of local communities.

In addition, the ACP-EU dialogue on Climate Change, as framed in the Joint ACP EU Declaration on the Post 2015 Development Agenda (June 2014) and later endorsed at the ACP-EU Council of Ministers (June 2014), confirmed support for climate change priorities in ACP Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) in Africa.

1.3 Public Policy Analysis

At the global level, the following United Nations outcomes adopted in the last five years, provide a global framework and policy priorities for addressing SIDS issues:

- United Nations Conference on Sustainable development in June 2012;
- Third United Nations Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States;
- Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015;
- Third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015;
- United Nations Summit for the Adoption of the post-2015 development agenda in September 2015;
- Twenty-First Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015.

In addition, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity's (UNCBD) Global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets provides the overarching framework for action and cooperation for all the biodiversity-related conventions. Many ACP SIDS and coastal countries are signatories to the UNCBD, as well as other Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Ramsar Convention and the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region - SPAW Protocol.

The ACP Group of States is one of the largest groups of developing countries in the world, consisting of 79 Member States. Thirty-seven Member States of the Group⁶ are Small Island Developing States, including 16 Caribbean countries, 15 from the Pacific and 6 countries in Africa. The ACP Group of States policy framework emanates from, inter alia, the declaration of the 8th Summit of ACP Heads of State and Government, in which they recognized that the Sustainable Development Goals are vital to poverty eradication, reducing inequalities and achieving growth and sustainable development. However, the quest to achieve sustainable

⁶ Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Mauritius, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles.

development has been severely compromised by environmental challenges, particularly the adverse impacts of climate change, loss of biodiversity and land degradation, drought and desertification.

The ACP SIDS are, therefore, an integral part of the ACP Group of States and it is against this backdrop that the ACP Council of Ministers established an ACP Forum on Small Island Developing States in order to, inter alia, contribute to the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, while at the same time providing a platform to discuss and sensitise relevant stakeholders on the challenges to sustainable development of SIDS and ACP coastal countries.

The above-mentioned policy framework, provided a strong basis for the inclusion of Climate change, resilience building and environment as a priority area for the 11th EDF Intra-ACP Strategy Paper (2014-2020). This programme will focus on ACP SIDS and coastal countries and contribute primarily to objective 2.3 and secondarily to objectives 2.1 and 2.4, as elaborated in the above-mentioned Strategy Paper. The 11th EDF therefore provides the opportunity to develop and implement concrete actions at the regional, national and Intra-ACP levels that will contribute to efforts towards achieving the sustainable development goals and implementation of the SAMOA Pathway.

1.4 Stakeholder analysis

The ACP SIDS Support Programme will collaborate and engage with a wide range of stakeholders including, international and regional organisations, donors and International Financial Institutions (IFIs), negotiating groups, local and regional experts, government ministries and agencies, non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations the private sector and the general public.

- **International Organisations:** European Union, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), African Union Commission (AUC), Commonwealth Secretariat, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) and other relevant UN agencies and international organisations, such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- **International Finance Institutions:** World Bank (WB), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), African Development Bank (AfDB).
- **Regional Organisations:** Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM), Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS), University of the South Pacific (USP), Pacific Community (SPC), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and other relevant regional organisations.
- **Negotiating Groups:** Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the Group of 77 and China, the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).
- **Others:** Non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, academia, the private sector and local communities.

It is envisaged that the above-mentioned stakeholders will have one or more roles to play with regard to project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It is also foreseen

that the international organisations, as well as the regional organisations, can be an integral part of the programme implementation modalities.

Partnerships with relevant Negotiating Groups aims to advance SIDS and coastal countries issues and concerns at the global level during international meetings that negotiate agreements for implementation at the regional and national level.

Non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, academia, the private sector and local communities will also be involved in project implementation.

1.5 Problem analysis/priority areas for support

ACP SIDS and coastal countries are endowed with high biodiversity and are a treasure trove of natural wealth upon which the lives and livelihoods of the populations of the regions depend.

The Pacific SIDS region covers approximately 38.5 million km² and contains a huge amount of biodiversity and valuable coastal and marine ecosystems, including coral reefs, mangroves, and seas grass beds, which are important to subsistence and commercial fisheries, including the world's largest tuna fishery. However, persistent and steady decline in the coral reef health, due to the increased frequency and severity of coral bleaching events as a result of climate change, negatively affects fish stocks and many livelihoods which depend on coral reefs.

Another threat in the region is the over-harvesting of mangroves which reduces the natural protection of the coast and makes them more vulnerable to storm surge, sea-level rise and coastal erosion. In addition, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU), both inshore and offshore, have reduced fish stocks and, inadvertently, caused negative impacts on non-target threatened species such as turtles and sharks.

The Pacific SIDS also face a number of additional threats which negatively impact both the terrestrial and marine environment. These include, population growth, deforestation, poor land and soil management practices, marine pollution from land-based sources, solid waste, and natural disasters. In addition, many Pacific islands, given their small size, also experience challenges in ensuring an adequate, clean, reliable and safe freshwater supply.

The Caribbean region faces similar challenges and threats which directly and indirectly affect biodiversity they contain. These threats include the expanding populations and critical infrastructure which are usually concentrated on the coast in many of the islands. In addition, land-based sources of pollution (including solid waste), sewage, agricultural and industrial wastewater, and overfishing are also challenges. In some countries, deforestation and the resulting soil erosion causes degradation and sometimes destruction of coastal and marine ecosystems, including coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves.

The African SIDS face similar challenges, most of which severely threatens the unique biodiversity contained therein. Although their small size and isolation have resulted in very high levels of endemism, they also make their ecosystems a lot less resilient to disturbances. Population growth, expansion of farming and fishing activities, and increase in invasive species all threaten ecosystem health, and hence livelihoods of local communities which depend on it.

The adverse impacts of climate change also affects all three regions, including increase in the intensity of hurricanes, cyclones and heavy rainfall events, which cause flooding, storm surge, and increased coastal erosion. Climate change impacts decreases the resilience of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and affect the agriculture, fisheries and tourism sectors, which are the main economic drivers in many ACP SIDS and coastal countries.

ACP SIDS and coastal countries therefore continue to face growing environmental challenges with the potential to drastically impact the natural assets upon which the foundation of their national economies depends. Given the wide-ranging, cross-cutting and trans-boundary nature of the above-mentioned challenges, integrated approaches must be used to address them in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

This programme will adopt, where feasible, a ridge to reef management approach in order to take into account both the marine and terrestrial environment and will contribute to addressing some of the barriers to effective conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including:

- Limited capacity to effectively value, protect, manage and sustainably use terrestrial and marine biodiversity;
- Limited human and financial resources;
- Inadequate or poorly implemented policy and regulatory frameworks;
- A lack cross-sectoral planning and coordination which results in uncoordinated regional and national conservation efforts;
- low levels of environmental education and awareness;
- Limited technical capacity to support the development and implementation of effective integrated management programmes;
- Limited capacity to undertake data collection and analysis;
- Limited capacity to ensure monitoring and enforcement.

In this context, this programme will aim to improve biodiversity conservation in and around protected areas through inter alia (i) strengthening the capacity of regional, national and local actors responsible for developing and implementing policy and regulatory frameworks, (ii) increasing environmental awareness education and training of key stakeholders, (iii) facilitating access to appropriate and reliable technologies and promoting the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and (iv) strengthening regional and national decision-making processes for sustainable management and use of coastal marine biodiversity by improving the use of the Biodiversity and Protected Area Management (BIOPAMA) Regional Information Systems (Result 1).

The programme will also identify, develop and implement pilot projects and activities at the regional, national and local levels, in the three ACP regions to support the efforts of the ACP SIDS and coastal countries to address the challenges to sustainable development (Result 2). Given the importance of ecosystems as a source of livelihoods for local communities, these stakeholders and beneficiaries will be given the opportunity to get fully involved during the identification, development and implementation of the pilot projects. These projects can focus on, inter alia, management of Marine Protected Areas, sustainable development of small-scale fisheries, ecosystem-based management for climate change adaptation in mangroves and coral reefs, climate smart agriculture, the sustainable use and management of terrestrial ecosystems, and reducing land-based sources of pollution, which affect coastal and marine ecosystems.

In order to develop and implement programmes in an integrated manner and to contribute towards environmental sustainability in ACP SIDS and coastal countries, the programme will also aim to establish and reinforce partnerships of various kinds and across a wide variety of stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels (Result 3). It will coordinate, share lessons and expertise and promote dialogues in order to contribute to sensitisation, sustainability and advocacy for ACP SIDS and coastal states.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Relevant stakeholders do not have access or make use of the information provided.	L	ACP Secretariat to convene meetings to facilitate, where appropriate, the use of the information, in a timely manner.
ACP SIDS are not given priority access to financial resources offered by International Financial Institutions and other donors.	M	Advocacy at the global level to ensure that ACP SIDS and coastal countries remain a special case for sustainable development.
Communication and visibility of the actions may be inadequate	L	The programme will implement a well-resourced communication and visibility strategy.
Difficulty of coordination between different EU and Intra-ACP programmes that are interlinked (on marine biodiversity, climate change adaptation, seascape management etc.)	L	Coordination mechanisms (such as the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies in the Pacific) are put in place. This will be the role of the Programme Management Unit (Implementing Result 3).
Weak governance in the sector of coastal resources.	M	Promoting the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions and encouraging responsiveness, inclusiveness, participatory nature and representative decision-making at all levels.
Assumptions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressing SIDS issues remain a priority for the ACP Group and all relevant partners. - Financial resources are available for ACP SIDS under the 11th EDF and in particular from the focal area "climate change, resilience building and the environment". - Sufficient absorption capacity of the recipient partner countries counterpart for learning and capitalising - Sufficient capacities of the pilot countries' partners for the selected projects 		

3 LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

A number of lessons have been learnt from implementing programmes under the EDF which provided support to ACP regions and countries. Examples of these programmes include the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme, Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) Programme, the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Programme, and the ReCoMaP and INTEGRE programmes in the South-West Indian Ocean and the Pacific.

3.1 Lessons learnt

There are a number of lessons learnt from the Midterm Evaluations of the Intra-ACP GCCA and the BIOPAMA programmes. Firstly, the Logframe must be clearly articulated with objectives and expected results that are practical and realistic, to ensure that they can be achieved and easily understood. Secondly, the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders should be clearly outlined in order to ensure that implementation of project activities are completed in a timely manner.

Thirdly, in order to ensure ownership of a programme, a bottom-up approach is recommended. All relevant stakeholders should be consulted throughout the entire project management cycle and the beneficiaries must be integrally involved to ensure sustainability.

Finally, the implementation modalities of the project must be clear to avoid delays with project start-up and implementation

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The Support Programme for ACP SIDS and coastal countries will have complementarity and synergies with a number of other programmes to be implemented under the 11th EDF Intra-ACP Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme (2014-2020). The programmes have been or will be developed under the focal area of "climate change, resilience building and the environment" and will contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation actions; improving the quality and quantity of regional climate prediction and services; reducing biodiversity loss and building resilience to natural disasters in ACP countries.

More specifically, ACP SIDS and coastal countries will benefit from the implementation of the following Intra-ACP programmes:

- **The Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (CGGA+)** Programme which aims to assist ACP Member States to better tackle climate change as a challenge to their development;
- **The Biodiversity and Protected Area Management (BIOPAMA II) Programme**, which will contribute to improving the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions in protected areas and surrounding communities;
- **The Intra-ACP Climate Services and related applications Programme** which will support the climate information services value chain with technical assistance, financial assistance, infrastructure and capacity building to improve wide access and use of climate information, and to enable and encourage the generation and use of climate services and applications for decision making processes at all levels;
- **The Capacity Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in ACP Countries – Phase III**, which will promote environmental sustainability in ACP countries by supporting and strengthening environmental governance within multi-governmental regional institutions and governments as well as other stakeholders involved in the mainstreaming and implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).
- **Number of initiatives in the region in Disaster Preparedness (EUR 7 millions)** that will contribute to increase resilience of countries and communities.

Synergies and complementarity will also be sought with thematic and geographical (national/regional) cooperation programmes. For example,

- The Pacific – European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP) provides a comprehensive framework for actions taking into account the increasing need to protect marine biodiversity and strengthen resilience to climate change. Areas of support include among others (i) provision of scientific and management advice, (ii) sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity, (iii) capacity building throughout the entire programme.

- The Indian Ocean Commission's project "Management of marine, coastal and insular biodiversity in Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean"⁷, which aimed to reinforce national and regional capacities to manage biodiversity in order to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of resources to the benefit of local communities.
- ECOFISH, which is an Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Programme that addresses Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fisheries, small-scale fisheries and marine biodiversity.
- ISLANDS, which aims at enhancing adaptive capacity, reducing vulnerability and improving resilience of SIDS of the ESA-IO region at the national, regional and inter-regional levels. Under the 11th EDF regional programming for the Eastern African, Southern African and Indian Ocean region, a project of EUR 16 million is at identification stage to address the specific vulnerabilities of island states, especially in relation to climate change and disaster risk management.
- The new EU/France Initiative is a special measure, to be coordinated by Agence Française de Développement and implemented in close cooperation with the Pacific Community (SPC), SPREP and other relevant entities in the Pacific region. The objectives of this initiative are the following: (i) to increase the capacities of the SIDS to adapt to the effects of climate change; and (ii) to protect, restore, and enhance biodiversity in order to strengthen the resilience of socio-ecological systems.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Overall and specific objectives, expected results, and indicative activities

The **overall objective** of the programme is to contribute to the sustainable development of ACP SIDS and coastal countries.

The **specific objective** is to contribute to the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway by supporting and improving the management and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.

The main expected results are:

- **Result 1** – Capacities of ACP regions and countries to effectively manage coastal and marine biodiversity and enhance resilience to climate change are strengthened.
- **Result 2** – Regional, national and local efforts to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use marine and terrestrial biodiversity are supported.
- **Result 3** – Partnerships for environmental sustainability are developed and strengthened.

Indicative activities for each result are listed here below:

Result 1: Capacities of ACP regions and countries to effectively manage coastal and marine biodiversity and enhance resilience to climate change are strengthened.

Activity 1.1: Strengthen the capacity of regional, national and local stakeholders to develop and implement national and regional policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable management and use of coastal and marine natural resources.

Activity 1.2: Build the technical capacities of relevant stakeholders to sustainably manage coastal and marine protected areas more effectively, through inter alia, support for training and marine conservation educational programmes.

⁷ <http://commissionoceanindien.org/activites/biodiversite/le-projet-the-project/a-propos-about/>

Activity 1.3: Facilitate access to appropriate and reliable technologies and promote the use of Information and Communication technologies (ICTs), such as Earth Observation, through the provision of hardware and software, training, development and/or strengthening of national and regional legislation and the involvement of the public and private sectors.

Activity 1.4: Strengthen regional and national decision-making processes for sustainable management and use of coastal and marine biodiversity by improving the use of the Biodiversity and Protected Area Management (BIOPAMA) Regional Information Systems (RIS).

Result 2: Regional, national and local efforts to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use marine and terrestrial biodiversity are supported.

Pilot projects will be identified by the ACP and EU in consultation with the regions, countries and implementing partners during the inception phase of the programme.

Activity 2.1: Identification of pilot-sites at regional level by regional, national and local stakeholders.

Activity 2.2: Improve the management effectiveness of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA), including key coastal ecosystems (such as mangroves, coral reefs and sea grass beds), while contributing to food security and nutrition and access to water and energy for surrounding communities.

Activity 2.3: Support the sustainable development and management of small-scale fisheries by local communities.

Activity 2.4: Support on-going efforts to address land degradation, desertification and drought in order to reduce land-based sources of pollution that affects the coastal and marine environment, reinforcing coordination with EU funded projects on Drought Resilience in the region.

Result 3: Partnerships for environmental sustainability are developed and strengthened.

Activity 3.1: Enhance Intra- and inter-regional cooperation to sensitise relevant stakeholders about development challenges and vulnerabilities faced by ACP SIDS and coastal countries, notably during workshops and seminars, which will promote knowledge sharing and lead to the identification of best practices contributing to sustainability.

Activity 3.2: Facilitate access to technical and financial resources for SIDS and coastal countries to address development challenges, by promoting north-south, south-south and triangular cooperation as well as collaboration with donors and International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

Activity 3.3: Establish collaboration with international and regional partners to organise joint side-events at major global conferences such as COPs of United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in order to ensure that ACP SIDS and coastal countries concerns are addressed.

4.2 Intervention logic

The proposed Support Programme was developed in order to contribute to the sustainable development ACP Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal countries (Overall Objective), while at the same time supporting efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The programme aims to contribute to the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway by supporting and improving the management and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources (Specific Objective).

In order to achieve the objectives, the action will be implemented at regional, national and local levels, by targeting three expected results that are closely linked to each other. Strengthening the capacities of ACP regions and countries to effectively manage coastal and marine biodiversity (Result 1) and developing and strengthening partnerships for environment sustainability (Result 3) will benefit and support efforts on the ground to protect, manage and sustainably use marine and terrestrial biodiversity (Result 2).

4.3 Mainstreaming

General policy objectives

Good Governance and Human Rights

Preserving biodiversity is increasingly considered as contributing to people's security and rights. Involvement of and benefits for local populations will be one of the key criterion against which the individual on-the-ground pilot projects will be screened. In conducting all of their target activities, the implementing partners should follow the practices of good biodiversity or forest governance principles including: transparency, legitimacy, accountability, inclusiveness, fairness, connectivity, and resilience.

Gender equality

Women are generally key actors in the exploitation of natural resources and are considered to be one of the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The cross-cutting issues of gender and climate change will be taken into account, to ensure coherence between gender-responsive climate policies and the balanced participation of women and men during the implementation of this programme.

Environmental and climate change

Environmental and climate change considerations are at the core of the action design and are explicitly mainstreamed in the results framework, by strengthening the capacities of stakeholders to protect and sustainably manage key ecosystems, the action will also address environmental sustainability issues as well as the impacts of climate change on biodiversity.

RIO markers

UNCBD

ACP Small Island Developing States and coastal countries have a wealth of terrestrial and marine biodiversity which contribute significantly to people's lives and livelihoods as well as provides invaluable ecosystem services. This programme will contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, while taking into account access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

UNCCD

Land degradation and drought affects negatively the efforts of many ACP Small Island Developing States and coastal countries to ensure food security and nutrition, protect biodiversity, build resilience to natural disasters and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. To this end, the programme will seek to reduce land-based sources of pollution that impact the coastal and marine environment through addressing land degradation, drought and desertification, improving the sustainable use and management of terrestrial ecosystems and promoting climate smart agriculture.

UNFCCC

The adverse impacts of climate change and climate variability pose a significant risk to Small Island Developing States and coastal countries in the ACP Group, for many it represents a threat to their very survival. SIDS have consistently advocated for urgent and ambitious

action by both developed and developing countries to further address climate change at the global level. SIDS have led the "1.5°C to stay alive campaign" for the last decade and finally the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is developing a "Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C" which will be presented to the climate change community at COP 24. This programme will contribute to adaptation to climate change as well as mitigation action to reduce the global annual emissions of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

4.4 Contribution to SDGs

This programme will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, which are an integral part of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. It contributes primarily to the achievement of SDGs 14 (Life below Water) and 15 (Life on Land), but also promotes progress towards SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 13 (Climate Action). This does not imply a commitment by the countries benefiting from this programme.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the ACP Secretariat.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 114 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 Implementation modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures⁸.

5.3.1 Grants

5.3.1.1 Grants for implementing Result 1 and 2 in the Caribbean region

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

A Grant will be awarded to the Organisation for Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to identify, develop and implement pilot projects and activities linked to Result 1 and 2 within the Caribbean region, in close collaboration with the relevant regional organisations, NGOs, national institutions and local communities and EU delegations. The implementation of the action will be conducted in full respect of the contractual and financial procedures described in the Practical Guide (PRAG)⁹.

⁸ www.sanctionsmap.eu Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

⁹ <http://intragate.ec.europa.eu/dg/devco/prag/>

(b) Type of applicants targeted

A Grant will be awarded to the Organisation for Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) based on their technical capacities to (i) supervise regional training organisations building capacities of relevant stakeholders to address issues related to sustainable management of marine and coastal resources, (ii) manage on-the-ground pilot projects and (iii) on their experience in working closely with local communities.

(c) Justification of a direct grant

The direct award to the OECS is justified because the nature of the action requires a specific type of beneficiary for its technical competence, specialisation or administrative power, Article 195(f) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046.

(d) Exception to the non-retroactivity of costs

Not Applicable

5.3.2 Prize(s) (direct management)

Not Applicable

5.3.3 Procurement (direct management)

Not applicable

5.3.4 Indirect management

5.3.4.1 Indirect management with SPREP

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for the Pacific region. SPREP will manage the implementation of activities linked to Result 1 (Capacities of ACP regions and countries to effectively manage coastal and marine biodiversity are strengthened).

In addition, SPREP will be responsible for identifying, developing and implementing pilot projects and activities linked to Result 2 (Regional, national and local efforts to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use marine and terrestrial biodiversity are supported), within the Pacific region, in close collaboration with the relevant regional organisations, NGOs, national institutions and local communities.

SPREP has been selected using the following criteria: the nature of the action which requires the type of operational capacity, technical competence, specialisation, expertise in the concerned fields and administrative power, as well as experience with implementing EU funded programmes. SPREP has been the subject of an ex ante evaluation pursuant to Article 61 (1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable pursuant to Article 17 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) n° 567/2014. The authorizing officer responsible for the Commission considers that SPREP may be invested with budget implementation tasks under indirect management under the following conditions:

- 1) In addition to Article 2 of the General Conditions and where external partners are used for the implementation of the action, the Organization shall indicate in detail (in the financial and narrative reports) who implements the action and what is the control of these actions by the Organization.
- 2) The organization must record and publish the results of its award-decision procedures.

5.3.4.2 Indirect management with Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the Agence Française de Développement for the South-East Africa region. This implementation entails the contribution to

the "Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund" (CEPF). The Commission is already contributing to the CEPF via the AFD because it cannot directly finance Conservation Internationale, the American NGO hosting the secretariat of CEPF. The AFD has been selected based on (a) its significant managerial experience in supporting the CEPF because AFD is also a donor to the CEPF; (b) this will allow the Commission to continue participate directly in the governing bodies of the CEPF alongside representatives from AFD.

The CEPF will be responsible for identifying, developing and implementing pilot projects and activities linked to Result 1 and 2 within the South-East Africa region, in close collaboration with the relevant regional organisations, in particular IOC, NGOs, national institutions, local communities and EU delegations. The CEPF has proven technical capacities to manage on-the-ground pilot projects and experience in working closely with local communities and NGOs in the South-East Africa region.

5.3.4.3 Indirect management with the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group)

A part of this action with the objective of developing and strengthening partnerships for environmental sustainability (Result 3) may be implemented in indirect management with the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group) according to the following modalities:

The Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group) will act as the contracting authority for the procurement and grant procedures. The Commission will control ex- ante all the procurement and grant procedures.

Payments are executed by the Commission.

The Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group) shall apply the Commission's rules on procurement and grants. These rules will be laid down in the financing agreement to be concluded with the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group).

A Brussels-based programme management unit (PMU) will be established in order to provide Technical Assistance (TA) to the ACP Secretariat in the operational management of the proposed Support Programme. The Technical Assistance will support the ACP Secretariat with coordinating the implementation of programme, including monitoring, knowledge management and communication and visibility, building of partnerships, access to finance and capacity building.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall be subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, (in EUR)
5.3.1.1. Grant to OECS for implementing Result 1 in the Caribbean region	2 000 000	
5.3.1.1. Grant to OECS for implementing Result 2 in the Caribbean region	8 700 000	
5.3.4.1 Indirect management with SPREP for implementing Results 1 and 2 in the Pacific region	12 000 000	
5.3.4.2 Indirect management with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for implementing Result 1 and 2 in the South East Africa region	10 000 000	
5.3.4.3 Indirect management with the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group) for implementing Result 3 and communication and visibility activities.	2 100 000	
Evaluation and Audit/Expenditure verification	200 000	
Total	35 000 000	

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide overall guidance to the programme and facilitate monitoring and evaluation. The PSC will consist of representatives from, but not necessarily limited to, the ACP Secretariat, the European Commission and regional and international implementing partners.

The ACP Secretariat, as Contracting Authority, will Chair the Steering Committee, while the Technical Assistance will be its Secretary.

The PSC will also invite observers to participate in the meetings of the Committee. Observers would include, those representatives designated by the ACP Regions to be the core members of the ACP Forum on SIDS. The Chair of the ACP Forum will also be invited to the meetings of the PSC as an observer.

5.7 Performance and Results monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the responsibilities of the Brussels-based Programme Management Unit (PMU).

To this end, the PMU shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (every six months) and final reports.

Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report should be shared with the ACP secretariat.

The report shall be laid in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of this programme, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out via independent consultants contracted by the EU. The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for evaluation of achievements, potential problems identification and corresponding corrective measures.

The Commission shall inform the PMU and the ACP Secretariat at least one month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The PMU shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to project premises and activities.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account the particular complexity of the thematic and context.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The PMU, the ACP Secretariat and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, together decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract at midterm and at the end of implementation.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, two contracts for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in 2020.

5.10 Communication and visibility

The communications and visibility component of the programme will promote and disseminate information about the programme to a wide range of stakeholders and, in particular, those in the ACP regions and countries. All the proposed communications activities will support the implementation the three project result areas and therefore contribute to the achievement of the specific and overall project objectives.

A Communication and Visibility Plan for the programme will be developed by The TA during the start of implementation and funded from the communication and visibility budget line in the indicative budget. A budget of EUR 300 000 is estimated for this component over the duration of the project.

Communication and EU visibility is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. Likewise, appropriate visibility of the ACP Group shall be ensured in line with Annex IV – Article 12.3 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

	Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective : Impact	To contribute to the sustainable development of ACP SIDS and coastal countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss and damage (in EUR) from natural disasters and weather-related events. - Actual area of Marine Protected Areas.(ha) - Actual forest protected area, in ha (EU RF L2 #24) - Rate of net forest cover change (EU RF L1 #23) - State of global biodiversity (EU RF L1 #24) 	To be determined per country/region with the implementing partners during inception phase	To be determined per country/region with the implementing partners during inception phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of the Committee of Ambassadors (COA) to ACP Council of Ministers. - Monitoring and evaluation reports from the PMU. 	

	Intervention Logic	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Specific Objective : Outcome	Contributing to the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway by supporting and improving the management and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total area of designated Marine Protected Area supported by the action - Side events at CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD and other convention conferences - Number of university programmes with graduates by the end of the project (per country) - Number of regulations reviewed by end of programme 	To be determined per country/region during inception phase	To be determined per country/region during inception phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of the ACP Forum to the COA. - Monitoring and evaluation reports from the PMU. - Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Survey at end of programme. 	- Increased knowledge will lead to a change in behaviour at national, regional and Intra-ACP levels.

Outputs : Results	<p>1. Capacities of ACP regions and countries to effectively manage coastal and marine biodiversity and enhance resilience to climate change are strengthened</p>	<p>1.1. Number of educational programmes developed (per country/university).</p> <p>1.2. Number of master scholarships in the field of marine conservation (per country/university).</p> <p>1.3. Number of ICT infrastructures improved (per country/per region)</p> <p>1.4. Number of stakeholders trained by this action to effectively manage coastal and marine resources (disaggregated by sex and country)</p> <p>1.5. Number of countries with updated drafts of national legislation supported by this action</p> <p>1.6. Number of MoUs signed with NGOs and private sector.</p>	<p>Zero with the support of this action (2018)</p>	<p>To be defined during inception phase, in accordance with the regions, countries, and implementing partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and evaluation reports of the programme. - Reports of workshops, seminars and side events. - Reports of the ACP Secretariat on legislation. - Training course reports. - MoUs between ACP Secretariat and partners, or between the selected institutions and NGOs 	<p>MOUs will facilitate joint implementation of activities.</p> <p>Capacity building will enable ACP regions to more effectively manage their environment in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Capacity for resilience to climate change will be improved.</p> <p>Capacities built will be retained</p> <p>The developed courses are incorporated into local institutes' curricula</p> <p>Draft legislation is followed-up by the authorities and reported by the countries</p> <p>MoUs are implemented and reported on</p>
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	<p>2. Regional, national and local efforts to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use marine and terrestrial biodiversity are supported</p>	<p>2.1. Number of community-managed Marine Protected Areas established (per country)</p> <p>2.2. Number of sustainable small-scale fisheries launched or supported (per country)</p> <p>2.3. Number of capacity building initiatives supported for local communities by this action</p> <p>2.4. Number of initiatives to address land degradation, desertification and drought supported by this Action (per country/per region)</p>	<p>Zero with the support of this action (2018)</p>	<p>To be defined during inception phase, in accordance with the regions, countries, and implementing partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and evaluation reports of the programme. - Reports from initiatives or projects. - Reports from community managed MPAs. 	<p>Communities are willing to engage in the programme and make it their own.</p> <p>Governments are willing to set up an incentive mechanism to secure community participation in MPA management.</p> <p>Governments are willing to support small-scale fisheries management initiatives.</p>
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	<p>3. Partnerships for environmental sustainability are developed and strengthened.</p>	<p>3.1. Number of participants to intra- and inter-regional knowledge sharing workshops and seminars (disaggregated by sex and country/organisation)</p> <p>3.2. Number of participants to side events organised at major global conferences (disaggregated by sex and country/organisation).</p> <p>3.3. Number of collaboration/MoUs with donors and IFI successfully established.</p> <p>3.4. The level of stakeholders' satisfaction with the overall quality and relevance of meetings.</p>	<p>Zero with the support of this action (2018)</p>	<p>To be defined during inception phase, in accordance with the regions, countries, and implementing partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of workshops, seminars and side events. - Minutes of Meetings. - Financial Agreements. - Report of the ACP Secretariat on major global conferences. - Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant stakeholders will be available to attend meetings, workshops, seminars and side events. - Agreement is efficiently reached between the participating countries and IFI's/development partner
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