

## **“Survey for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management of the Red Sea Coast of Sudan” Project**

**January 1- December 30, 2007**

### **Work Packages Scope of Work and Workplan**

#### **Description of the Work Package (Activity):**

As per the project document, the Project aims at establishing sustainable and integrated coastal zone management of the Red Sea coast of Sudan. Its purpose is to identify adequate measures and actions that favour harmonious development, meeting both the needs of the population and the conservation of the reef and coastal zone. Furthermore, The Project is placing the improvement of poor people’s livelihoods at the heart of its action.

The Project document of the “*Survey for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management of the Red Sea Coast of Sudan*”, Annex I, states:

**Result 3: Recommendations on socio-economic opportunities for local populations are proposed**

#### ***Related activities:***

- Design socio-economical typology of the current and potential activities of coastal and reef stakeholders, inhabitants and households

#### **Partner organisation:**

PERSGA (The Regional Organisation for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden) will be primarily responsible for the implementation of the socio-economic work package activities required for the “Survey for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management for the Red Sea Coast of Sudan” project.

#### **Objectives:**

Coastal and marine ecosystems support complex social, cultural and economic human systems. Fisheries are as much about people as they are about fish; the same is true for all other uses of the marine environment. The health of ecosystems, therefore, directly affects the health of economies and societies. Thus, the ICZM process must take into account the socioeconomic importance of coastal and marine areas. While it may seem obvious, it is nonetheless worth reinforcing that these socioeconomic considerations must focus on the interaction between marine and terrestrial environments. It is this interaction between terrestrial and marine that distinguishes ICZM from

other management and governance processes; ICZM indicators must capture information on this interaction. Human activities have both direct and indirect impacts on the health and productivity of coastal and marine ecosystems, which in turn affect the quality of life and economies of users of coastal and marine areas. Effective management of pressures affecting the coastal zone should result in improved environmental quality and reduction of adverse impacts. This, in turn, should yield socioeconomic benefits in the longer term.

With this in mind, this Work Package has the following objectives:

- I. To design a socioeconomic monitoring programme that covers the following dimensions required for the implementation of an ICZM process in the Red Sea State:

***1-Economic dimension:***

There are direct economic benefits as well as costs related to sustaining lives and livelihoods and the generation of wealth in coastal and marine areas. The ICZM process should provide information to allow informed and rational decision-making with respect to the economic importance of coastal and ocean areas vis-à-vis other areas. ICZM should also provide an economic basis for comparison of the economic value of one activity relative to another. ICZM should also provide information on the economic costs associated with a particular activity.

***2- Environmental dimension:***

Ecological indicators focus primarily on the status (and trends) in the state of the coastal and marine ecosystem(s). The environmental indicators in this chapter, however, focus on the human activities in the coastal and marine environment that will affect the ecosystem state.

***3- Public health and safety dimension:***

There is increasing concern about the growing number of diseases and infirmities associated with contaminated seawater, fish and other marine species. Risks to human health arise from the consumption of contaminated seafood, as well as contact with poor quality water, e.g., through recreation (GESAMP, 2001). This can lead to significant economic losses for seafood industries, fishing communities, trade, travel and tourism. Coastal populations are also impacted by a variety of natural hazards, which are expected to increase in the future. ICZM approaches can support the mitigation of exposure to these hazards.

***4- Social dimension:***

The ICZM process should ensure that population dynamics and culture values are considered and their implications are linked to our understanding of their potential impacts on coastal and ocean ecosystems.

Cultural and aesthetic value: These values often transcend the view of nature as a collection of marketable objects. Natural systems hold intrinsic values that can only be articulated in their contribution to social, cultural, psychological and aesthetic needs. It is only through this recognition that a complete assessment can be made of their value to society.

Population dynamics: One of this century's most intriguing and important population trends has been human migration to the coast. In some instances, population growth rates (from both migration and indigenous growth) in coastal areas are several times greater than national growth rates. This coastal migration also represents a significant cultural transformation. Most of this migration also represents a move from rural to urban environments.

- II. To prepare a community mobilization and empowerment strategy that aims to achieve sustainable livelihoods

#### Outputs and Deliverables:

- A detailed socioeconomic monitoring (SocMon) programme document
- An established SocMon project for the Red Sea State
- A comprehensive list of stakeholders and partners
- A strategy for community mobilization and empowerment to achieve sustainable livelihoods

#### Activities and timeframe:

- May-June 2007: Desktop review: literature review and consolidation of previous surveys and collected information to identify gaps, trends, blockages and priorities. This will involve contacting the following organisations to obtain their survey data and socio-economic reports: Statistics Department (previous population studies), National Census information (to be conducted in 2007), OXFAM, UNDP, ACORD (fisheries and socioeconomic analyses and projects), FAO (model project in Tokai, Food Security Information System, UNIDO (industry survey for R.S.S. and industry alternatives), World Food Programme (yearly surveys), Small Enterprise NGO (soft loan scheme and available socio-economic and alternative livelihood information), PACT (population mapping and demographic surveys)
- June: Selection of socioeconomic indicators, which should:
  - a. Provide information on either a cost or a benefit basis, (i.e., the cost of an action or inaction, or the benefit derived from taking an action, or both);
  - b. Include both direct and indirect societal costs and benefits (“externalities”);
  - c. Be amenable to providing and tracking information on both long-term and short-term costs and benefits.
- June: Selection of a measurement tool to be used for each selected indicator
- June: Identification of national and local partners, as well as the roles and responsibilities for each in implementing the activity
- June-July: Assessment of needs of national stakeholders regarding their capacity to undertake socio-economic surveying, taking into consideration that the implementation of this Activity will emphasise on-job-training for national partners; this also requires an assessment of the types of surveys and measurement tools previously used;
- July-September: Establish an integrated database for the SocMon programme
- October-December: Apply the programme in a selected community
- September-December: Prepare the strategy for implementation of activities in 2008?
- December: Completion of final report and data compilation.

#### Resources:

*The IOC Handbook for Measuring the Progress and Outcomes of Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management Handbook (2006):*

The Handbook forms part of an IOC Toolkit on indicators and is intended for use by coastal and ocean managers, practitioners, evaluators and researchers. It aims to contribute to the sustainable development of coastal and marine areas by promoting a more out-come-orientated, accountable and adaptive approach to ICZM. The handbook provides a step-by-step guide to help users in developing, selecting and applying a common set of governance, ecological and socioeconomic indicators to measure, evaluate and report on the progress and outcomes of ICZM interventions. It further proposes analytical frameworks and sets of indicators, and includes the process and lessons-learnt from previous case-studies around the world.

*Socioeconomic Manual for Coral Reef Management (2000):*

The Socioeconomic Manual for Coral Reef Management was developed to help managers better understand human communities, so that they can more effectively incorporate stakeholder concerns into the management process, determine the effects of management decisions on coastal communities, and demonstrate the value of the reef resources to the general public, stakeholder groups and policy-makers. The manual provides practical, step-by-step guidelines on how to conduct socioeconomic assessments of reef stakeholders, including: preparatory activities; planning and reconnaissance; field data collection; and, data analysis. The manual was written for reef managers in developing countries to help them conduct socioeconomic assessments and develop monitoring programs in their communities.

*Socioeconomic Monitoring Guidelines for Coastal Managers of the Western Indian Ocean:*

The SocMon Guidelines were developed to compliment the Socioeconomic Manual by providing a simpler, more structured set of guidelines for monitoring coastal communities, which can then be tailored to site needs. The Guidelines provide information about priority variables to assess, the questions to ask and the tables to analyze the data, and the Socioeconomic Manual for the details of how to do it. Although these Guidelines were developed for the Western Indian Ocean, they will still be beneficial as a reference to be adapted to Sudan.

**Partners:**

PERSGA will work with a group of experts (national, regional and international), national stakeholders and organisations to help carry out this work package. Some of the partners identified thus far include:

International Organisations:

- UNIDO
- IUCN

National Stakeholders:

- Red Sea State Government
- The Sudanese Navy
- Sea Ports Corporation
- Port Sudan Association for Small Business Enterprise Development (PASED)
- ACORD
- Red Sea University
- African Parks Foundation
- Statistics Department
- National Census Bureau
- OXFAM – Sudan
- UNDP – Sudan
- FAO – Sudan
- World Food Programme – Sudan
- PACT

Experts:

*(to be determined)*