

ANNEX A6: NIGERIA - NATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS FOR TESTING BEST AVAILABLE PRACTICES AND BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Sub Component of over all Regional Project 1B: To develop eco-tourism initiatives to alleviate poverty through sustainable alternative livelihoods, and generate revenues for conservation of biodiversity and for the benefit of local populations – Heritage and Cultural Eco-tourism along the Badagry peninsular

Nigeria:

Nigeria is known to have many ecotourism potentials, which unfortunately are yet to be harnessed for generating employment opportunities and foreign exchange. Nigeria's involvement in the preparation of the African Process (Management of the Coastal and Marine Environment in sub-Saharan Africa) already was a sign of the existing political will by the country to endorse positive development activities towards the proper management of coastal areas. Tourism is becoming one of Nigeria's fastest growing industries. Many areas along the coast are exceptionally favourable to coastal tourism. Nigeria has a coastline that is rich in natural resources which stretches for over 700 kilometres and dotted with small coastal settlements which engage primarily in farming, fishing, and trading. The Calabar coast for example is blessed with natural attractions like game reserves, a national park with variety of rare primates, birds and other fauna. In addition, beautiful coastline areas exist at Badagry and in the Akassa area.

Less than 4% of GDP comes from tourism and in 2000 only 80,000 tourists visited the country. The total income derived from these arrivals was approximately USD 800,000. This poor level of development is due to the fact that the country has planned its development with a strategy of over dependency on oil and gas. For the last few decades, the Nigerian tourism industry has put more emphasis on inland tourism which has focused on cultural and natural areas of significance. Nevertheless there is growing interest in the development of tourism and a suitable framework for tourism development is being prepared. In 1960 Nigeria had 1,129 forest reserves. These reserves have abundant flora and wildlife such as, drill monkeys. Nigeria has the third largest rainforest in the world, which is located in Cross River State. However, today only 40 reserves exist due to deforestation. Game reserves in the northern part of the country are also crying out for tourism development. However the country still lacks facilities, and efficient means to develop many sites for tourism. Various factors have contributed to the positive and negative influence on tourism development in Nigeria. These factors consist of: a. Economic constraints b. Social constraints. Tourism development in Nigeria will assist in reducing unemployment and thereby alleviate poverty.

The current National Tourism Policy recognizes the inappropriate use of beach fronts in the country and proposes relevant institutional arrangements for such areas. The strategies and plans for the implementation of the tourism policies as contained in the draft tourism policy (2004) are focused on four main pivot areas. In 1992, the Federal Government promulgated the Decree No. 81 of 1992. This replaced Decree No. 54 of 1976 which established the National Tourist Board (NTB). The new Decree scrapped the National Tourist Board and replaced it with the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC).

Comment [H1]: Need more detail on what these are?

One of the major threats to coastal tourism in the country is pollution from exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources. Most of these activities take place in the coastal areas. Inadequate treatment and disposal of wastes from the petroleum industry inflict severe damage on the eco-system. The effect on the soil and on economic crops is even more devastating as extensive agricultural lands have become unproductive due to environmental hazards arising from spillage and other oil exploration activities. It's a pity that the Lagos waterfront blessed with a marvellous lagoon linking Lagos to Badagry has not yet been a focus of clean up programmes to address solid and liquid waste due to a lack of enforcement and a poor physical planning strategy. Some local governments (Cross river, Akwa Ibom, Lagos) have proved their commitment to promote and develop sustainable coastal tourism. While Badagry relies on it's slave trade relics, Cross River has been able to attract private investors in a unique tourist and trade complex project called Tinapa. The Akwa Ibom Coastal Tourism Project area incorporates the major components of tourism (ecotourism, wildlife and landscape features, cultural heritage, five star resort with marina). With the promulgation of various enabling laws at Federal and State levels along with the establishment of relevant institutional arrangements, the development of coastal tourism in Nigeria has now begun in earnest. The establishment of Niger Delta Development Commission, the preparation of National Tourism Policy, and the National Tourism Master Plan are some of the positive actions taken by the government to ensure the effective development of tourism.

Country:	Nigeria Site 1
Title:	Heritage and cultural eco-tourism along the Badagry peninsular
National Executing body: Federal Ministry of the Environment	
Cost of Project: GEF US\$ 241,367	
Lagos State Govt Co-financing: US\$78,125	
Badagry Local Govt Co-financing: US\$78,125	
Federal Government: \$2 million	
Linkage to Project Priority Demonstrations:	
The activities in this demonstration project directly respond to the following demonstration project priority / priorities:	
I.B: Development of eco-tourism to alleviate poverty, through sustainable alternative livelihoods and generate revenues for conservation of biodiversity and the benefit of the local community.	
Note: the demonstration project is cross-cutting and also addresses issues related to the following:	
I.A: Establishment and Implementation of Environmental Management Systems and Voluntary Eco-certification and Labeling Schemes	
Linkage to National Priorities and Programmes:	
The demonstration project will strengthen coastal tourism planning mechanisms, including policy and legislative aspects, institutional arrangements and capacities of stakeholders for achieving better environmental management in Nigeria's coastal tourism sector. In particular, the project will be designed to mainstream environmental considerations into conventional tourism master planning processes.	
Global and Regional Benefits:	

The project demonstrates strategies within the tourism sector for addressing land-based activities under the Global Programme of Action for Land-based Activities specifically related to: the management of sewage and litter; utilisation of natural resources (e.g. freshwater, mangrove resources, fisheries); and establishing planning and other controls upon activities (e.g. siting and construction) that would otherwise contribute to contaminants, sources of degradation, and resource use pressures upon the marine environment. These strategies include:

- ▶ Reduction of pollution from coastal tourism, by improving sanitation and liquid and solid waste management and establishing appropriate monitoring techniques for the sector
- ▶ Protection of threatened habitats / ecosystems, through minimising the impacts of hotel and resort development, improving waste management and establishing better visitor management systems
- ▶ Strengthening of institutional capacities, by increasing awareness, technical capacities to manage the environment through regulatory and voluntary mechanisms, and increasing participation in environmental planning
- ▶ Restoration of the productivity and health of ecosystems by minimising the impact of tourism and catalysing partnerships (e.g. conservation, community action, better purchasing practices, design of low impact resorts)
- ▶ Sustainable Coastal Resource use by making the tourism industry more sustainable at a community and destination level by encouraging more efficient resource use and reducing pollution and other threats to the key resources / assets
- ▶ Conservation of globally significant biodiversity by integrating biodiversity criteria into tourism planning and management

Name and Post of Government Representative endorsing the Demonstration Activity:

Assistant Chief Environment Officer
(GEF Operational Focal Point)
 FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
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Project Objectives and Activities:

Background:

Tourism in Nigeria has largely remained underdeveloped despite a number of rich assets which have high tourism development potential. These include:

- ▶ A coastline dotted with unique ecological features and biodiversity hotspots
- ▶ Areas of historical significance during the slave trade era and other events in Nigeria's past
- ▶ Diverse and rich cultures and traditions

- ▶ Special economic zones that have been identified as business, tourism, leisure and enterprise areas, where significant investment in tourism infrastructure is currently underway

The current administration in Nigeria is giving attention to tourism development to diversify economic activity away from over-reliance upon oil. Under this climate, investment in tourism is likely to flow and there is an urgent need for tourism master planning to guide this development. In particular, the planning processes must recognise the fragile environment and thus aim to mainstream environmental considerations into tourism development at all levels.

The Badagry Axis is located in Lagos State. It comprises of a lagoon ecosystem from Lagos up to the old city of Badagry. Special tourism assets within this entire area include: historical forts, relics and monuments relating to the city's role in the slave trade, marine islands, rural villages and communities, and marine and coastal biodiversity. There is high potential for development of a range of tourism products from beach resorts through to community based ecotourism.

Key issues in this area:

- ▶ Proposed sites for resort development lie in between the lagoon and the Atlantic Ocean which is a fragile dune ecosystem, has shallow sandy soil and vulnerable fresh water supply
- ▶ Need for sensitively designed resorts to suit the fragile ecosystem
- ▶ Local community settlements consist of rural villages with predominantly traditional livelihoods
- ▶ Whilst alternative livelihoods are sought, communities need mechanisms to safeguard their rights
- ▶ Plastic wastes washed up from the ocean onto the beach
- ▶ Beaches littered with organic and inorganic wastes
- ▶ Invasion of exotic species (the Nypa Palm) into coastal habitat and mangrove
- ▶ Coastal erosion
- ▶ Need for safe, low-impact transportation methods within the mangrove creeks

Objectives & Activities:

The overall objective of the demonstration project is to develop a tourism master plan for the Bagadry axis, that mainstreams environmental considerations into tourism development. Through the planning process, the project will seek to demonstrate unique solutions for sensitive coastal environments that encourage low-impact tourism through innovative design and management responses. These responses will aim to meet both environmental sensitivities as well as the economic aspirations of the area and its people and ensure that the rights of the local communities are respected.

The project will achieve this by

- ▶ ***Developing and implementing an integrated tourism master planning process.*** This activity will commence by identifying effective models for building strong community participation into planning and incorporating these into the planning process. It is expected that this will form the basis for creating linkages between the tourism sector and local stakeholders and building a common understanding about the importance of the industry to the local economy and about stakeholder expectations. Field visits will be carried out to each location by an expert planning team. Where possible this team should be composed of a combination of local and international expertise. The field visits will be used to scope relevant baseline planning information, carry out initial activities such as stakeholder analyses etc, and to initiate the full planning process. The full planning process will consist of a number of participatory workshops and focus groups, backed up with information gathered and analysed during the field visits. The planning process will then be used to guide development so that the most fragile sites are identified and protected, tourism development is directed to suitable sites, and the level and type of development both protects and enhances sites, in particular those suitable for small community based ecotourism enterprises. The process will also focus upon means for capturing the benefits of tourism, limiting negative social impacts on the community and mobilising effective partnerships for planning and protection of key assets. As a result of this activity, several models will be

developed:

- effective engagement of local communities and stakeholders in tourism planning and especially in catalysing action to solve local environmental problems;
- model ecological resort planning, including: design, use of innovative and traditional low impact technologies and materials; design and operation of appropriate off-grid energy systems; incorporation of environmental management systems into project lifecycles (from inception and development through to operations)
- solid waste management and effluent treatment systems
- mobilising cross-stakeholder involvement in sustained destination and beach management activities as a response to the issue of transboundary transport of wastes (a cross-cutting issue in the five participating West African countries)

- ▶ ***Developing an ecotourism strategy for the Badagry Axis.*** This activity will build upon the work done at the national coastal zone scale by practically demonstrating ecotourism planning, development and management at the local scale. The entire ecotourism business chain will be addressed in a series of activities that include, but are not limited to, providing technical support for: site ecotourism planning, product development, SME development, capacity building, access to enterprise finance, design and use of appropriate technologies, hospitality and tourism training, visitor management planning, exchanges with other successful community ecotourism projects, community and women's participation, joint marketing and building linkages with other players in the tourism industry in order to build viable commercial ecotourism products. As a result of this activity, there will be a demonstration of coastal ecotourism as a viable, sustainable market segment within coastal tourism. The project will show ecotourism as a feasible alternative livelihood option that will also encourage the protection of coastal natural resources. Lessons learned from the demonstration activities will feed into overall coastal ecotourism strategy development for Nigeria, being developed as part of Component 2 (governance and management) activities of the full project. It is anticipated that this strategy will ultimately be tabled with Government for adoption so that it gains national support and with it an escalation of resources / incentives devoted towards development of the ecotourism segment of the coastal tourism market.
- ▶ ***Conducting policy dialogue and development at state and federal levels.*** As tourism development was not a priority in the past for Nigeria, there is a need for awareness creation at policy level in order to link the results of the project to effective policy development. This is also important because other economic activities at the coast have environmental impacts that can threaten tourism development. This activity is intended to try and establish high level policy requirements that will help to facilitate inter-agency collaborative efforts on contamination control. Long term visioning will help to identify the catalyst roles that the tourism industry could play.

End-of Project Landscape (Outputs):

As a result of the demonstration project:

- ▶ A functioning model of community engagement in coastal tourism (planning, management, mobilisation and action) will have been developed
- ▶ Models for best practice in coastal tourism management, planning and development for new tourism areas will be integrated into Nigeria's existing planning frameworks
- ▶ A site level ecotourism strategy will be developed, with plans for demonstration and exchange with other coastal communities in Nigeria
- ▶ Capacities of relevant stakeholder groups will have been built in order to meaningfully participate in integrated planning processes and environmental management
- ▶ A mechanism for inter-agency collaborative efforts on contamination control will have been established

The key outcome will be in the overall reduction of environmental impacts by the tourism industry

on the coastal and marine environment. A participatory planning system integrated into coastal zone and community planning will be in operation by the end of the project and will have demonstrated the positive effects of this approach in a diverse coastal environment.

Project Management Structure and Accountability:

The demonstration project will be managed jointly by the Focal Point in close collaboration with the Lagos State Waterfront & Tourism Development Corporation and other key stakeholders such as the Badagry Local Government and the Federation of Tourism Associations of Nigeria.

The Focal Point will take the lead in co-ordinating government agencies at the federal level and also other industry sectors that are linked to the tourism sector. The Lagos State Waterfront & Tourism Development Corporation will take the lead in mobilising tourism industry stakeholders involved in tourism activity in the Badagry Axis and ultimately institutionalising the project within its existing mandates and programmes. The Badagry Local Government and the Federation of Tourism Association of Nigeria will be involved in mobilising community participation in terms of ecotourism, as well as their participation in the planning processes. Figure 1 depicts the general outline which will be used for management and implementation:

16. Director of Lagos State Tourism Authority (project executing agency)
17. State advisory group consisting of various stakeholders
18. Min of Environment and Min of Tourism as the State focal points
19. Demo project coordinator (recruited for the project period on an annual renewable contract basis with a specific TOR and set of duties)
20. Pro bono Stakeholder committee from the Badagry demo site.

Oversight on both demonstration projects will be provided by the Federal Ministry of Environment, Abuja.

Involvement of Stakeholders and Beneficiaries:

The project relies upon building strong and effective participatory approaches, particularly since the key planning activities require multi-stakeholder participation. This includes coastal communities that have not been involved in such processes to date and have been isolated from coastal tourism activities. Key stakeholders include:

- ▶ The tourism sector through the Federation of Tourism Associations of Nigeria and other private sector associations;
- ▶ Federal Government (Ministries of Environment and Tourism)
- ▶ State Government
- ▶ The Lagos State Waterfront and Tourism Development Corporation
- ▶ Civil society organisations involved in environmental advocacy and awareness, enterprise development, poverty reduction and alternative livelihoods etc such as Friends of the Environment, National Association of Tourist Boat Operators and Water Transporters (NATBOWAT).
- ▶ Community based organisations such as Badagry Fishers Association, etc

Sustainability:

The demonstration project addresses sustainability in the following ways:

- ▶ Building a robust planning model that demonstrates to the tourism sector the value of participatory processes in resolving conflicts that will ultimately lead to better environmental quality at the coast
- ▶ Building the capacity of organisations in order to be able to mobilise communities, continue to

<p>house and promote environmental awareness activities, training programmes, develop projects and ensure sustainability of (community level) activities beyond the project timeframe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Engaging with Government, parliamentarians and other policy makers to incorporate changes as a result from lessons learned into existing policy and regulatory frameworks and adopt appropriate economic incentives for encouraging environmental management. <p>The project is financially feasible. Relevant stakeholder organisations have already expressed commitment to provide resources in cash and kind towards the project. The project will build the capacity of relevant participating organisations, and this also includes developing their ability to network, develop future environmental projects and solicit additional funding from other sources. In addition, it is anticipated that the use of economic instruments and other financial mechanisms identified by the planning process, if adopted by Government, will provide a strong impetus towards sustainability of the project.</p> <p>Nigeria has already conducted stakeholder consultations at a national level and has in place a National Steering Committee for the project that is representative of the wide range of tourism stakeholders. Political will is demonstrated through the existing close collaboration between the two lead ministries as well as the Badagry Local Government and the Lagos State Waterfront & Tourism Development Corporation.</p>
<p>Replicability:</p> <p>This demonstration project is widely replicable to other coastal areas in Nigeria as well as throughout the region. All the countries participating in the project have a lack of successful cases of best practice in integrated tourism destination planning for the coastal zone. This is particularly so for the participating countries where tourism has less prominence in the overall economy than, say, The Gambia or Kenya.</p> <p>The issues facing the tourism sector in all the countries are largely common: lack of environmental awareness; lack of resources to invest; lack of access to appropriate technologies; lack of capacity within regulatory bodies and industry suppliers etc, user conflicts over scarce natural resources. The environmental impacts caused as a result are also largely common.</p> <p>The project provides a demonstration of methods to use the tourism sector as a catalyst for community approaches to integrated planning of low impact resorts and ecotourism, including reduction of impacts on fragile estuarine, lagoon, coastal forest and mangrove ecosystems and reduction of direct dumping of garbage and liquid waste into the sea. Tourism is an engine for coastal development in many parts of Africa, and addressing the use of suitable technologies and approaches for the African situation can be strategic for many other destinations as demand for African tourism products grows. The gap analysis of all participating countries (and the conclusions of the African Process) showed this to be one of the highest priority areas for intervention – with all participating countries listing the planning and control area in their list of top priorities. All participating countries have at least one new tourism development which could use results and build upon them. Hence the project has wide replicability.</p>
<p>Monitoring & Evaluation Process:</p> <p><i>Note that this list of indicators is provided for key outputs and outcomes for the overall project area; these will be used as a menu for elaboration of site specific indicators which will be chosen during the initiation phase.</i></p> <p>Process Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Creation of a comprehensive stakeholder participation plan for the planning processes ▶ The following will have been developed and tabled to Government / regulatory agencies for approval and adoption by the end of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planning guidelines (e.g. for new areas to be developed as tourism zones, appropriate use of erosion defense measures by hotels, community involvement)

- Proposal for streamlined institutional / co-ordination framework for environmental management of the tourism industry
- ▶ Plan for replication of the project in other coastal states as well as the other participating countries.

Stress Reduction Indicators

- ▶ % of destination with comprehensive planning in place
- ▶ % of new development which meets review criteria
- ▶ % of coastal tourism development which has comprehensive integrated planning (measure by % of coast under planning control and/or % of resorts/hotels with comprehensive plans/strategies subject to effective review)
- ▶ % of (new) tourism properties which can be classified as ecotourism or having ecotourism elements
- ▶ Number (%) of destination / CZ residents actively participating in the tourism sector (target = 30%)
- ▶ Economic benefit to the community and to organisations (direct economic benefits overall and per capita and per tourist)
- ▶ Social benefit (number employed, measures of increased health, waste management infrastructure provided by the project in the community and more broadly)
- ▶ Distribution of benefits, e.g. number of tourism sector jobs
- ▶ Allocation of resources (distribution among community members, sectors, gender, social unit, SMEs)
- ▶ National PRSP (poverty) monitoring (allocation of benefits such as jobs, income, access to social services, contribution of tourism towards poverty alleviation)
- ▶ Sustainable tourism indicators, including competitiveness, ecological footprint of tourist, ecological footprints of tourism resorts

Environmental Status Indicators

- ▶ % of coastal ecosystem (in tourist zones) considered to be in good condition (re: erosion, maintenance, contamination, garbage)
- ▶ % of coastal ecosystems (particularly beaches, mangroves, reef areas targeted by tourism) considered to be in good condition and/or considered degraded (GIS based)
- ▶ Environmental benefits (areas under management, specific measures of key ecological benefits such as area protected, area rehabilitated, species conserved)
- ▶ Increased stakeholder awareness and documented stakeholder involvement

Broad tourism data is available from the Lagos State Waterfront & Tourism Development Corporation. Environmental data related to tourism is available from the Federal Ministry of the Environment. Additional data may be sought from existing coastal and environmental management efforts, such as environmental sensitivity mapping. All these efforts will need to be consolidated and built upon in order to develop meaningful monitoring parameters, and the associated capacities of the institutions involved.

Co-Financing:

Key sources of co-financing to the project include:

- Government Agencies – hosting meetings, space, a level of transportation, personnel
- The Federation of Tourism Associations of Nigeria – hosting meetings, mobilising its members to provide meeting venues, accommodation etc in kind or at subsidised rates
- Other donor agencies / NGOs with programmes that can link with this project – part financing of training and awareness activities, policy development activities, facilitation

Nigeria Demo Project (1) Badagry: – Revised Logical Framework

Overall Objective: To promote improved conservation, management and monitoring of the coastal & lagoon biodiversity, and to enhance and diversify the tourism experience and local livelihoods through eco-tourism as a means of alleviating poverty.

Narrative	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions/Risks
1. Main Result 1 (Component 1) Developed and tested BAPs and BATs for reducing land-sourced pollution and environmental degradation resulting from tourism	The number of BAPs and BATs tested and developed namely; one on waste management mechanisms, one on eco-tourism partnerships and one on historical/heritage tourism and protection	Project publications and website resources Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys	BATs and BAPs can be developed and tested with significant results within a 3-4 year time period
Activities contributing towards Result 1:			
1.1 Develop baseline environmental, social and economic indicators for the site 1.2 Review and promote the rights of indigenous peoples by identifying community aspirations (through community visioning exercises) particularly regarding ecotourism & heritage tourism developments	Regular collection, collation and analysis of demo project data Evidence in the form of a vision statement and action plan pathway for communities to work towards The number and type of community-based initiatives being marketed through local hoteliers and operators compared with the	Project publications and website resources Draft data and eco-tourism masterplan document 2008 Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys Consultancy reports	Interest from private and public sector bodies to work in joint venture developments with the identified communities (including local banks)

<p>in the peninsular area</p> <p>1.13 Support the development of information/ interpretation centres at each heritage site along the ‘heritage pathway’, in addition to other facilities as appropriate through PPPs (toilets, restaurant and retail facilities)</p> <p>1.14 Produce and disseminate a code of conduct (for Badagry peninsular and lagoon) incorporating cultural and social themes, environmental management, and development best practices.</p> <p>1.15 Develop a toolkits (steps) for local stakeholders on how to develop public-private partnerships; establish CBEs; and broker joint-venture partnership agreements</p> <p>1.6 Support the development and publicity of a local tourism calendar of events for Badagry</p>	<p>baseline year</p> <p>Number and use of interpretation centres and associated facilities</p> <p>Number of visitors to ‘heritage pathway’</p> <p>Awareness of key eco-tourism issues among tourists and local community members</p> <p>Number of copies dispatched to; investors, tourists and local community members</p> <p>Evidence of a documented toolkit</p> <p>Number of joint-venture partnerships signed or in process of development</p> <p>Number of events organised during each year, publicity about the events and the number of CBEs with stalls and number of</p>	<p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	<p>Local banks will be interested to partner and finance such developments</p>
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<p>peninsular and lagoon area</p> <p>1.17 Provide technical assistance and support, for a comprehensive tourism development and land use plan for the Badagry peninsular and lagoon area as a contribution to the overall eco-tourism Masterplan (2008)</p> <p>1.18 Develop environmentally appropriate waste and sewage disposal infrastructure plan for all heritage sites to protect the wetlands and natural beauty of the area and ensure hygienic working conditions</p>	<p>attendees /visitors from different organisations</p> <p>Completion and dissemination of the plan and associated maps. Acceptance of the peninsular plan by State and local authorities</p> <p>Changes in waste and sewage disposal methods/infrastructure as compared with baseline year</p>		
<p>2. Main Result 2 (Component 2) Developed mechanisms for sustainable tourism governance and management in Badagry</p>	<p>A coastal zone task force or multi-partner group with diverse representation of stakeholders is meeting on a regular and effective basis, and is able to influence local and State government and private sector initiatives within the same peninsular zone</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Coastal zone multi-partner meetings and reports</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	<p>The existing stakeholders will welcome the COAST project and be willing to take on and promote the recommendations arising from the demo sites, thereby providing a mechanism for influencing governance and future policy.</p> <p>The draft eco-tourism masterplan will be adopted by the Lagos State</p>

			Government during the project period thus underpinning our Badagry initiatives
Activities contributing towards Result 2:			
<p>2.1 Support the development of a multi-partner stakeholder group, including government departments of environment, tourism, marine resources, community based organisations, NGOs, private investors, to improve communication & cooperation, reduce overlapping mandates and resolve conflicts within the coastal tourism sector</p> <p>2.2 Specifically support and test the implementation of a set of Responsible Tourism Guidelines, including EIA criteria, for Nigeria (Lagos State), within the framework of the Eco-tourism Masterplan, (drafted 2008)</p> <p>2.3 Clarify institutional mechanisms incorporating coordination and cooperation between stakeholders at local, State levels to support smooth implementation of the Eco-</p>	<p>Evidence of the feedback and results provided to the multi-partner group and evidence of policy revisions</p> <p>Evidence of a sustainable coordination mechanism for destination planning at the demo sites</p> <p>Number of recommendations on changes in policy, regulation and standards made, and the number approved</p> <p>Use of these guidelines and framework with demo project area</p> <p>Clarified linkages and mandates documented and being utilised for new investments</p>	<p>Project publications and website resources</p> <p>Meeting reports and recommendations</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p> <p>Partner organisation reports</p> <p>Eco-tourism Masterplan document and Responsible Tourism Guidelines</p>	

<p>tourism Masterplan in the Badagry area</p> <p>2.4 Develop steps and then raise public and investor awareness regarding these (key steps for successful design & investment) and enforce them</p> <p>2.5 Introduce an entry fee for visitors to the ‘heritage pathway experience’ to raise revenue for heritage conservation and community art & craft training & development</p>	<p>The number of disseminated materials to public and private investors within the Badagry area and the number of investors following the regulations</p> <p>Documented outcome from entry /user fee assessments. Amount of revenue raised and re-invested</p>		
<p>3. Main Result 3 (Component 3) Delivered training and capacity building in sustainable eco- and heritage tourism using an integrated approach</p>	<p>Evidence of consistency between the training needs assessment and training design and delivery</p> <p>Evidence of locally available training courses on the topics originally designed and promoted by the demo project</p>	<p>Project publications and website resources</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	<p>Suitable locally based research, education or training organisation is interested to partner with the project to develop local stakeholder capacity in sustainable eco-tourism management</p>
<p>Activities contributing towards Result 3:</p>			
<p>3.1 Identify and establish an MoU with a locally based training and/or research institute in order to build sustainable eco-tourism management capacity within Lagos State, Nigeria</p>	<p>Nature and effectiveness of the MoU as measured by the number and diversity of trainings held</p>	<p>Project publications and website resources</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	

<p>3.2 Commission a consultancy to undertake a training needs assessment for stakeholder and community level training and design and deliver training</p> <p>3.3 Training support for Badagry guides in the area of eco- and heritage tourism</p> <p>3.4 Support exchange visits between Nigerian and other regional eco-tourism initiatives for capacity building purposes</p>	<p>Training needs assessment report and the number of trainings design and delivered during the demo project period</p> <p>Number and type of individuals and community associations who have benefited</p> <p>Number of stakeholders benefiting from the training and exchange visits. Changes in management practices resulting from such visits at demo sites</p>	<p>Partner organisation reports</p> <p>Consultancy reports</p> <p>Visit reports</p>	
<p>4. Main Result 4 (Component 4) Captured, managed and disseminated information to assist in replication and uptake of best practices and lessons</p>	<p>Number and type of the BAPs and BATs documented and disseminated</p> <p>Number and type of media used to disseminate the project results</p>	<p>Project publications and website resources</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	<p>Stakeholders within the demo project area are willing to share their experiences with other areas and organisations beyond the demo project site</p>
<p>Activities contributing towards Result 4:</p>			
<p>4.1 Targeted awareness raising to encourage enforcement of natural resource sustainable use, improved waste management, improved heritage management and eco-tourism partnerships within the Badagry peninsular and</p>	<p>Number, type and extent of awareness raising events</p> <p>Number and type of materials produced and the extent of their</p>	<p>Project publications and website resources</p> <p>Stakeholder views and perspectives from participatory surveys</p>	

<p>lagoon area 4.2 Design and disseminate HIV/AIDS and gender awareness materials widely within the demo project area in order to address equity and public health concerns among stakeholders 4.3 Promote and support the development of an annual calendar of events for tourism in the Badagry area 4.4 Disseminate lessons of best practice and advances in Nigerian eco- and heritage-tourism through case studies that include tangible information on socio-economic and environmental improvements</p>	<p>dissemination Number and type of information materials produced and the extent of their dissemination Availability of such information in Local, State, Federal Government agencies, hotels and tour operator offices, and in their visitor packages and websites</p>		
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NB This site has not yet been visited by the Technical Coordinator and it is therefore not clear if it will be included in the COAST project demo sites.

Country:	Nigeria Site 2
Title:	Coastal Use Zonation and Integrated Coastal Management in the Niger Delta Coastal Area of Nigeria
National Executing body: Federal Ministry of Environment	
Cost of Project: Budget: US\$2,394,124	
GEF: US\$300,000	
Cross River State Government Co-financing: US\$1,500,000	
Federal Government: US\$594,124	
Linkage to Project Priority Demonstrations:	
I.A: Establishment and Implementation of Environmental Management Systems and Voluntary Eco-certification and Labeling Schemes	
<p>Note: the demonstration project is cross-cutting and also addresses issues related to governance and management mechanisms, including land use zoning and planning.</p>	
Linkage to National Priorities and Programmes:	
<p>The demonstration project seeks to strengthen existing environmental policy, legislation and institutional arrangements for encouraging better environmental management in the tourism industry. By strengthening and mainstreaming environmental planning for all market segments within the tourism industry, it is expected that the demonstration project will reduce environmental impacts of the tourism industry whilst making environmental impact assessment and environmental auditing processes more streamlined, efficient and cost effective. It is also expected that in addition to the environmental sustainability benefits, the demonstration project will help build capacities and create markets for the supply of environmental products and services.</p> <p>By mainstreaming environmental considerations into all tourism developmental processes, institutionalisation of environmental management systems in tourism facilities and eco-tourism will be promoted for the country's benefit. Other developmental programmes/projects in the coastal areas/Niger Delta, like the GCLME, the ICAM and the programmes of the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research will be strengthened further by the demo project.</p>	
Global and Regional Benefits:	
<p>The project demonstrates strategies within the tourism sector for addressing land-based activities under the Global Programme of Action for Land-based Activities specifically related to: recreational / tourism facilities as point sources of degradation; the management of sewage and litter and to a small extent other contaminants such as oils (hydrocarbons); physical alteration and destruction of habitats; utilisation of scarce shared natural resources (e.g. freshwater); and establishing planning and other controls upon activities (e.g. siting and construction) that otherwise contribute to contaminants and sources of degradation upon the marine environment. These strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction of pollution from coastal tourism, by improving sanitation and liquid and solid waste management and establishing appropriate monitoring techniques for the sector ▶ Protection of threatened habitats / ecosystems, through minimising the impacts of hotel and resort development, improving waste management and establishing better visitor 	

Comment [H2]: In general this demo site design needs to be refocused more specifically to link with Component 2 of the COAST Project (governance and management mechanisms)

management systems

- ▶ Strengthening of institutional capacities, by increasing awareness, technical capacities to manage the environment through regulatory and voluntary mechanisms, and increasing participation in environmental planning
- ▶ Restoration of the productivity and health of ecosystems by minimising the impact of tourism and catalysing partnerships (e.g. conservation, community action, better purchasing practices, design of low impact resorts)
- ▶ Sustainable Coastal Resource use by making the tourism industry more sustainable at a community and destination level by encouraging more efficient resource use and reducing pollution and other threats to the key resources / assets
- ▶ Conservation of globally significant biodiversity by integrating biodiversity criteria into tourism planning and management

Name and Post of Government Representative endorsing the Demonstration Activity:

Assistant Chief Environment Officer

(GEF Operational Focal Point)

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

7th & 9th Floor Federal Secretariat Complex,
Shehu Shagari Way, Garki, ABUJA, NIGERIA.

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Honourable Commissioner of Environment

Ministry of Environment, P. M. B. 1056 Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria

For Operational Purposes:

To be completed

Project Objectives and Activities:

Background:

The entire coastline of Nigeria is about 836 km long. The Niger Delta region has about 75% of the entire coastline of Nigeria covering about 560 km long, and is witnessing a surge in coastal tourism developments. The region, about 70 000 square kilometres, is inhabited by about 7 million people in scattered settlements of 1 600 communities. Reputed to be the third largest wetland area in the world, the Niger Delta has a Ramsar site status. Characteristically, the area is criss-crossed with creeks and dotted with small islands. A cruise through the creeks is an eco-tourism experience. The area is rich in oil and gas, major revenue earner products for Nigeria, and other natural resources like oil palm, rubber and cocoa. Key assets in the coastal area also include attractive beaches, eco-tourism trails, marine turtle nesting grounds and Mangrove forests. Nigeria has the third largest mangrove forest in the world and the largest in Africa (9,730 km²). The majority is found in the Niger Delta and estimated to cover between 5,400 km² and 6000 km². The mangrove forests of the Niger Delta principally comprise only three tree families and six species: Rhizophoraceae (*Rhizophora racemosa*, *R. harrisonii*, and *R. mangle*), Avicenniaceae (*Avicennia africana*), and Combretaceae (*Laguncularia raremosa*, and *Conocarpus erectus*). The distribution pattern of mangrove species depends on several factors: salinity, frequency and duration of flooding, siltation rates, soil compaction, and strength of erosion forces. The smallest of the ecozones in the Niger delta (1,140 km²), the

barrier island, or beach ridge island forests, are degraded in accessible areas, but large areas of high quality forest with high concentrations of biodiversity remain. For example, the Adoni area is still relatively intact. It has been proposed as a game reserve because of its remnant populations of elephants and sea hipopotami (see the biodiversity section). Similarly, the forests around Sangana and in the Olague Forest Reserve along the western coast of Delta State are in good condition.

Nigeria's environmental laws require all development projects including tourism projects to undergo Environmental Impact Assessment. This has also been linked to business licensing, and such projects must prove that they have EIA approvals before they are eligible for their operating licenses. However, there is a limited base of local EIA expertise, and while the institutional structures, mandates and policy frameworks exist, implementation and capacity issues are the main gaps. Key resulting issues include:

- ▶ Degradation of ecologically significant habitats (cutting of mangrove)
- ▶ Unsustainable resource use to service the tourism industry (destructive fishing, sand harvesting practices exist that are detrimental to Marine park and surrounding ecosystems);
- ▶ Conflicts as a result of unplanned development, restriction of public access, heavy demand on limited shared natural resources, conflicts between hoteliers and beach operators
- ▶ Coastal erosion from poorly sited hotels and inappropriate construction of sea walls that alter physical processes
- ▶ Pollution of coastal waters as a result of inadequate sewage treatment and waste management infrastructure to cope with expansion of tourism and/or practices by individual hotels
- ▶ Natural habitat loss as a result of unplanned development
- ▶ Limited institutional and organizational capacity among coastal communities for effective participation in the tourism sector and particularly in ecotourism as a potential alternative livelihood
- ▶ Lack of meaningful participation of coastal communities in policy formulation and inadequate legislation to safeguard community rights

Two sites in particular in the Nigeria have been selected for their involvement in the demonstration activities; as between them they cover the spectrum of issues described above.

Calabar, a coastal city of about 1.5 million inhabitants with large expanse of mangrove forests, which has been designated an export processing free zone by the Government of Nigeria and has been witnessing an increase in developmental activities with a gradual rise in the population of the city due to the influx of people wanting to take advantage of the economic opportunities available. There are also a number of activities planned by the Government for developing coastal tourism (Tinapa and Marina projects) and speed-up industrialization which may negatively impact on the coastal ecosystem if not implemented in a sustainable manner. Presently, there are several hotels in the Calabar area most of which are not aware of the importance of application of environmental management systems to improve environmental management and cost savings for the hotel operations. In addition, several tourism facilities (hotels, lodges) are being constructed in anticipation of the surge in tourist arrivals to the State. The government has requested for technical assistance in implementing these activities (especially instituting EMS, integrated coastal management and eco-tourism) so as to minimize the impacts of coastal developments on the coastal and marine ecosystem. The government has also recognized the importance of ICM in bringing about a paradigm shift in resource management (from a sectoral to a multisectoral and integrated approach). The government has also pledged considerable amount of co-financing to the project.

Comment [u3]: Unlikely that both sites can be incorporated into the COAST Project due to funding limitations and coordination challenges

Akassa, a southernmost coastal territory in Nigeria occupies about 450 square kilometres of barrier islands and vast mangrove wetlands. It is a clan of about 180 000 inhabitants in 19 permanent settlements. Fishing is the main livelihood and there are 120 semi-permanent fishing ports. Akassa is reputed to be an organised community eagerly embracing development programmes as a community cooperative group, the Akassa Development Foundation (ADF). Closely assisting this group is an NGO (Pro-Natura International) especially in conservation activities. A Ramsar site home to the endemic marine turtle is an attraction in Akassa. In addition, the area has relics of slave trading and other ancient activities. The government of Bayelsa state of Nigeria has requested for technical assistance in developing a master plan for eco-tourism. It also recognises the importance of ICM in bringing about a paradigm shift in resource management from a sectoral to a multisectoral and integrated approach, and has pledged to co-finance the project.

Ecotourism development in these two areas is currently limited, although local communities seek viable diversified and alternative income generating opportunities that will result in less pressure on coastal natural resources.

Objectives & Activities:

The intervention in this demo is expected to lead to a major paradigm shift in the concept, approach and methodologies for addressing environmental and sustainable development problems of the Niger delta coastal area, thus removing or lowering critical policy, investment, capacity and other related barriers to environmental management. There will be a major build-up of coastal environmental management capacity in the local level (and through knowledge sharing and exchange of experience and best practices to the national and regional levels), an increase in national efforts to undertake a more holistic and integrated approach to addressing coastal environment/resource management problems, an increase in investment opportunities and more effective use of scientific resources and information technology for addressing management “bottlenecks” and transboundary issues

The demo also focuses on developing and proving a number of innovative approaches for preventing and managing pollution from tourism facilities, restoration of degraded habitats notably mangroves, and reducing habitat destruction in the coastal areas, especially through the application of integrated coastal management (ICM) at select local sites in the Niger Delta area (Akassa and Calabar). It adopts an ecosystem risk assessment/risk management strategy that integrates environmental monitoring into the local management framework, harmonize

legislative conflicts, explore sustainable financing mechanisms and involve stakeholders, especially the private sector and the local communities, in the development and execution of site-specific or issue-related action plans embodying the ICM approach. Through networking of environmental legal personnel, the demo project will create better awareness of the benefits, rights and obligations of implementing national environmental action plans and regional environmental conventions.

The major challenge for the governments and communities in the Niger Delta is to develop the necessary management capacity to apply the tested working model, approaches and typologies of the ICM for the planning and management of their coastal areas. This will, however, require stronger national commitment in terms of policy and financial allocation to strengthen the environmental management functions of the local governments, implement regional and international conventions, create environmental investment opportunities and increase confidence and cooperation among stakeholders.

The overall objective of the demo project is to integrate Strategic Environmental Assessment of coastal tourism into the planned coastal planning and management programmes (integrated coastal management) and structures in the Niger Delta area, in order to strengthen environmental planning for the tourism industry (in all market segments). The demo project will place particular emphasis on assisting local communities, NDDC projects and the Oil industry community development programmes to plan, implement and maintain environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive alternative livelihoods options through sustainable use of coastal and marine resources using the ICM approach

The demo project will, therefore, enable the various states and local communities in the Niger Delta to collectively protect and manage the coastal and marine environment through inter-governmental and inter-sectoral partnerships at the local level through implementation of integrated coastal management (ICM). This entails collective and systematic modes of addressing coastal environmental challenges, and the implementation of a series of well-coordinated, thematically integrated, issue-driven programmatic activities centered on the ICM approach at the local level. The objectives of the project, will therefore, enable the various states and local communities in the Niger Delta to collectively protect and manage the coastal and marine environment through inter-governmental and inter-sectoral partnerships at the local level through implementation of integrated coastal management (ICM). This entails collective and systematic modes of addressing coastal environmental challenges, and the

implementation of a series of well-coordinated, thematically integrated, issue-driven programmatic activities centered on the ICM approach at the local level.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Hotspot Diagnostic Analysis (HSDA) are tools that can help mainstream environmental considerations for the planning and management of an industry sector, yet experience of the use of in the region is very limited. Testing the use of SEA for the tourism industry is therefore an innovative approach for the region. Comprehensive public participation, including that of the private sector is crucial to an SEA process. In addition, SEA is expected to help design appropriate EIA models for different scales of tourism project and build in cost efficiencies (cost, time, standardisation through sector specific guidelines) into the EIA process. Hence the project will demonstrate an integrated approach to producing multiple benefits.

Strategic Environmental Assessment.

- ▶ The project will achieve its objective by carrying out a comprehensive HSDA and SEA process for coastal tourism, focussing on Akassa and Calabar in terms of public consultations and addressing particular environmental issues / market segments. A process for the SEA will be designed using various guidelines that have been developed, for example by UNEP DTIE.
- ▶ The demo project will conduct a hotspot diagnostic and sensitive area analyses in the demonstration site to determine the causes and sources of degradation of the coastal ecosystem. In addition, Coastal Vulnerability Index will be prepared for the demo site and an ICM Process, stress-reduction, and environmental status indicators framework established at onset of project implementation for use in evaluation of the successes of project intervention at the conclusion of project activities.
- ▶ In general, the analyses will include the following steps:
 - Baseline study – this will establish the current state of the environment vis a vis the tourism sector, at a strategic level. It will include a review of existing capacities for environmental management within the sector, national policy and regulation, commitments under international conventions etc. It is expected that the baseline study will draw heavily upon work done for ICM in Nigeria carried out by UNIDO.
 - Screening / scoping – the scope of the SEA cannot be restricted to consideration of direct environmental effects alone. The tourism sector has direct economic, environmental and social effects, which in turn may also give rise to indirect environmental effects. The SEA will also give consideration to potential cumulative and synergistic impacts of the sector.
 - Formulating options and impact analysis – once the baseline and the scope of the SEA have been established, options will be selected and prioritised for the impact analysis. Scenario building is a possible tool that may be used for formulating options, with the objective of indicating future possibilities, analysing potential responses and planning for contingencies. Environmental impacts will then be assessed based upon the options, scenarios, national regulations, international agreements, in-country institutional capabilities etc. Frameworks for the management of these impacts will be agreed upon.
 - Outputs – the outputs from the SEA (described below) are intended to be applied as forward planning tools in order to aid environmental decision making and environmental management of the tourism sector as a whole.
 - Public participation – a strong participatory approach will be used for the SEA in order to ensure that the outputs are developed by establishing a broad common

understanding on environmental management priorities and appropriate mitigation strategies and by fostering consensus on the most appropriate ways of ensuring implementation along the entire coastline.

Developing and implementing capacity building programmes for relevant stakeholder institutions.

Training modules on environmental assessment, sectoral environmental standards, hotspot diagnostic and sensitive area analyses etc will be developed based upon the outputs of the ICM. These will be tested and delivered to relevant stakeholder institutions in order to build their technical capacities and understanding of environmental requirements for the sector. The modules will be refined and prepared in a template form for replication in other countries in the region.

Comment [H4]: We need to identify which these are and where they are located in relation to the demo sites.

Implementing Integrated Coastal Management:

An important activity to be implemented is the formulation of a GIS-based coastal-use zonation scheme for the demo site backed by an enabling legislation to guide the use of the coastal area. ICM is recognized as a management framework that effectively addresses environmental and resource management issues of regional and global significance. In order to maximize the local, regional and global benefits to be derived from the project, the formulation and implementation of the selected national demonstration sites will be structured to illustrate the resolution of major, cross-cutting environmental and sustainable development issues, such as: sustainable fisheries/aquaculture development; sustainable coastal tourism; habitat protection (biodiversity); port and harbor development; transboundary marine pollution; multiple use conflicts; and sea-level rise.

Specific activities will include: delineation of environmental management options; technical and financial feasibility studies on identified options; and the preparation of “opportunity briefs” which detail the potential viability of financial mechanisms such as joint ventures, commercialization and public-private corporations. Many of the environmental facilities (e.g., sewage treatment plants, municipal solid waste management), environmental services (e.g., training and certification) and information management systems (e.g., database management and distribution network) are areas where public private partnerships can be developed. Because of the variety of opportunities, prospective partners in the private sector may range from large multinational companies, to medium-sized domestic enterprises, to small-scale local financial institutions, industry and associations, such as rural banks, fishermen’s cooperatives and tourism associations. Prospective partners from the public sector will include local government units, central government agencies and authorities, donors, international agencies and intergovernmental financial institutions. The GEF MSP in partnership with the GCLME projects will serve as a catalyst and broker in forging partnerships between interested parties in the two sectors, by preparing and promoting project development procedures and partnership agreements which are transparent, fair and sustainable.

This activity will highlight the application of ICM as a technique for multiple-focal environmental issues, both within and between demonstration sites. The sustainable development goals of ICM will also ensure the socio-cultural and economic benefits of the indigenous coastal people as essential considerations in the overall management framework.

End-of Project Landscape (Outputs):

The outputs of the ICM process are expected to develop:

- ▶ HSDA, Coastal Use Zonation scheme and ICM Plan for the coastal areas of Calabar and

Akassa

- ▶ Models for effective SEA for coastal tourism and linkages with overall coastal zone planning processes
- ▶ Models for effective project level EIA for coastal tourism, including:
 - Rapid assessment processes
 - Class assessment procedures, guidelines and effective screening criteria (e.g. for different sized hotels, small infrastructure, community tourism enterprises etc)
 - Building effective public consultation processes
- ▶ Specific standards and guidelines for coastal tourism EIAs
- ▶ Appropriate environmental quality standards and monitoring methods
- ▶ Planning guidelines (incorporated with ICM plans) for areas to be developed as tourism zones
- ▶ Planning guidelines for appropriate use of erosion defense measures by hotels
- ▶ Identification of appropriate regulatory / incentive measures to be developed to encourage better environmental management
- ▶ Identification of streamlined institutional and co-ordination arrangements for environmental management within the sector
- ▶ Development and testing of training modules on SEA, EIAs and environmental audits: for government and other agencies who manage and review EIAs; and for EIA practitioners to include:
 - Coastal specific requirements for EIA and environmental audits
 - EIA project management
 - EIA review and evaluation
 - EIA public consultation requirements
- ▶ Development of a template on best practice for provision of clear information for investors on process for developments: time and money needed for EIAs and other planning processes

Project Management Structure and Accountability:

A comprehensive organisational structure for the project has been developed for project at the national level. It is constituted by the following institutions:

1. Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism
2. National coordination committee consisting of various stakeholders
3. Cross River and Bayelsa State Ministries of Environment as the local focal points
4. Stakeholders from the demo sites (Calabar and Akassa)
5. Private Sector (tourism facilities, etc)
6. Project Team manager (varies for different sites: municipal directors and district executive directors).

Involvement of Stakeholders and Beneficiaries:

The project relies upon building strong participation, particularly since this is a key aspect and requirement for ICM. Consensus will need to be established on priority environmental issues and the management frameworks that can be used to address them. Key stakeholders include:

- ▶ The tourism sector through the Nigeria Hotels Association and other tourism representative bodies
- ▶ Government (Ministries of Environment, Tourism)
- ▶ Local Government

- ▶ Other private sector associations such as professional institutes (architects, engineers)
- ▶ Environmental and tourism training institutions
- ▶ Civil society organisations involved in environmental and social issues as well as environmental advocacy and awareness
- ▶ Local community organisations
- ▶ Scientific community (universities and research institutes)

Comment [H5]: We need to specify which institutions and who the key contact persons are during the inception phase

Sustainability:

The demonstration project addresses sustainability in the following ways:

- *Targeted capacity building:* The project design emphasizes human resource capacity building at two levels. First, the project will support specific, targeted training activities for leaders in local communities in the watersheds of the project sites, empowering local communities to participate in sustainable use of natural resources, and increasing stakeholder capacity to jointly plan, manage and monitor biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of the coastal zone. This training will provide much needed empowerment to these communities which tend to fall behind their more urban counterparts, in terms of capacity. Second, activities will be implemented to build local and national capacity for coastal zone planning, biodiversity conservation and natural resource management. Both of these levels of activities will contribute to the long-term sustainable management of natural resources, including coastal biodiversity of global significance.
- *Alternative livelihood options for communities:* The project seeks to test and develop alternative livelihood strategies for local communities to help them establish and maintain a minimum basis from which to escape the poverty trap that is stifling local development.
- *Multi-sectoral institutional framework:* A multi-disciplinary team will be established to bring together the scientific and technical community with public authorities to share knowledge and practices for coastal zone conservation and disseminate the results to the country and the world.
- *Participation:* The project will adopt participatory planning mechanisms and strategic partnerships with stakeholders, as well as social assessments and monitoring of conditions, to ensure sustainability of the approach to biodiversity conservation.

Replicability:

This demonstration project is widely replicable throughout the region. The stakeholders participating in the project have identified the gap between policy and regulation requirements versus actual implementation, particularly since Government resources for environmental protection are already stretched.

The project has also been designed taking into consideration the needs of the stakeholders, in particular the need to strengthen the relatively weak human resource, institutional and financial capacity in the countries. As the demo project involves the use of a multi-sectoral approach to sustainable coastal and marine development embodied in the ICM framework, it is expected that the lessons learned will be mainstreamed into other potential demonstration sites in the project countries in the future. The project will also generate valuable experience in piloting, testing, evaluation and adaptation of integrated coastal management strategies, which could form a basis for designing other initiatives in the African region.

The project includes a replication plan for dissemination of best practices to other countries participating in the GCLME projects within and outside the African region. Resources will be allocated to create awareness within a wider audience through: (i) public awareness campaigns for local fishing communities in the coastal zone, NGOs and other stakeholders; (ii)

consultation and information dissemination workshops; (iii) training of Municipal Authorities and CBOs, change agents and communities in the coastal zone; (v) preparation of materials, including pamphlets and brochures, for the general public; and (vi) preparation of audio visual materials for media campaigns.

Monitoring & Evaluation Process:

During the first six months of the implementation phase, project partners will need to develop a responsibility matrix for M& E data collection. Some of the suggested criteria and indicators which may be selected for inclusion in this matrix are listed below:

Process Indicators

- ▶ Creation of a comprehensive stakeholder participation plan for the ICM (including notification, awareness raising, information dissemination, consultation, participation, feedback mechanisms)
- ▶ The following will have been developed and tabled to Government / regulatory agencies for approval and adoption by the end of the project:
 - Specific procedures, standards and guidelines for ICM (including coastal tourism SEA and EIAs)
 - Environmental quality standards and monitoring requirements
 - Planning guidelines (e.g. for new areas to be developed as tourism zones, appropriate use of erosion defense measures by hotels)
 - Economic incentive measures for encouraging investment in environmental technologies
 - Proposal for streamlined institutional / co-ordination framework for environmental management of the tourism industry
- ▶ Development, delivery and modification (after feedback) of training modules based upon ICM framework. Preparation of modules in a standard form for replication to other countries.
- ▶ Plan for replication of ICM model process in the other participating countries.

Stress Reduction Indicators

- ▶ No. of tourism industry specific environmental guidelines and standards developed
- ▶ No. of new tourism developments (ranging from large resorts to community based ecotourism enterprises) undergoing environmental assessments based upon proposed guidelines
- ▶ % of new development which meets review criteria
- ▶ No. of tourism industry organisations that have received training
- ▶ No. of regulatory agency and local authority staff who have received training
- ▶ No. of environmental quality monitoring activities in place
- ▶ % of hotels with waste (solid and liquid) management and monitoring systems
- ▶ No. of new ecotourism enterprises
- ▶ % of coastal tourism development which has comprehensive integrated planning (measure by % of coast under planning control and/or % of resorts/hotels with comprehensive plans/strategies subject to effective review)
- ▶ No. (%) of destination / coastal zone stakeholders in the three sites participating in SEA process
- ▶ Social benefits provided by the tourism industry (number employed, measures of increased health, waste management, general environmental infrastructure, distribution of benefits)
- ▶ Sustainable tourism indicators – competitiveness, ecological footprint of tourist, level of voluntary environmental regulation
- ▶ Environmental benefits (specific measures of key ecological benefits such as areas

<p>rehabilitated, areas with visitor management plans in place)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ % of coastal ecosystems (particularly beaches, mangroves, reef areas targeted by tourism) considered to be in good condition and/or considered degraded (GIS based indicator) <p><i>Environmental Status Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ % of waste reduction from tourism industry ▶ Aggregate water consumption reductions ▶ Aggregate energy reductions / increase in the use of non-hydrocarbon & renewable energy sources ▶ Coliform counts on key coastal water bodies (% of water bodies with monitoring) ▶ Increased stakeholder awareness and documented stakeholder involvement <p><i>Note that the above list of indicators is to be used as a menu for elaboration of site specific indicators which will be selected during the project initiation phase.</i></p>
<p>Co-Financing: Key sources of co-financing to the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Government agencies – hosting meetings, office space and facilities, personnel, in-country transportation ▶ The Nigeria Hotels Association and other tourism representative organisations – hosting meetings, mobilising members to provide meeting venues, accommodation etc in kind or at subsidised rates ▶ Other donor agencies / NGOs with programmes (Nigerian Conservation Foundation and Pro-Natura International) that can link with this project – part financing of training and awareness activities, policy development activities, community mobilisation, meeting facilitation. The Forest Management Committees in Calabar and the ADU are relevant groups here ▶ Private sector concerns in the Environment and the tourism industry, pledging to provide amenities to the peripheral communities in the project areas ▶ The affected state governments of Nigeria ▶ The Niger Delta Development Commission, through its awareness drives within coastal communities, rehabilitation of roads, and provision of infrastructure in the Niger Delta area ▶ Oil Companies (Mobil, Total, Agip, Chevron, SPDC) through their community development programmes in the Niger Delta.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS FOR THE DEMONSTRATION APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE COASTAL TOURISM IN THE CALABAR AREA

Still to be reviewed. It is not clear whether this site will be included within the COAST project portfolio.