



Making Mainstreaming Work

**An Analytical Framework, Guidelines and Checklist
for the Mainstreaming of Marine and Coastal Issues
into National Planning and Budgetary Processes**



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Prepared for the Coordination Office of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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ABBREVIATIONS LIST

ASEAN:	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CCA:	United Nations Comprehensive Country Assessment
GPA:	United Nations Environment Programme Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities
MDG:	Millennium Development Goal
NPA:	National Programme of Action
POPs:	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SADC:	Southern African Development Council
UNCLOS:	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDAF:	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP GPA CO:	UNEP GPA Coordination Office
UNGA:	United Nations General Assembly
WSSD:	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WSSD Pol:	World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
WTO:	World Trade Organisation



Photo: UNEP/GPA

1 Introduction

People care about coasts. Around the world, hundreds of millions of people live their lives on and derive their livelihoods from coasts and coastal resources. Hundreds of millions more people who don't live on the coast use them for recreation or depend on the resources and environmental services they produce. The damage caused by human activities, whether it is from habitat loss, pollution damage or increased exposure to natural disasters caused by things such as mangrove destruction, attract great political and public concern.

The damage caused by land-based activities to coastal and marine resources matters. But society's response is usually reactive and after the event, when it is too late. And the attention span is too often short-lived. Few countries have a coherent and comprehensive approach to the planning and management of coastal areas, despite their importance in the lives

of their people and the functioning of their economies.

Issues associated with the management of marine resources and coastal areas are particularly fundamental to the development of many of the poorer nations of the world. For these countries, the coasts are often where both the most intense development pressures and some of the most acute pockets of poverty are found. This is an extremely broad set of issues, covering almost all aspects of development and environmental conservation.

The establishment of a process for addressing this range of issues needs to be focused and embedded in national strategic planning systems. The specific context of the framework discussed here is the scope and mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities (or GPA for



Photo: John Soussan

short). The focus of the GPA is on the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities through “facilitating the realization of the duty of States to preserve and protect the marine environment”¹. This document presents an analytical framework for addressing these issues in the main text and guidelines (both for countries with an existing National Programme of Action (NPA) and new countries) and a process checklist through which the framework can be operationalised presented in Annexes 1 to 3. The approach set out in the framework and guidelines emphasizes the need to work through national systems based on national ownership and control of the process.

The emphasis in the GPA structure on action being achieved through states fulfilling their international obligations means that the achievement of GPA objectives is contingent

upon the effectiveness of actions by individual countries in acting upon the support and advice of the UNEP GPA Coordination Office (UNEP/GPA Coordination Office). This in turn will depend on two factors. The first is the quality of the support provided by UNEPGPA Coordination Office along with the effectiveness of the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office in ensuring that this support is known and understood by national decision-makers.

The second, and the particular focus of this framework, is the extent to which the actions promoted by the GPA fit within, the overall national sustainable development policy framework and are prioritised by key national decision makers. This is the point of departure: in the approach set out here mainstreaming refers to the integration of coastal and marine resource issues into national development frameworks, rather than into the policies



Photo: John Soussan

1 Text of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, 1995, page 7

and strategies of the UN system and other international development partners.

The assessment of the national development framework includes two inter-related elements: (i) the specific development goals and targets as expressed in national development plans (including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and national Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) strategies); and (ii) the wider policy and development environment, including over-arching reform and development trends such as decentralization, the balance sought between economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability and moves towards integration into regional (e.g. the Southern African Development Community (SADC) or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)) and global (e.g. the World Trade Organisation (WTO)) political and economic systems. There are two overall challenges in the mainstreaming process:

- National planning and budgetary processes tend to focus on factors that will stimulate growth and development, whereas the natural focus of measures to protect marine resources from land-based activities is on regulatory and safeguard measures that are restrictive in character: they are intended to modulate development activities and limit the impacts of different sectors on the resource base. Reconciling development pressures with protection objectives is a fundamental requirement of any framework for these issues.
- The character of measures to protect marine resources from land-based activities is that they are not a bounded sector in themselves, but rather relate to aspects of a wide range of other sectors: fishing, tourism, coastal transport, environmental conservation, water management, coastal zone development and so on. This means that such measures need to be translated into a set of sectoral measures and will involve a wide range of institutions and stakeholders. Establishing the policy and institutional context of any approach to mainstreaming is consequently a challenge in itself.

The identification of how marine and coastal resources issues can be mainstreamed into national planning and budgetary processes must reflect these twin challenges, developing national strategies to balance development and conservation needs and creating mechanisms that ensure effective integration across sectors. The nature of development planning and budgetary processes and institutional mandates in relation to coastal and marine resources are both variable from country to country, with responsibilities often fragmented across a number of agencies.

The integration of coastal and marine issues into overall development processes needs to be based on good coordination between institutional structures that are often fragmented and partial in their coverage of some key issues. This is compounded by the tendency of many people and agencies not to see the maintenance of the environmental integrity of coastal areas as their main concern: they are more focused on tourism development or fish catches or farming production.

This does not mean that they are not interested in preserving the coasts, but more that this is secondary to their main responsibilities, which are often to increase economic development. They are willing to support actions to reduce the impact of their sector on the coastal and marine environment so long as it does not cost too much or disrupt the operation of the sector they are concerned with in an unreasonable way. They are potentially allies for protecting the coasts and will be willing collaborators in ensuring more coherent and strategic approaches to achieving this. The framework presented here build towards creating this “constituency” so that coastal and marine resource issues are championed in the overall national development process.

2 Coastal and Marine Issues in National Policy Frameworks

The point of departure for building marine environment issues more effectively into national development policies is to understand what is there already. The majority of development policy frameworks at both national and international levels contain some reference to environmental issues, acknowledging them as an integral part of sustainable development and calling on governments and other stakeholders to take measures to protect the integrity of the natural resource base. The extent to which the recognition of the importance of environmental issues is translated into tangible policy actions is more questionable.

The World Summit on Sustainable Development – Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (WSSD – PoI) contains a number of important measures with regard to coastal and marine resources, including a paragraph (para. 32) specifically on the GPA and associated paragraphs (paras. 29-31) on coastal and marine development, sustainable fisheries and the conservation and management of the oceans. The approach to coastal and marine resources in the WSSD – PoI is summarised in the opening sentence of para. 29:

“Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth’s ecosystem and are critical for global food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and the well-being of many national economies, particularly in developing countries.”

This provides a powerful endorsement of any mainstreaming effort and sets the context within which national development efforts should be considered. The WSSD PoI approach reflects and is supported by a number of international laws, conventions and protocols², including documents that both

pre-date and are subsequent to the WSSD in 2002. The dominant approach in these international documents is regulatory, with references on the obligations of signatories to “adopt laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution” (United Nations Convention on the Law Of the Sea) and to take actions to prevent “the adverse impacts of the marine environment and biodiversity of human activities” (UN General Assembly Resolution 60/30).

There is a different set of international policy agreements pertaining to poverty reduction and economic development, with in particular the Millennium Declaration, including the Millennium Development Goals, the focus of the global community in addressing poverty. The poverty reduction and growth agenda is the dominant force in both national and international sustainable development processes. This is the agenda into which it is intended to mainstream GPA issues and processes, but unfortunately coastal and marine resource issues are all but invisible in these development policy documents.

The same is largely true at the national level in many countries. An assessment of the integration of the environment in PRSPs³ shows that, in the first round of PRSPs, issues of environmental sustainability were widely neglected (though with some notable exceptions). More recent discussions on second and third generation PRSPs have noted some improvements to this situation, in part because of the pressure from the international community and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that resulted from the earlier neglect.

Where environmental issues are considered in PRSPs, those that are most prominent are the ones more directly related to MDG

2 See the details set out in UNEP (December 2006) *Guidance on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities for 2007-2011: Global Programme of Action contribution to the internationally agreed goals and*

targets for the sustainable development of oceans, coasts and islands, UNEP, Nairobi.

3 Bojo, J. et al (2004) *Environment in Poverty Reduction Strategies and Poverty Reduction Support Credits*, World Bank working paper no. 102, World Bank, Washington D.C.

attainment (especially water supply and sanitation, the urban living environment and deforestation and land degradation), with other (including biodiversity and, crucially for our purposes, coastal and marine resources) still largely neglected. Furthermore, the level of specificity of the environmental references is often weak. As the report by Bojo *et al* says: “*Though programmes related to natural resources management, water supply and sanitation are often described, information on the cost of interventions and schedules for the interventions is often missing*” (page 17).

This does not mean that there is no action on environmental issues in development

processes. The most concrete form of policy measures are the environmental safeguards that are now standard practice in all International donors, including the multilateral banks, and are increasingly found in development regulations at a national level. These safeguards require the use of environmental impact assessments or similar tools to identify any potential adverse impacts of major individual development investments and to put in place mitigation and/or compensation measures where such impacts are found. The use of safeguards is an important step, but again is by its nature regulatory and restrictive: they are measures to prevent negative environmental impacts



Photo: John Soussen



Photo: John Soussan

rather than more positive actions to realise the development and poverty reduction potentials of sustainable resource management.

The existing coverage of environmental issues in both international poverty reduction documents (such as those linked to MDG reporting) and national development processes (typified by PRSPs) is consequently limited with regard to coastal and marine resource issues. This represents a challenge to mainstreaming, as there is at present not a resonance with the understanding of issues that should be considered under an environmental heading in poverty reduction and development processes.

A key part of any mainstreaming strategy for the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office and its national level partners must be to enhance the understanding of key stakeholders on the potential contribution that coastal and marine resources can make to attaining national development targets. This in turn will generally necessitate a significant effort to compile and analyse the evidence to support the contentions made that such potentials exist. The generation of this evidence base is an integral part of the strategy set out below and should be a focal area for GPA activities in the immediate future.

3 A Framework for Mainstreaming

3.1. THE SETTING

The framework for mainstreaming coastal and marine resources set out here uses overall national development goals, targets and objectives as a point of departure. The choice to start at the development goals, rather than the coastal and marine resource challenges, is a deliberate and important one. A key to mainstreaming is to demonstrate the relevance of the actions advocated to the overall national development policy framework in their terms: in other words, to show how these actions will contribute to the attainment of **their** goals and objectives.

Mainstreaming will work if and when actions will not just achieve their immediate and sector-specific goals, but that they will also contribute to overall national development objectives. The importance of providing a coherent and evidence-based assessment of how this can be achieved cannot be overstated. This assessment should be developed in conjunction with key actors for those sectors identified as priorities in the mainstreaming process, which means that the ministries that act as the GPA focal point will need to build strong constituencies of support, particularly in relation to engagement with institutions representing productive sectors such as tourism, agriculture and aquaculture. The strategy outlined here is premised on the engagement of such sectoral stakeholders.

The issue of incentive for sustainable practices is of critical importance in defining the actions that can link the reduction of land-based impacts on coastal and marine resources with national development policies and strategies. Effective incentive systems can provide the link between development processes and protection goals in ways that balance economic goals with the minimising of land-based impacts on coastal resources and ecosystems. There are a wide range of incentives that can be used, including financial incentives, market access, demonstrating the benefits of long-term sustainability of production, publicity and public opinion and even regulatory measures that reduce risks for investors. A key part of the approach to

mainstreaming is to create an effective balance between different types of incentives.

3.2. STEPS IN THE MAINSTREAMING PROCESS

Figure 1, below, sets out a sequence of steps that can be followed in the mainstreaming process in any particular country. The identification of the details for each step need to be established through a process of analysis and dialogue with key national level stakeholders.

Step 1: the institutional mechanism: a first critical issue will be who, and in particular which agency in the government system, will lead this process. The establishment of the institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming can be facilitated by UNEP and/or other international development partners but strong national ownership is a pre-requisite for an effective mainstreaming process. The selection and mandating of a **Lead Agency** that will be the focus of mainstreaming is essential for this. Where such support already exists or has been developed, then mainstreaming can take place through following the five steps set out in the following paragraphs. Where it does not then a policy dialogue, based on strong evidence and broad stakeholder participation, is needed to catalyze it.

Once established, the Lead Agency should form an **Inter-Agency Working Group** that brings together key stakeholders from the different sectors relevant to coastal and marine resources management. Initial consultations should be followed by the formation of the Working Group that will be an essential mechanism for consultation and decision-making in the mainstreaming process. It provides a means for the dissemination of information, discussion of priorities and trade-offs in coastal development and building the essential constituency of support for mainstreaming.

The institutional framework should also define the context within which support from international development partners can be channelled. The setting for this is to reflect

the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and in particular to ensure a harmonized approach that works through government systems. With regard to support from the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office and other UN agencies, this should include ensuring that support is structured into and provided through the Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The Lead Agency should enter into a dialogue with the local UN agencies leading the UNDAF process to ensure that coastal and marine resource issues are included within this framework.

Step 2: the strategic framework: the second stage in mainstreaming is to assess the national development framework in terms of the specific goals and targets to which mainstreaming will contribute and define a strategy on how mainstreaming will be accomplished. The analysis will ultimately need to demonstrate to national decision-

makers, including ministries of finance, planning etc, responsible for steering the overall development trajectory of the country, that the management of coastal and marine resources can make specific and significant contributions to the national development goals and targets. The scope and character of these national goals and targets varies from country to country, but in most cases they will include the MDGs and, for poorer countries, will also include a PRSP or its equivalent.

The strategies to promote the integration of coastal and marine resources in overall development planning should reflect wider reform and development policies and strategies such as decentralisation, public sector reform, strengthening private sector involvement, balancing growth, equity and sustainability in national development and subsidiarity in government administration. Mainstreaming will be easier and more



Photo: UNEP/GPA

effective where it is seen to be contributing to, rather than running counter to, these wider policy priorities.

A part of the discussion of the strategic framework should be with international development partners, both from the UN system and others, to ensure that there is consistency between their strategic frameworks and the national priorities and goals. This should be based on the implementation of the principles of the Paris Declaration and within the context of the UNDAF.

Step 3: identification of **sectoral policy priorities** and the institutional context of mainstreaming efforts. Coastal and marine resource issues touch upon almost all aspects of national development in many countries. An effective mainstreaming effort will not try to cover too many sectors in one go, but will rather prioritise on those areas where the potential for mainstreaming in poverty reduction and national development processes is greatest. The identification of the **focal sectors** for mainstreaming should be discussed and verified through the Working Group.

The most promising sectors will vary from country to country, but the criteria for prioritisation should include selecting (i) those sectors that are most significant in the livelihoods of poor communities; (ii) sectors where the relationship between coastal and marine resources and growth is most obvious; and (iii) sectors with more straightforward institutional structures (and especially avoiding areas where there are multiple ministries involved).

The poverty reduction – coastal and marine resources links are more obvious and easier to demonstrate for water supply and sanitation, tourism, aquaculture/shrimp production and agricultural sub-sectors that are directly dependent upon coastal and marine resources. These are sectors that are often already present in national development and poverty reduction strategies, though this rarely has a coastal/marine focus. The mainstreaming strategy should concentrate on these key sectors.

There is also a compelling case for integrating climate change adaptation as one of the mainstreaming focus issues. Climate change (including increasing climate variability and

extreme events: storms, floods, droughts) adaptation has emerged in recent years as a priority in almost all national and international development processes, but as yet most countries do not have well-established strategies on how to deal with it. Demonstrating that climate change adaptation can be an integral part of the overall strategy for the management of coastal and marine resources will be a compelling selling point for many national policy makers.

The mainstreaming process must be rooted in the **policy and institutional context** of the selected focal sectors, reflecting the development priorities of these sectors and, crucially, demonstrating how the management of coastal and marine resources can contribute to achieving these development priorities. The past focus of GPA activities has been limiting pollution impacts, mostly through a combination of knowledge development and regulatory controls. Whilst this area of activity is indeed essential, it is inherently negative in character: it places restrictions on development activities that are seen as unsustainable in terms of their impacts on coastal and marine resources.

Effective mainstreaming needs to balance this with a more **positive message** concerning the poverty reduction, growth and development potentials of these resources where sustainable strategies are introduced. Such strategies are also an essential element of impact reduction approaches, as they provide the incentives and generate the resources for the actions essential for mitigating negative impacts.

These strategies have meaning in terms of actions at a sectoral level, where the key investments on resource management, investment and development priorities are made. The policies and strategies for the key sectors, along with the institutional structure through which the sector works, need to be analysed in terms of their implications for the management of coastal and marine resources.

Step 4: the assessment of the existing and potential future negative impacts of land-based activities on coastal and marine resources. This has been the main focus of GPA work to date and is indeed an important part of the strategy set out here. The approach to mainstreaming is to build on what is already going on within

the GPA and associated processes, not to abandon and replace them. The recognition of the negative impact of land-based human activities is the ‘entry point’ for UNEP/GPA Coordination Office to engage with national stakeholders, and these issues are of inherent interest and importance.

The mainstreaming process needs to demonstrate, through the National Programmes of Action (NPA) and other mechanisms that there are practical and affordable solutions to reducing and preventing the key pollution impacts that are threatening the integrity of key coastal and marine resources. This includes as a central component of this stage in mainstreaming the development of an effective policy and regulatory framework to address the key sources of pollution as well as activities to better understand the scale and impacts of these key pollutants and to raise awareness of these issues amongst key national stakeholders.

This step in the mainstreaming process is particularly important for the pollution sources (especially **sewerage, nutrients and POPs**) that are closely tied to the main economic sectors that are of particular relevance to poverty reduction, economic development and the livelihoods of coastal communities. It was noted, above, that most countries that have prepared NPAs identified these pollution sources as priority issues. The approach to addressing these pollutant sources needs to build on existing initiatives, but also go beyond this to better understand the economic and livelihood implications of actions to limit their occurrence.

In particular, the strategy needs to identify options (such as ecological sanitation for sewerage and low chemical input agriculture for POPs) that are possible “win-wins”: that is, that provide feasible and cost-effective solutions to the reduction of pollution as well as generating higher levels of benefits for the communities and sectors that are the source of the pollution. This can be challenging, as such options need to be carefully tailored to local circumstances. There is often a strong case for demonstration sites to pilot such approaches, and indeed many international development partners are willing and able to support such pilot approaches. Central to this will be to

work with the relevant ‘line’ ministries (such as health, agriculture, water) whose mandate covers the sector in question. Engaging with these ministries at the outset will be central to the success of such activities and will also help to build the constituency of support for the wider mainstreaming process.

Step 5: this step is focused on the assessment and demonstration of the existing and potential **contributions** of the management of coastal and marine resources to attaining the priority **national development goals**, including those in the PRSP (if relevant) and the MDGs. The key goal here is to turn the message around: to demonstrate that these resources can be part of the solution, in terms of generating major poverty reduction and growth benefits, rather than being a problem that will cost to address in terms of mitigating pollution impacts.

The basis for this assessment is an analysis of the existing management of coastal and marine resources in relation to, firstly, the livelihoods of coastal communities (and especially the poor) and, secondly, overall national development. This should include a full assessment of the economic costs and benefits of the use of these resources, including multiplier effects and the assessment of the sustainability of the resource use. Following from this, the analysis should then assess the potential scale and value of an expansion of these economic activities, within the constraints of assumptions concerning the long-term maintenance of the ecological integrity of the resource base. The analysis should assess the investment options and costs and benefits of such an expansion, with attention paid to the participation of poor communities who are the target of national poverty reduction strategies.

This assessment should be developed, as far as possible, in close partnership with key sector stakeholders. It was recommended, above, that the first stage of mainstreaming should focus on sectors such as aquaculture/shrimp production and tourism where the resource-livelihood relationships and potential poverty reduction impacts are relatively straightforward to identify. The results of the analysis, including the identification of intervention and investment options that can further the contribution of coastal and marine resources to national development, should be

presented to national development and poverty reduction policy makers (including where possible ministries of finance and planning) in easily accessible forms, with clear messages supported by a strong evidence base.

Step 6: the final step in the mainstreaming strategy is the identification of **policy options** and specific **action areas** to mitigate impacts and stimulate positive contributions of coastal and marine resources to national development goals. This should reflect the integration of the analysis and conclusions of steps 4 and 5 to produce a **consolidated strategy** that both mitigates negative impacts and optimises the development potentials of coastal and marine resources. The strategy should be realistic, and especially should take account of prevailing governance conditions and institutional capacities, and should demonstrate the full economic costs and benefits of different development options. As noted above, the sectoral development strategies should also integrate climate change adaptation measures and should demonstrate the long-term sustainability of the identified options. The recommendations should specify where policy and regulatory reforms are needed, and should be clear on the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders at different levels of the administrative system. It should as far as possible seek to advance subsidiarity, decentralisation and the participation of local communities in all aspects of the planning and management processes.

The goals and targets of the strategy should include the specification of the anticipated contribution of the recommended actions to the attainment of the MDGs, PRSP targets and other relevant national development goals. It should specify the role of UN agencies and other international development partners and, as far as is possible, should focus on harmonisation of their contributions in line with the principles set out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the “One UN” approach. As far as possible, the strategy should work through mainstream government systems for investment planning, budgetary allocation and the management of natural resources and it should take full account of the wider policy and development context identified in step 2, above.

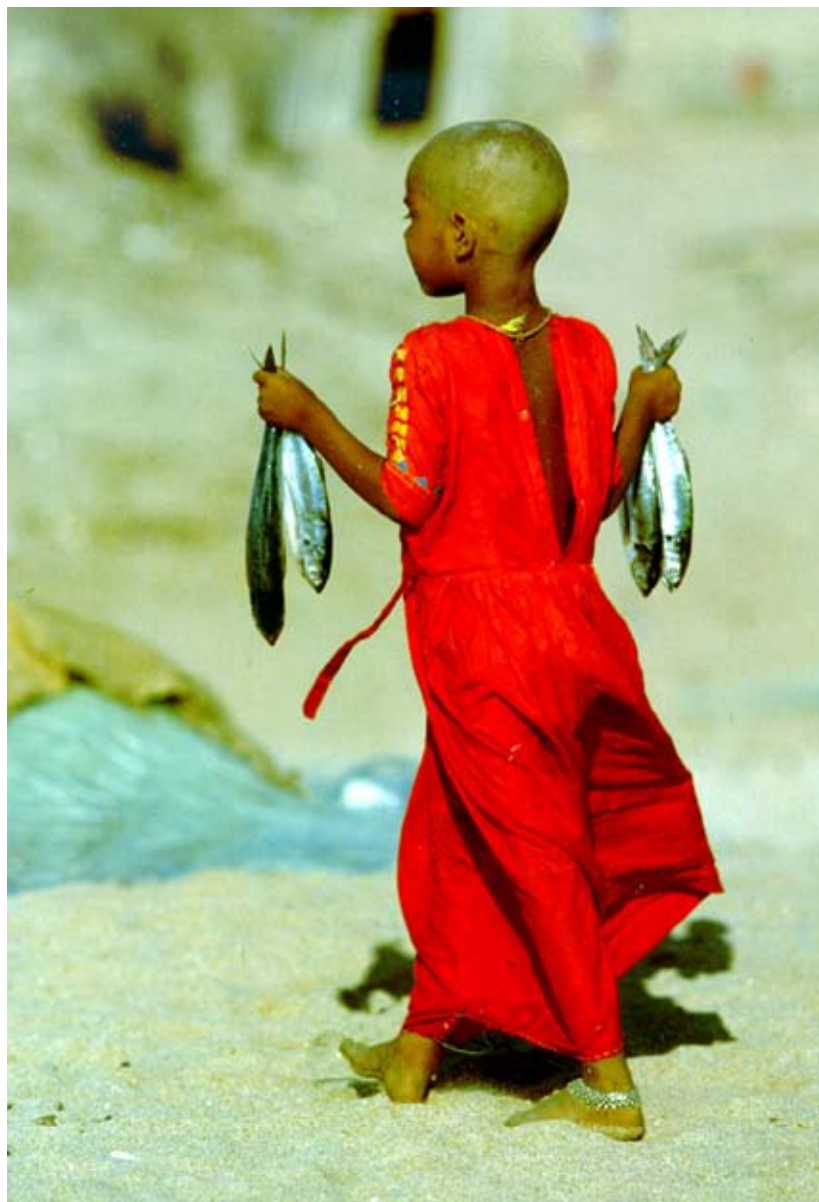


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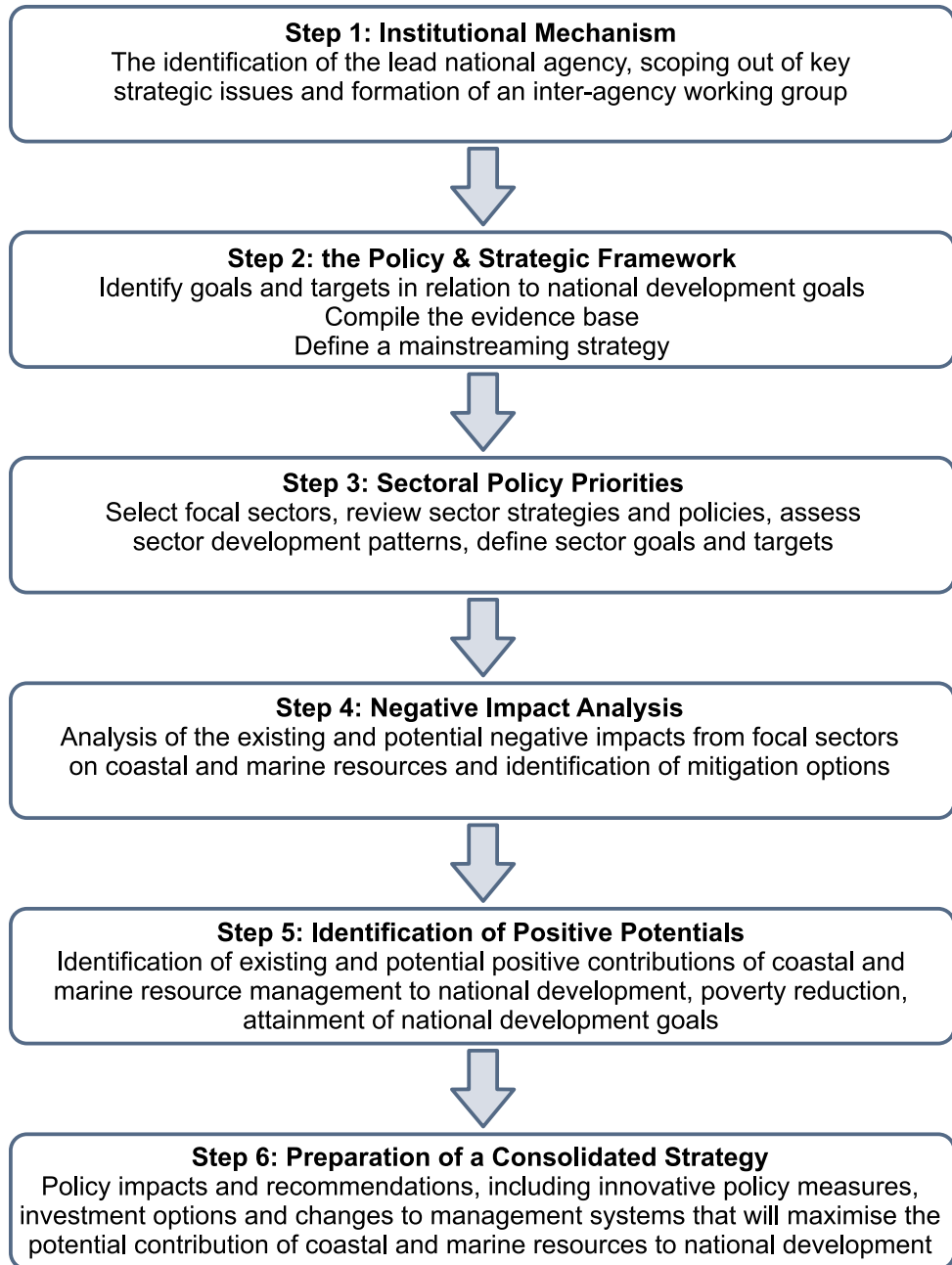


Figure 1: The Sequencing of Steps in the Mainstreaming Process

Annex 1: Guidelines for the Mainstreaming of Marine and Coastal Issues into National Planning and Budgetary Processes

INTRODUCTION

These Guidelines set out a series of steps through which issues associated with the protection of coastal and marine resources can be mainstreamed into national poverty reduction and development policies and processes. The steps described in these Guidelines are based on the analysis presented in the Analytical Framework for Mainstreaming which should be seen as a linked document.

Guidelines are guidelines – they are not meant to be followed automatically and without thought or adaptation. The Guidelines are intended to stimulate and structure thought and analysis, not replace it. The specific details of national policy processes and frameworks vary from country to country and as such the approach set out here will need to be adapted to this specific context.

The point of departure for the mainstreaming of coastal and marine resources is the overall national sustainable development policy framework. The assessment of the national development framework includes two inter-related elements:

- The specific development goals and targets as expressed in national development plans (including PRSPs and national MDG strategies).
- The wider policy and development environment, including reform processes such as decentralization, the balance sought between economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability and moves towards integration into regional (e.g. SADC or ASEAN) and global (e.g. WTO) political and economic systems.

Good institutional coordination is essential for mainstreaming. The organisation that is leading the mainstreaming process needs to identify which other organisations have interests in coastal and marine resource issues

and, following this, to set up a mechanism for dialogue and consensus building that brings these different organisations together. How to set up this mechanism is one of the main foci of the steps in the guidelines that are set out below.

These guidelines follow a sequence of six stages:

1. Establishing the institutional mechanism for mainstreaming.
2. Defining the strategic framework.
3. Identifying sectoral policies.
4. Assessing negative impacts.
5. Defining potential positive contributions to attaining national development goals.
6. Identifying policy options and action areas.

The following pages in these guidelines takes the reader through the process through which these steps can be achieved. These guidelines should be followed to systematically work through the different stages of a mainstreaming process.

Stage 1: Establishing the Institutional Mechanism

A first critical issue will be who, and in particular which agency in the government system, will lead this process. Following this, the wider consultation group, including other government agencies, the private sector and NGOs, who will be involved in mainstreaming need to be identified and brought together in a consultation mechanism. This will provide a basis for building a constituency of support for mainstreaming through ensuring that key stakeholders are involved in all aspects of the process from the outset.

Stage 1

Activity	Actions Required
Identify Lead Agency	Decision on which agency, and which department and individuals within the agency, will lead the mainstreaming process.
Scoping Exercise	A consultation to define which strategic issues, such as tourism, shrimp production or climate change, will be included as priorities in the mainstreaming.
Policy & Institutional Review	Execute or commission a review of the existing policies and institutional mandates with regard to the strategic issues defined in the scoping exercise.
Formation of Inter-Agency Working Group	Lead Agency to convene a meeting that brings together representatives of the competent agencies for the strategic issues and establish a working group, including defining the terms of reference and meeting schedules of the working group.

Stage 2: Define the Policy and Strategic Framework

The second stage in mainstreaming is to assess the national development framework in terms of the specific goals and targets to which mainstreaming will contribute. The analysis will need to demonstrate to national decision-makers that the management of coastal and marine resources can make specific and significant contributions to the national development goals and targets. These national goals and targets will include the MDGs and, for poorer countries, a PRSP or its equivalent.

The strategies to promote the integration of coastal and marine resources in overall development planning should reflect wider reform and development policies and strategies such as decentralisation, public sector reform, strengthening private sector involvement, balancing growth, equity and sustainability in national development and subsidiarity in government administration. Mainstreaming will be easier and more effective where it is seen to be contributing to, rather than running counter to, these wider policy priorities.

Stage 3: Identification of Sectoral Policy Priorities

Coastal and marine resource issues touch upon many sectors in developing countries. An effective mainstreaming effort will not try to cover too many sectors in one go, but will rather prioritise on those areas where the potential for mainstreaming in poverty reduction and national development processes is greatest.

The most promising sectors will vary from country to country, but the criteria for prioritisation should include selecting (i) those sectors that are most significant in the livelihoods of poor communities; (ii) sectors where the relationship between coastal and marine resources and growth is most obvious; and (iii) sectors with more straightforward institutional structures (and especially avoiding areas where there are multiple ministries involved).

Stage 2

Activity	Actions Required
Identify Development Goals and Targets to which mainstreaming will contribute	Review national development strategies, MDG plans and status assessment, other national development framework and define potential contributions from coastal and marine resource management to their attainment
Compile Evidence Base	Through reviewing existing data sources, compile the existing evidence on (a) the state of the key coastal and marine resource; (b) the role of these resources in key development sectors and the livelihoods of coastal communities; and (c) potential contributions to national goals and targets
Define a Strategy	The Lead Agency to convene a consultation and dialogue process that sets out the main elements of a strategy through which mainstreaming of coastal and marine resources in national development can take place.

Stage 3

Activity	Actions Required
Select Focal Sectors	The Lead Agency, through consultations with the working group, should identify which will be the lead sectors for mainstreaming, based on the principles identified above.
Review Sector Policies, Strategies and Plans	A brief review of the existing key policies, strategies and development plans for each focal sector should be executed, paying particular attention to their implications for the management and sustainability of coastal and marine resources.
Assess Growth Patterns and Trends for Focal Sectors	A brief assessment of the main patterns of growth and development and the future development trends for each focal sector, paying particular attention to the types and location of activities that affect coastal and marine resources.
Define Sector Priorities, Goals and Targets	Specific goals and targets for each focal sector should be defined, based on an assessment of the potential contribution of (a) coastal and marine resources to meeting sector policies and strategies and (b) the sector to the achievement of overall national development goals and targets such as the MDGs.

Stage 4: Identification of Negative Impacts

The assessment of the existing and potential future negative impacts of land-based activities on coastal and marine resources has been the main focus of GPA work to date and is an important part of the strategy set out here. The approach to mainstreaming is to build on what is already going on within the GPA and associated processes, not to abandon and replace them. The recognition of the negative impact of land-based human activities is the 'entry point' for the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office to engage with national stakeholders, and these issues are of inherent interest and importance.

Stage 5: Identifying Positive Potentials

This step is focused on the assessment and demonstration of the existing and potential contributions of the management of coastal and marine resources to attaining the priority national development goals, including those in the PRSP (if relevant) and the MDGs. The key goal here is to turn the message around: to demonstrate that these resources can be part of the solution, in terms of generating major poverty reduction and growth benefits, rather than being a problem that will cost to address in terms of mitigating pollution impacts.

Stage 4

Activity	Actions Required
Assess Impacts from Focal Sectors & other sources	Based on existing data and expert discussions, assess the likely negative impacts (pollution, habitat loss, sedimentation, etc) of the development trends for the focal sectors identified in stage 3
Review Policy, Regulatory & Institutional Framework	A brief review of the policy and regulatory framework and institutional responsibilities and capacities with regard to monitoring and mitigating different types of negative impacts.
Identification of Options for Mitigating Impacts	An assessment of possible mitigation options, including policy and regulatory changes, technical and investment measures, information and education measures, etc

Stage 5

Activity	Actions Required
Assessment of the Role of Coastal and Marine Resources in Economic Growth and National Development	A synthesis analysis of the role of coastal and marine resources in economic growth and national development, including a full assessment of the economic costs and benefits (including multiplier effects and a sustainability assessment) of the use of these resources.
Assessment of the Role of Coastal and Marine Resources in the Livelihoods of Coastal Communities and the Poor	Using a livelihoods analysis, assess the role of coastal and marine resources in the livelihoods of coastal communities, and especially poor communities in coastal areas. Include a full economic assessment and analyse trends over time in livelihood patterns.
Analysis of the Expansion Potentials	Assess the potentials for the sustainable expansion of the management of coastal and marine resources for both overall economic development and targeted livelihoods development for specific coastal communities.
Assessment of Investment Opportunities	An assessment of the investment needs and technical options that would be necessary to realise the potential for expanded development and livelihoods support.
Awareness and Advocacy Campaign	Preparation and presentation of accessible materials and an awareness and advocacy campaign to promote sustainable growth and livelihoods development. The campaign should target key national development policy makers, the private sector and coastal communities.

Stage 6: Preparation of a Consolidated Strategy

The final step in the mainstreaming strategy is the identification of policy options and specific action areas to mitigate impacts and stimulate positive contributions of coastal and marine resources to national development goals.

This should reflect the integration of the analysis and conclusions of stages 4 and 5 to produce an integrated sectoral strategy that both mitigates negative impacts and optimises the development potentials of coastal and marine resources.

The strategy should be realistic, and especially should take account of prevailing governance conditions and institutional capacities, and should demonstrate the full economic costs and benefits of different development options.

The goals and targets of the strategy should include the specification of the anticipated contribution of the recommended actions to the attainment of the MDGs, PRSP targets and other relevant national development goals.

Stage 6

Activity	Actions Required
Define Contributions to National Goals and Targets	The reviews and assessments prepared in stages 1-5 should be consolidated to define specific measures on how much contribution the management of coastal and marine resources will make to attaining these
Define Policy and Regulatory Actions	Based on the assessments for different focal sectors and the overall policy reviews, define changes to the policy and regulatory framework needed to make sure that the potential contribution to national development becomes a reality.
Prepare a National Strategy for Coastal and Marine Area Development	The Lead Agency should consult with all stakeholders to prepare an overall national strategy for the protection and development of coastal and marine resources. The strategy should build on stages 1-5 and show the specific contribution of the actions in the strategy to the achievement of national goals.

Annex 2: Guidelines for the Mainstreaming of Marine and Coastal Issues into National Planning and Budgetary Processes for Countries with a National Programme of Action

INTRODUCTION

These Guidelines set out a series of steps through which issues associated with the protection of coastal and marine resources can be mainstreamed into national poverty reduction and development policies and processes. They are for countries that have already prepared a National Programme of Action (NPA) supported by the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office. Existing NPA frameworks and consultation processes have tended to be limited in terms of their interactions with national level poverty reduction and development processes. The steps described in these Guidelines are intended to provide a basis for re-visiting the NPA to ensure that a closer link to national policy processes are established. They are based on the analysis presented in the Analytical Framework for Mainstreaming which should be seen as a linked document.

Guidelines are guidelines – they are not meant to be followed automatically and without thought or adaptation. The Guidelines are intended to stimulate and structure thought and analysis, not replace it. The specific details of national policy processes and frameworks vary from country to country and as such the approach set out here will need to be adapted to this specific context.

The point of departure for the mainstreaming of coastal and marine resources is the overall national sustainable development policy framework. The assessment of the national development framework includes two inter-related elements:

- The specific development goals and targets as expressed in national development plans (including PRSPs and national MDG strategies).
- The wider policy and development environment, including reform processes such as decentralization, the balance

sought between economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability and moves towards integration into regional (e.g. SADC or ASEAN) and global (e.g. WTO) political and economic systems.

Good institutional coordination is essential for mainstreaming. The organisation that is leading the mainstreaming process needs to identify which other organisations have interests in coastal and marine resource issues and, following this, to set up a mechanism for dialogue and consensus building that brings these different organisations together. How to set up this mechanism is one of the main foci of the steps in the guidelines that are set out below.

These guidelines follow a sequence of six stages:

1. Establishing the institutional mechanism for mainstreaming.
2. Defining the strategic framework.
3. Identifying sectoral policies.
4. Assessing negative impacts.
5. Defining potential positive contributions to attaining national development goals.
6. Identifying policy options and action areas.

The following pages in these guidelines takes the reader through the process through which these steps can be achieved. These guidelines should be followed to systematically work through the different stages of a mainstreaming process.

Stage 1: Establishing the Institutional Mechanism

A first critical issue will be who, and in particular which agency in the government system, will lead this process. Following this, the wider consultation group, including other government agencies, the private sector and

Stage 1

Activity	Actions Required
Identify or Confirm the Role of Lead Agency	Decision on which agency, and which department and individuals within the agency, will lead the mainstreaming process.
Scoping Exercise	A consultation to define which strategic issues, such as tourism, shrimp production or climate change, will be included as priorities in the mainstreaming.
Policy & Institutional Review	Execute or commission a review of the existing policies and institutional mandates with regard to the strategic issues defined in the scoping exercise.
Formation or Reconstitution of Inter-Agency Core Group (to include stakeholders who are representative of mainstream development policy process)	Lead Agency to convene a meeting that brings together representatives of the competent agencies for the strategic issues and establish a working group, including defining the terms of reference and meeting schedules of the working group.

NGOs, who will be involved in mainstreaming need to be identified and brought together in a consultation mechanism. This will provide a basis for building a constituency of support for mainstreaming through ensuring that key stakeholders are involved in all aspects of the process from the outset.

Where a NPA has been prepared, this equates to Step 1 in the NPA Guide¹, published in 2006, in which a lead agency and a NPA Core Group are established and “brainstorming sessions” to scope out the key issues are undertaken. If this is the case then most of the actions listed for this stage can be assumed to be completed, but it is recommended that the scoping exercise and policy and institutional review

activities are re-visited to ensure that they are up to date and reflect a focus on the national development issues that are discussed in the Analytical Framework for Mainstreaming. The composition of the Core Group should also be assessed so as to ensure that it contains stakeholders that are representative of the national development policy process.

Stage 2: Define the Policy and Strategic Framework

The second stage in mainstreaming is to assess the national development framework in terms of the specific goals and targets to which mainstreaming will contribute. The analysis will need to demonstrate to national

Stage 2

Activity	Actions Required
Identify Development Goals and Targets to which mainstreaming will contribute	Review national development strategies, MDG plans and status assessment, other national development framework and define potential contributions from coastal and marine resource management to their attainment
Compile Evidence Base	Through reviewing existing data sources, compile the existing evidence on (a) the state of the key coastal and marine resource; (b) the role of these resources in key development sectors and the livelihoods of coastal communities; and (c) potential contributions to national goals and targets
Define a Strategy	The Lead Agency to convene a consultation and dialogue process that sets out the main elements of a strategy through which mainstreaming of coastal and marine resources in national development can take place.

1 UNEP/GPA (2006) Protecting Coastal and Marine Environments from Land-Based Activities: A Guide for National Action UNEP/GPA, The Hague

decision-makers that the management of coastal and marine resources can make specific and significant contributions to the national development goals and targets. These national goals and targets will include the MDGs and, for poorer countries, a PRSP or its equivalent.

For countries with an existing NPA, this is often a missed or partially complete step in the process. The actions listed below should be followed as a preparatory stage for re-visiting the NPA once a more thorough assessment of the wider development policy arena is made.

The strategies to promote the integration of coastal and marine resources in overall development planning should reflect wider reform and development policies and strategies such as decentralisation, public sector reform, strengthening private sector involvement, balancing growth, equity and sustainability in national development and subsidiarity in government administration. Mainstreaming will be easier and more effective where it is seen to be contributing to, rather than running counter to, these wider policy priorities.

Stage 3: Identification of Sectoral Policy Priorities

Coastal and marine resource issues touch upon many sectors in developing countries. An effective mainstreaming effort will not try to cover too many sectors in one go, but will rather prioritise on those areas where

the potential for mainstreaming in poverty reduction and national development processes is greatest.

The most promising sectors will vary from country to country, but the criteria for prioritisation should include selecting (i) those sectors that are most significant in the livelihoods of poor communities; (ii) sectors where the relationship between coastal and marine resources and growth is most obvious; and (iii) sectors with more straightforward institutional structures (and especially avoiding areas where there are multiple ministries involved).

The activities and actions in this stage are in many cases equivalent to step 2 and some elements of step 3 in the NPA Guide, but there is a more specific emphasis on defining the scope of the process in relation to focal sectors. The process of defining priorities, goals and targets is also more explicit in terms of their relationship to national poverty reduction and development goals and targets.

Stage 4: Identification of Negative Impacts

The assessment of the existing and potential future negative impacts of land-based activities on coastal and marine resources has been the main focus of GPA work to date and is an important part of the strategy set out here. The approach to mainstreaming is to build on what is already going on within the GPA

Stage 3

Activity	Actions Required
Select Focal Sectors	The Lead Agency, through consultations with the working group, should identify which will be the lead sectors for mainstreaming, based on the principles identified above.
Review Sector Policies, Strategies and Plans	A brief review of the existing key policies, strategies and development plans for each focal sector should be executed, paying particular attention to their implications for the management and sustainability of coastal and marine resources.
Assess Growth Patterns and Trends for Focal Sectors	A brief assessment of the main patterns of growth and development and the future development trends for each focal sector, paying particular attention to the types and location of activities that affect coastal and marine resources.
Define Sector Priorities, Goals and Targets	Specific goals and targets for each focal sector should be defined, based on an assessment of the potential contribution of (a) coastal and marine resources to meeting sector policies and strategies and (b) the sector to the achievement of overall national development goals and targets such as the MDGs.

Stage 4

Activity	Actions Required
Assess Impacts from Focal Sectors & other sources	Based on existing data and expert discussions, assess the likely negative impacts (pollution, habitat loss, sedimentation, etc) of the development trends for the focal sectors identified in stage 3
Review Policy, Regulatory & Institutional Framework	A brief review of the policy and regulatory framework and institutional responsibilities and capacities with regard to monitoring and mitigating different types of negative impacts.
Identification of Options for Mitigating Impacts	An assessment of possible mitigation options, including policy and regulatory changes, technical and investment measures, information and education measures, etc

and associated processes, not to abandon and replace them. The recognition of the negative impact of land-based human activities is the ‘entry point’ for the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office to engage with national stakeholders, and these issues are of inherent interest and importance.

For countries with an NPA, the activities and actions listed here provide a more specific and focused equivalent of parts of step 2 in the NPA Guide, in which generic problems and constraints are identified. In particular, it represents a clearer distinction between the identification of impacts, the assessment of the policy and regulatory framework and the identification of mitigation options.

The actions in this stage should nevertheless build on and deepen where appropriate the

existing assessment from the NPA process. In particular, these actions should reflect the assessment of priority pollutant sources and sectors from the NPA.

Stage 5: Identifying Positive Potentials

This step is focused on the assessment and demonstration of the existing and potential contributions of the management of coastal and marine resources to attaining the priority national development goals, including those in the PRSP (if relevant) and the MDGs. The key goal here is to turn the message around: to demonstrate that these resources can be part of the solution, in terms of generating major poverty reduction and growth benefits, rather than being a problem that will cost to address in terms of mitigating pollution impacts.

Stage 5

Activity	Actions Required
Assessment of the Role of Coastal and Marine Resources in Economic Growth and National Development	A synthesis analysis of the role of coastal and marine resources in economic growth and national development, including a full assessment of the economic costs and benefits (including multiplier effects and a sustainability assessment) of the use of these resources.
Assessment of the Role of Coastal and Marine Resources in the Livelihoods of Coastal Communities and the Poor	Using a livelihoods analysis, assess the role of coastal and marine resources in the livelihoods of coastal communities, and especially poor communities in coastal areas. Include a full economic assessment and analyse trends over time in livelihood patterns.
Analysis of the Expansion Potentials	Assess the potentials for the sustainable expansion of the management of coastal and marine resources for both overall economic development and targeted livelihoods development for specific coastal communities.
Assessment of Investment Opportunities	An assessment of the investment needs and technical options that would be necessary to realise the potential for expanded development and livelihoods support.
Awareness and Advocacy Campaign	Preparation and presentation of accessible materials and an awareness and advocacy campaign to promote sustainable growth and livelihoods development. The campaign should target key national development policy makers, the private sector and coastal communities.

The activities and actions here will in many cases represent a significant extension and refocusing of the assessments in the NPA. The structured and systematic analysis of the positive development potentials that are clearly linked to national development goals and priorities is in particular new and is the heart of the mainstreaming process. This stage is essential for the more effective establishment of constituencies of support to the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources.

Stage 6: Preparation of a Consolidated Strategy

The final step in the mainstreaming strategy is the identification of policy options and specific action areas to mitigate impacts and stimulate positive contributions of coastal and marine resources to national development goals.

For NPA countries, this is equivalent to and should build on steps 3 and 4 in the NPA Guide, but with a refocusing on ensuring the strategy is mainstreamed into national

development policy processes. As such, the actions outlined below should be followed through systematically. This will provide a basis for a thorough re-assessment of the NPA structure and priorities so as to ensure that they are linked to the wider national development context.

This should reflect the integration of the analysis and conclusions of stages 4 and 5 to produce an integrated sectoral strategy that both mitigates negative impacts and optimises the development potentials of coastal and marine resources.

The strategy should be realistic, and especially should take account of prevailing governance conditions and institutional capacities, and should demonstrate the full economic costs and benefits of different development options.

The goals and targets of the strategy should include the specification of the anticipated contribution of the recommended actions to the attainment of the MDGs, PRSP targets and other relevant national development goals.

Stage 6

Activity	Actions Required
Define Contributions to National Goals and Targets	The reviews and assessments prepared in stages 1-5 should be consolidated to define specific measures on how much contribution the management of coastal and marine resources will make to attaining these
Define Policy and Regulatory Actions	Based on the assessments for different focal sectors and the overall policy reviews, define changes to the policy and regulatory framework needed to make sure that the potential contribution to national development becomes a reality.
Prepare a National Strategy for Coastal and Marine Area Development	The Lead Agency should consult with all stakeholders to prepare an overall national strategy for the protection and development of coastal and marine resources. The strategy should build on stages 1-5 and show the specific contribution of the actions in the strategy to the achievement of national goals.

Annex 3: Checklist for the Mainstreaming of Marine and Coastal Issues into National Planning and Budgetary Processes

INTRODUCTION

The Checklists set out here build on linked documents, an Analytical Framework and Guidelines, for understanding how coastal and marine resource issues can be mainstreamed into national poverty reduction and sustainable development processes.

The six Checklists follow a sequence of six stages that are presented in more detail in the framework and guidelines reports:

1. Establishing the institutional mechanism for mainstreaming.
2. Defining the strategic framework.

3. Identifying sectoral policies.
4. Assessing negative impacts.
5. Defining potential positive contributions to attaining national development goals.
6. Identifying policy options and action areas.

The Checklists are intended to operate at the national level, providing the Lead Agency in the mainstreaming process with a quick reference guide through which progress in the sequenced steps of the process can be assessed. They can also be used to stimulate discussion amongst different stakeholders.

The focus of the mainstreaming process is the integration of coastal and marine resource issues into overall national sustainable development policy frameworks. This includes two elements: (i) the specific development goals and targets as expressed in national development plans; and (ii) the wider policy and development environment, including overarching reform trends such as decentralization, the balance sought between economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability and moves towards integration into regional and global systems.



Photo: UNEP/GPA

Checklists

Stage 1: Establishing the Institutional Mechanism	Has the Lead Agency been identified?
	Has a Scoping Exercise to define strategic issues for mainstreaming been undertaken?
	Has an Inter-Agency Working Group been established?
	Have terms of reference and a consultation process for the Lead Agency and Working Group been agreed?
Stage 2: Define the Policy and Strategic Framework	Has a Policy and Institutional Review been undertaken?
	Have the Development Goals and Targets to which mainstreaming will contribute been defined and agreed?
	Has an assessment of the state of the key coastal and marine resources been undertaken?
	Has an assessment of the role of coastal and marine resources in the livelihoods of coastal communities been undertaken?
	Has the potential contribution of these resources to realising national goals and targets been defined?
Stage 3: Identification of Sectoral Policy Priorities	Has a dialogue and consultation process on the main elements of a mainstreaming strategy been implemented?
	Has a strategy on mainstreaming been prepared and agreed?
	Have focal sectors for mainstreaming been selected?
	Has a review of the policies, strategies and plans for the focal sectors been undertaken?
Stage 4: Identification of Negative Impacts	Have the growth patterns and development trends for the focal sectors been assessed?
	Have potential "hot spot" localities for development been identified, based on the integration of sector development trends?
	Have goals and targets for each focal sector been identified and agreed with key sector stakeholders?
Stage 5: Identifying Positive Potentials	Have likely negative impacts from focal sector development patterns and trends been identified?
	Has a review of the policy, regulatory and institutional framework for the monitoring and mitigation of negative impacts been undertaken for the focal sectors?
	Have options for impact mitigation been identified?
Stage 6: Preparation of a Consolidated Strategy	Has an assessment of the role of coastal and marine resources in national development been undertaken?
	Has an assessment of the role of coastal and marine resources in the livelihoods of the poor been executed?
	Have potentials for the sustainable expansion of the exploitation of the resources been assessed?
	Have investment opportunities to maximise the expanded sustainable exploitation of coastal and marine resources been assessed for the focal sectors?
Stage 7: Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation	Has an awareness and advocacy campaign been prepared and implemented, aimed at policy makers, key sector stakeholders and the wider public?
	Have measures on the future contribution of coastal and marine resources to national development been made?
	Have policy and regulatory actions to stimulate sustainable management of coastal and marine resources been identified?
Stage 8: Reporting and Review	Has a consolidated national strategy been prepared?

Annex 4: Checklist for Assessing the Integration of Marine and Coastal Issues into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks

What? - the Checklist presented here is for use with reference to the **United Nations Development Assistance Framework** (UNDAF), and in particular for assessing the extent to which the mainstreaming of coastal and marine resources into national development processes is reflected in the approach that the United Nations system takes to these issues in individual countries.

Who? - the Checklist is intended for use by both members of the UN family and national partners who are involved in or affected by the UNDAF preparation and implementation. Indeed, this checklist provides a structure through which a dialogue between these two sets of stakeholders (and other partners, such as other donors and/or civil society organisations) could be structured.

Why? - the context for this discussion should be the move to the “One UN” system and the wider international commitments embodied in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, both of which are premised on a move to more coherent and harmonized approaches to international development support that build on national systems and are driven by national policies and priorities.

The Checklist set out here builds on linked documents, an Analytical Framework, Guidelines and Checklist prepared for the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office, that structure a process for understanding how coastal and marine resource issues can be mainstreamed into national poverty reduction and sustainable development processes.

The focus of the mainstreaming process to which this checklist refers is the integration of coastal and marine resource issues into overall **national sustainable development and poverty reduction policy frameworks**. This includes two elements: (i) the specific development goals and targets as expressed in national development plans (and including MDG strategies and PRSPs where relevant); and (ii) the wider policy and development environment, including over-arching reform trends such as decentralization, the balance sought between economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability and moves towards integration into regional and global systems.

The Checklist is intended to operate at the national level, providing the partners involved in the preparation of the UNDAF with a quick reference guide through which the integration of coastal and marine resources into the UNDAF can be assessed. It can also be used to stimulate discussion amongst different stakeholders.

It follows the main steps in the development of a UNDAF, identifying at each stage actions that can be taken to review the extent to which the DAF adequately addresses issues associated with the mainstreaming of coastal and marine resources into national development frameworks.

Checklists

<p>Step 1: Planning the Process</p>	<p>Has the agency responsible for coordinating the NPA been included in the list of organisations to be consulted in the development of the CCA and UNDAF?</p> <p>Has the UN agency responsible for coordinating UNDAF preparation been involved in and/or informed of the NPA mainstreaming process and outputs?</p> <p>Have focal sectors for mainstreaming been consulted and included in the development of the CCA and UNDAF?</p>
<p>Step 2: Collect and check available information</p>	<p>Does the discussion and collection of available data adequately describe issues, trends and gaps related to coastal and marine resources?</p> <p>Does the social and spatial disaggregation of the data adequately differentiate coastal and marine resources and the economic sectors and communities that depend on or impact upon them?</p> <p>Have the outputs from the NPA mainstreaming exercise, including specifically the definition of the potential contribution of coastal and marine resources to the attainment of national development goals and targets, been provided to the CCA/ UNDAF process?</p>
<p>Step 3: Analysis</p>	<p>Does the analysis and presentation of development trends and priorities in the CCA have a specific section on coastal and marine resources and/or coastal development?</p> <p>Are the NPA/mainstreaming focal sectors adequately covered in the CCA?</p> <p>Have potential “hot spot” localities for development been identified, based on the integration of sector development trends?</p> <p>Have goals and targets for each focal sector been identified, agreed with key sector stakeholders and integrated into the CCA priority setting?</p>
<p>Step 4: Setting priorities and UNDAF results</p>	<p>Does the priority setting in the UNDAF take adequate account of the development challenges found in and potentials of coastal areas and the management of coastal and marine resources?</p> <p>Have the NPA Lead Agency and other key stakeholders been adequately represented in the consultation process associated with UNDAF priority setting and the definition of UNDAF results goals, targets and indicators?</p> <p>Is the mainstreaming of coastal and marine resources in national development frameworks defined as a specific UNDAF priority?</p>
<p>Step 5: Review</p>	<p>Does the final UNDAF document reflect the inputs from and priorities, goals and targets defined by NPA stakeholders?</p> <p>Is there coherence between the priorities, goals and targets set out in the UNDAF and those in the consolidated strategy that is the outcome of the NPA mainstreaming process?</p>

