



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

United Nations Development

Project title: Creation of Marine Protected Areas in Angola		
Country: Angola	Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Management Arrangements: National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Program Outcome: <i>UNPAF outcome involving UNDP No.4: By 2019, the environmental sustainability is strengthened through the improvement of management of energy, natural resources, access to green technology, climate change strategies, conservation of biodiversity, and systems and plans to reduce disasters and risks.</i>		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste. Associated indicator 1.3.1: Number of new partnership mechanisms for funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and wastes at national and/or sub-national levels, disaggregated by partnership type.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Medium		UNDP Gender Marker: 2
Atlas Project ID/Award ID number: 00111123		Atlas Output ID/Project ID number: 00110264
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6051		GEF ID number: 9728
Planned start date: July 1, 2019		Planned end date: June 30, 2023
LPAC date: 21 de Março de 2019		
<p>Brief project description: The project comes at a time when Angola's economy is increasingly dependent on marine resources and mineral oil and there is increasing movement of the population to coastal areas. This is particularly important because development pressures from fisheries, oil and gas exploration and coastal development could potentially result in mounting pressures on the country's natural marine resources and biodiversity. Moreover, the rich marine natural resources on which these three economic sectors depend are especially vulnerable to such pressures. However, in part as a result of the low oil prices, there is currently large interest in the government of Angola in the diversification of the economy, including through developing the significant potential for tourism. This interest as well as Angola's international obligations under agreements such as CBD and CITES have reinforced political support for the expansion and strengthening of the country's marine protected areas (MPA) system.</p> <p>This project aims to address the negative impacts of unsustainable sector-led development practices on biodiversity-rich coastal and marine ecosystems of Angola, while taking into account inclusive and equitable social and economic development for dependent communities and local economies, as well as safeguarding against threats to marine biodiversity from unplanned and haphazard developments. The objective of the project is to expand the protected area network into the marine environment through the creation of Angola's first marine protected area.</p> <p>The project recognizes the fact that the seascapes underpin the lives and livelihoods of a large number of local communities and that implementation of a coherent strategy to promote sustainable, biodiversity-friendly livelihood and economic options is an integral part of the solution. The project objective is to be achieved through the implementation of three inter-related and mutually complementary Project Outcomes that are focussed on addressing existing barriers. The three Outcomes of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework for creation and management of Marine Protected Areas; • Outcome 2: Integrated management plan implemented for a priority high biodiversity marine protected area to protect endangered marine species and reduce threats; and 		

- **Outcome 3:** *Lessons learned through knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, and equitable gender mainstreaming available to support the creation and implementation of MPAs nationally and internationally*

FINANCING PLAN		
GEF Trust Fund	USD 1,776,484	
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 1,776,484	
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING <i>(all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP)</i>		
Government	USD 5,218,440	
Bilateral Development Agency	USD 1,150,000	
(2) Total co-financing	USD 6,368,440	
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 8,144,924	
SIGNATURES		
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Government	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Table of Contents.....	3
II.	Development Challenge.....	6
III.	Strategy.....	12
IV.	Results and Partnerships.....	18
V.	Feasibility	38
VI.	Project Results Framework	47
VII.	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan	51
VIII.	Governance and Management Arrangements	55
IX.	Financial Planning and Management.....	59
X.	Total Budget and Work Plan	61
XI.	Legal Context	66
XII.	Mandatory Annexes.....	67

FIGURES

Figure 1: Threats, root causes and barriers to integrated management of marine protected areas in Angola.....	12
Figure 2: Theory of Change.....	15
Figure 3: Map of Iona Marine Protected Area.....	16

TABLES

Table 1: Criteria for selection of target MPA (Iona Marine Protected Area).....	17
Table 2: Gender Mainstreaming Action plan.....	36
Table 3: Key Risks and Mitigation Measures.....	40
Table 4: Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget.....	54

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BCC	Benguela Current Commission
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEDAW	Convention of Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EBSA	Ecologically significant marine areas
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSP	Full Sized Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF OFP	GEF Operational Focal Point
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEL	General Environmental Law
GGI	Global Gender Gap Index
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
INBAC	National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas
KM	Knowledge Management
MARISMA	Marine Spatial Management and Governance Program
MEP	Ministry of Economy
MESCTI	Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation
MINAMB	Ministry of Environment
MINDEN	Ministry of Defense
MINED	Ministry of Industry
MININT	Ministry of Interior
MINPESMAR	Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea
MINREPET	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Medium Sized Project
MTR	Mid-Term Review
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NP	National Park
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
POPP	Program and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

SEA	Sectoral Environmental Assessment
SESP	Social and Environment Screening Template
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDP-CO	UNDP-Country Office
UNDP- ERC	UNDP GEF Evaluation Resource Center
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
UNDP GEF RTA	UNDP GEF Regional Technical Advisor
UNDP IEO	UNDP Independent Evaluation Office

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Context

This project aims to address the negative impacts of unsustainable sector-led development practices on biodiversity-rich marine seascapes of Angola, while taking into account inclusive and equitable social and economic development for dependent communities and local economies, thereby contributing towards poverty alleviation, food security and sustainable fisheries, tourism and commercial industrial development and gender equality. Collectively, maritime activities such as fishing, mining and transport, storage and communication make up some 45-50% of the GDP¹. The fisheries sector is the third-most important industry in Angola (after oil and mining), and although representing only 1.7%² of the GDP (2012), it provides nearly half of the animal protein of the country, contributing to food security and livelihoods in the coastal region in particular. Some 29% of the population lives within 100 km of the coastline³ and marine fisheries account for more than 70% of the estimated Angolan total fish production, with the main marine resources being small pelagic fish (mostly sardinellas and horse mackerels), crustaceans, demersal finfish, tuna and tuna-like species, cephalopods and molluscs². The value of fish exports from Angola to the international markets was USD 13.5 million in 2010. The project's intervention comes at a time when Angola's economy is increasing dependent on marine resources and mineral oil, and there is increasing movement of the population to coastal areas. However, increasing development pressures from fisheries, oil and gas exploration and coastal development could potentially result in mounting pressures on the country's natural marine resources and biodiversity. Moreover, the rich marine natural resources on which these three sectors depend are especially vulnerable to such pressures. However, in part as a result of the low oil prices, there is currently large interest in the government of Angola in the diversification of the economy, including through developing the significant potential for tourism. This interest as well as Angola's international obligations under agreements such as Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) have reinforced political support for the expansion and strengthening of the country's marine protected areas (MPA) system.

Angola is located at the northern edge of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME), the productive waters of which span some 30 degrees of latitude, extending from Angola's Cabinda Province in the north to just east of Port Elizabeth in South Africa. Being one of the four major eastern boundary coastal up-welling ecosystems of the world, the ecosystem's distinctive bathymetry, hydrography, chemistry and trophodynamics combine to make the BCLME one of the most productive and bio-diverse ocean areas in the world. The Benguela system is 30 to 65 times more productive per unit area than the global ocean average. This high level of primary productivity of the BCLME supports an important global reservoir of biodiversity and biomass of zooplankton, fish, sea birds and marine mammals. It is rich in pelagic and demersal fish populations, supported by plankton production driven by intense coastal upwelling.

Angola has one of the highest ecosystem diversities in Africa and immense biodiversity in terms of aquatic ecosystems (including inland, marine and coastal waters). The Angolan coast stretches 1,650 kilometres along the southern eastern Atlantic, from 5° to 16° S and is characterized by a typical tropical regime in the northern part and a more temperate one in the south, where the southward warm Angolan current and the northward cold Benguela current meet and form the Angola-Benguela front. The coastline is of great importance to ecological processes and dependent fauna and flora. At least 26 perennial rivers flow into the Angolan coast and many others flow towards the north, east and southeast. Wide estuaries such as those of the Congo, Dande, Cuanza and Cunene Rivers are the basis for an intrinsic network of species and support important food chains that are essential to the livelihood of the population, including those of neighbouring countries. Mangroves and estuaries occur along the Angolan coastline and constitute transition ecosystems of important biological and ecological importance, providing harbour and

¹ Data from domestic authorities in <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/country-notes/angola>

² Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles Angola: (2011). Country Profile Fact Sheets In: FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department [online]. Rome. Updated 2014. <http://www.fao.org/fishery/>

³ <http://earthtrends.wri.org>

nurseries for aquatic species of economic, biodiversity and tourist importance (including the West African manatee) to the country. Of the 57 cartilaginous fish species (sharks and rays) that occur in Angolan coastal waters, about 12 are classified as species that require special conservation measures. The coastal waters along the southern part of Angola's coast, especially in Namibe Province, which are influenced by the northern extreme of the Benguela Current system are particularly productive but also under particular pressure from overfishing through industrial (trawlers), artisanal and sports fisheries. Other protected species along the Angolan coast include sea turtles (including the leatherback) that nidificate on quiet shores – notably along the coastline directly in front of Quiçama National Park and at the southern boundary of Iona National Park, which supports the highest concentration of marine turtles and fish in the country⁴. There is a significant decline in numbers of turtles in both locations caused by coastal development, as by-catch and direct hunting/egg collection. Sea mammal species such as whales and dolphins are also vulnerable, and the manatee is under serious threat from voluntary and involuntary hunting and disturbance in the estuary of the Cuanza River, which emerges alongside the northern boundary of Quiçama National Park. As a result, there is an urgent need to reinforce protection of the marine and coastal ecosystems that lie adjacent to Quiçama and Iona National Parks, among other sites. Much is yet to be discovered and described in terms of marine and coastal biodiversity in Angola, particularly the importance of biodiversity resources to ecological balance, economic and social development, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from these resources.

Threats to Marine Resources and Ecosystems

Anthropogenic threats to Angola's biodiversity and coastal and marine ecosystems include the following⁵:

- *Uncontrolled coastal zone development:* As a consequence of the war, the majority of the population live in the west of the country and many of these reside in informal settlements surrounding the urban centers along the coast. The country has a long coastline and seven of its 18 provinces front the Atlantic seaboard. Roughly 20% of the total population currently live in the capital city Luanda, while the towns of Benguela, Lobito, Namibe, Cabinda, Sumbe and Tombwa all have growing populations. The relatively limited agricultural potential in this arid environment has led to an increased reliance on marine resources. The expanding urban population also results in a serious pollution threat as untreated sewage is discharged into the sea in increasing volumes. The settlement of large numbers of people along the coast has also led to the destruction of mangrove forests which are heavily exploited for charcoal and building materials⁶ as well as the very real pollution danger of a rapidly expanding urban population in discharge of untreated sewage into the sea. A study in the Bay of Luanda showed that (i) the content of dissolved oxygen in the dry season was below 30% and nitrate levels above 5mg/l, indicating an excessive level of organic pollutants; (ii) high levels of ammoniacal nitrogen (over 0.1 mg/l) in some sewer outlets; (iii) dissolved organic carbon of 4-13 mgC/l (higher than ocean levels (0.5-1.2 mgC/l); and (iv) levels of total lead and total chromium, copper, nickel and mercury above threshold levels to maintain healthy aquatic communities⁷. A shortage of water is likely to be a further consequence of the rapid pace of urbanization. There has also been a rapid expansion of hotels and weekend houses specifically along the shore south of Luanda, including inside Quiçama National Park, which needs to be regulated and monitored on the basis of a zoning plan including the coastal and marine areas.
- *Oil and gas exploration:* The National oil spill contingency plan notes a major risk of oil spills emanates from shipping activities, including port-based activities. Large tankers call at oil production facilities to export the crude oil to countries such as U.S.A and China. Smaller tankers, including coastal vessels, are used to transport crude oil from the production facilities to the refinery in Luanda, and refined products from the refinery to

⁴ Integrated Management Plan for Iona National Park for the period 2015-2025.

⁵ With extracts from 'The Marine Environment in Angola: Threats and Methods of Management'. Maria Lourdes de Sardinha, Marine Research Institute (IIM), Angola.

⁶ United Nation Development Program (2009). PROJECT DOCUMENT: National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2009-2013).

⁷ Leitão, a. (2005). Pollution of the Bay of Luanda. "Proposed framework for the management of land-based sources of pollution in the region of the BCLME PROGRAM, including a set of common guidelines for the quality control of water and sediments" IIM. Luanda.

Angolan ports or overseas. This increases the risk for oils spills. Oil pollution can kill and seriously harm marine life, including plankton, shellfish, mammals and seabirds⁸. Previous accidents showed several highly significant risks for ecosystems⁹. Among them, are the following: (i) destruction of mangrove areas in less than a month (Mozambique in 1992); (ii) death of a significant number of resident birds – submerged in the oil or for loss of habitat (Cape Town and Saldanha Bay, 1983); and (iii) destruction of entire populations of fish, crabs, algae and aquatic plants and death of mangroves (Tanzania, 1986). Seven years after the last accident, there was still no sign of recovery of the species of these mangroves. The expansion of offshore mining can also impact negatively on the marine ecosystem and hence biodiversity. Although, the majority of licensed blocks are located north of Luanda, there is currently a southward expansion into areas currently used by fishers, thus creating competition for space between the two sectors. Discharges of oil into the sea can have far reaching consequences such as contamination of marine and coastal ecosystems, destruction of ecologically sensitive areas (beaches, estuaries and river deltas), destruction of fish food sources, death of significant number of birds, fishes, crabs, algae and aquatic plants, etc.

- *Overfishing*: Overfishing is a major concern, particularly in the south of the country (e.g. adjacent to Iona NP) where there are too many boats fishing the same resource. The main impact fisheries exert on the ecosystem is related to non-optimal harvesting of resources, with the primary cause in Angola likely being unsustainable over fishing, e.g. in the demersal fisheries¹⁰. As documented throughout the world, this leads to changes in species composition and abundance of many marine species. Often the artisanal and industrial fisheries in Angola compete for the same resources, leading to depletion of stocks of economic importance (UNDP, 2009), high bycatch and undersized catch¹¹. Another notable example of the effects of over-exploitation can be seen in the decline of Bronze whaler (*Carcharhinus brachyurus*), which is targeted by the industrial fishery in Angolan waters and caught in Namibia by shore anglers and occasionally seine netters. Fishing also impacts on seabird populations, and a number of species visiting/inhabiting Angola's waters are susceptible to the impacts of fishing operations, particularly Cape gannets. The high incidence of Cape gannets sighted in southern Angola (predominantly south of Tombwa) with remnants of lines and hooks in their beaks attests to the reality of this potential threat to the Benguela Ecosystems gannet population.¹² In addition, and although illegal, floating lines are used to specifically target White-chinned petrels and Cape gannets (for consumption) by Angolan subsistence fishers. The ability to predict and understand the impacts of overfishing is further compounded by the lack of capacity and knowledge in the country.
- *Lack of conservation awareness and involvement of key stakeholders*: There is still poor awareness and insufficient involvement of key stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and environment management generally in Angola. Government staff including local authorities, private sector, communities, civil society, etc. lack information and awareness about the importance of the marine and coastal environment and the implications of degradation for long-term development.

Long-term solution and barriers to be addressed

Although the programs and projects described above address elements necessary for the management and conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems in Angola, the baseline for the proposed project is characterised by a number of key deficiencies and barriers to the integrated and effective management of these ecosystems and the ecological, socio-economic and other services they provide. These barriers, which will persist in the absence of the GEF intervention, include:

⁸ Corson, W. H. (ed.) (1996). Global Ecology Handbook. Editora Augustus. 2nd Edition. SP Brazil.

⁹ Booth, A. et al., (1994). State of the Environment in Southern Africa.

¹⁰ Decker, C., Griffiths, C., Prochazka, K., Ras, C. and Whitfield, A. (eds.) (2003) Marine Biodiversity in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Known and the Unknown. In: Proceedings of the Marine Biodiversity in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Known and the Unknown. Cape Town, South Africa, 23-26 September 2003.

¹¹ Decker et al. (2003)

¹² Decker et al. (2003)

Barrier 1: Insufficient systemic and institutional capacity for the creation and management of marine protected areas. Presently, there is no legal barrier to the creation of Angola's new MPAs. The Law of Biological Aquatic Resources of 2004 provides the required legal framework for their creation. However, the country lacks the institutional capacity and coordination for their creation and effective management. The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), whose institutional mandate is to implement the conservation policies under the Ministry of the Environment, has been strengthened in recent years, notably through the efforts of previous GEF projects.¹³ However, this has not included the capacity to develop and manage MPAs that do not yet exist in the country. This prevents INBAC from playing a coordinating role in the identification of suitable sites for MPAs that meet biodiversity conservation objectives, and in the implementation of an inclusive, participatory process of protected area creation and subsequent management. This barrier is to be overcome through adding a unit on MPAs within INBAC in Luanda and staffing and financing it appropriately. It is increasingly recognised that inter-sectoral approaches are a prerequisite for effective biodiversity management, but the approach is not yet well understood or integrated in Angola as government departments and sectors tend to work autonomously. Currently, Angola's marine fisheries are managed and developed in terms of the Fisheries Act of 1992, which covers, inter alia, such aspects as planning, licensing, surveillance and enforcement, and all the environmental aspects of oil and gas exploration and production are managed by the Ministry of Petroleum and Mines. Efforts must be stepped up to ensure the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives and practices within these sectors.

Barrier 2: Insufficient protection of coastal and marine biodiversity and resources, especially at sites that have not yet come under conservation management. While the terrestrial protected areas network of Angola has expanded considerably during recent years, marine and coastal resources are still unprotected. In coastal areas, overfishing and the disturbance of marine turtle, manatee and bird habitat are widespread, including at sites where terrestrial habitat is already protected but adjacent coastal and marine habitat is not, as is the case for the coasts of Iona and Quiçama National Parks. To date, the creation of marine reserves and the establishment of an effective marine protected area management structure (including ranger units) has not yet taken place and local communities and productive sectors have not been consulted about their potential creation and management. Opportunities for benefit sharing with the communities from marine and coastal tourism do exist (for example: recreational fishing, whale watching, diving etc.) but have not yet been developed.

Barrier 3: Insufficient knowledge, awareness and access to useful and detailed information relating to effective conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment: Few Angolans are aware of the importance of establishing MPAs to protect fragile marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems and the links to national development. People of all ages and backgrounds need accessible information. The lack of comprehensive assessments of coastal and marine resources and their threats as well as rules to their use and development has led to an uncontrolled exploitation and overuse of resources including through overfishing, uncontrolled housing and hotel development along the coast including in sensitive areas for turtles, disturbance of manatees through unregulated boat traffic, and marine pollution. The development of rules of access and use of coastal and marine resources based on a clear understanding of potential and limitations of these resources and clear communication of these rules are essential bases for their effective implementation and enforcement with a range of stakeholders.

The GEF investment will promote strengthened policy, institutional and legal frameworks for established and management of marine protected areas and to mainstream conservation across development sector policies and plans within these areas. This will be achieved by new legislation and institutional capacity development; inter-sector collaboration in marine planning approaches; and raising public awareness of threats to marine biodiversity and ecosystems.

The direct threats impacting on the project target, safeguarding Angola's marine biodiversity and their relationships with a range of indirect factors (root causes) are illustrated in **Figure 1**, with the entry points for project intervention strategies indicated. The relationship between the barriers and the project intervention logic is further illustrated in

¹³ PIMS 4581 Conservation of Iona National Park (GEF4) and PIMS 4464 Expansion and Strengthening of Angola's Protected Areas System (GEF5).

the Theory of Change diagram in **Figure 3**.

Alignment with national and global priorities

The GEF project that aims to support the establishment of Angola's first marine protected area as well improve political support and capacity for establishment of a marine protected area network in Angola is aligned with the strategic priorities of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) of 2007-2012, including the following that will be directly supported:

- Strategic Area A: Research and Information dissemination, in particular to conduct mapping and zoning of ecological sensitive coastal and marine zones;
- Strategic Area C: Biodiversity Management in protected areas, namely to identify and create protected areas to include samples of important ecosystems, habitats and species not yet covered; formulate management plans in view of the respective rehabilitation, consolidation and enhancement of protected areas; zoning of current space, creation of buffer zones, protection fencing, etc. involving the communities in the participatory management and adequate use of existing biological resources in the protected areas; and ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments are conducted for projects that are prone to have negative effects on biodiversity; and
- Strategic Area E: The role of communities in biodiversity management, particularly implementation of awareness programs to ensure maximum involvement of communities and local bodies in the making of decisions related to the management of biological resources and environmental conservation; and implement Study mechanisms of community participation in biodiversity management;

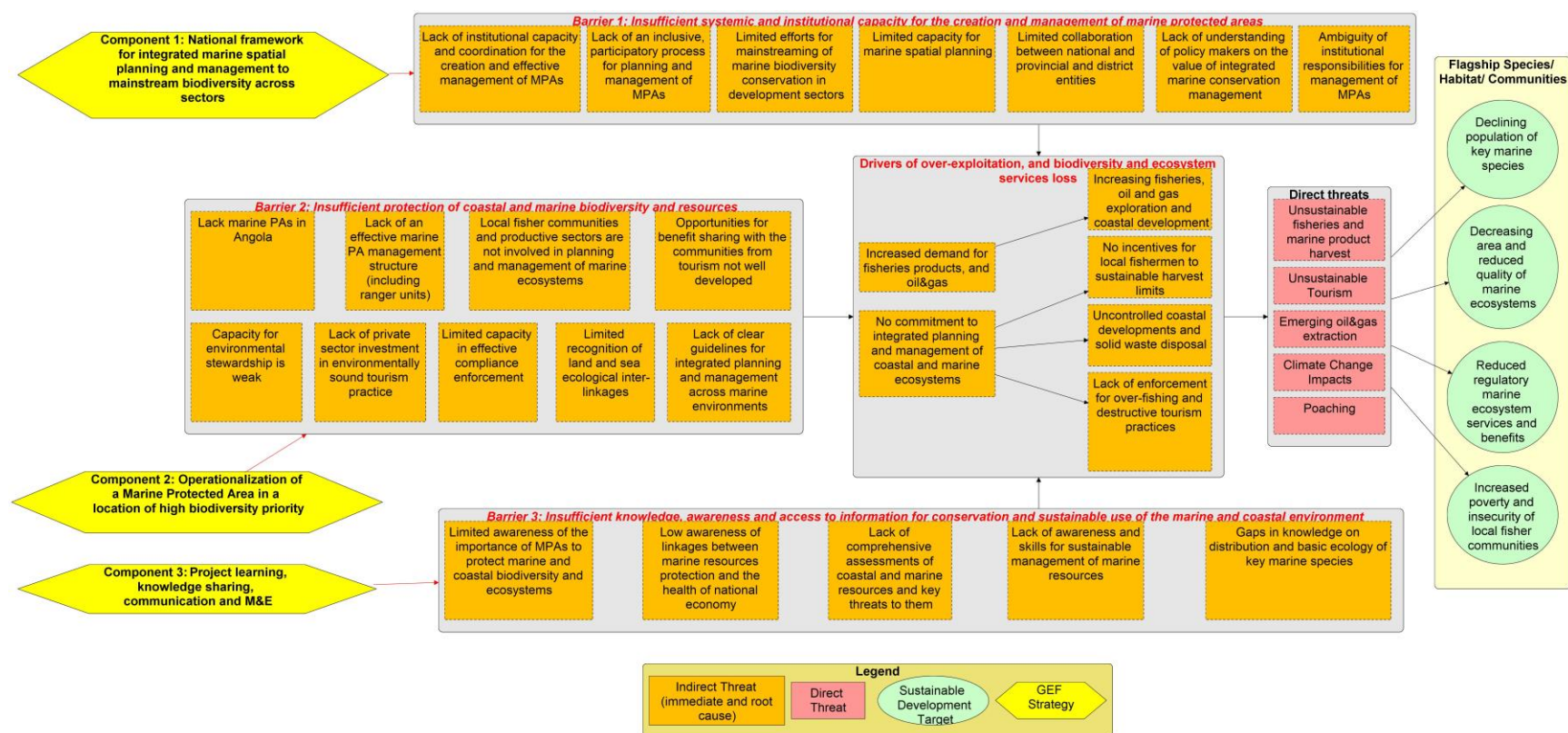
Within the global context, the project will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular:

- SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, notably Target 14.5—By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information; and
- SDG 5—Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

The project also contributes to meet Angola's global obligations relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, including the following Aichi targets:

- **Target 6:** By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits; and
- **Target 11:** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine area, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

FIGURE 1: Threats, root causes and barriers to integrated management of marine protected areas in Angola



Baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

Ongoing government programs and initiatives supported by development partners that address the management of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems in Angola include the following:

- The German Government via GIZ is supporting the Government of Angola and the Governments of Namibia and South Africa through the Marine Spatial Management and Governance (**MARISMA**) project (Euros 8.9 million during 2016-2020) in marine spatial planning procedures that include the gathering and analysis of existing information about the biodiversity of the coastal and marine ecosystems along the coast of Angola and the identification of priority areas (Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, known as EBSAs) that can be a basis for the creation of Marine Protected Areas (the creation of MPAs is not the objective of MARISMA). In Angola, the project is implemented through the Ministry of Fisheries in collaboration with a large number of other ministries with interest in the marine space.
- The **Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea** (MINPESMAR) is planning to create marine protected zones for the purpose of increasing the sustainability of fish production, focusing on areas of fish reproduction. It is important to note that these are not identical to the biodiversity-focused MPAs that MINAMB is intending to create and will presumably be integrated as special zones into broader multiple use MPAs. The Ministry of Fisheries will take overall responsibility for management of the proposed MPA, using its existing staff, vessels, monitoring and navigation equipment and office facilities to implement the management plan for the Iona MPA and monitor the status of the MPA.
- The **Ministry of the Environment** (MINAMB) will invest over US\$ 4.0 million in environment management during 2019-2022. Of this, the main support would be for development of MPA policies, strengthening capacity of MINAMB and other national and provincial agencies to create and manage MPAs, engaging and environmental education for local communities and the improvement of management of Iona National Park as a measure to manage the direct land-based impacts on the marine environment. The total estimate of these cofinancing costs is estimated at \$4,000,000 over the four-year period of the project.
- The environment aspects of exploration and production operations (routine management) in Angola are regulated by the **Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum (MINREPET)** in collaboration with the National oil company *Sociedade de Combustíveis de Angola U.E.E* (SONANGOL). However, since the adoption of the General Environment Law (GEL) in 1998 and the subsequent creation of the Ministry of Environment in 2008 (previously Ministry of Fisheries and Environment and Ministry of Urban Affairs and Environment), the responsibility for coordination, oversight and implementation of the environmental policy and strategy rest under the Ministry of Environment as described above.
- The **Police and Coast Guard** will directly participate in the enforcement and monitoring of the MPA using its existing staff, vessels and vehicles for this purpose.

III. STRATEGY

The project objective is **to expand the protected area network into the marine environment through the creation of Angola's first marine protected area¹⁴ (MPA)**. To achieve this objective, the GEF alternative aims to remove the barriers to the long-term solution through strengthened policy, legal and institutional measures for marine protected areas and integrated planning, sustainable management and governance of the proposed Iona Marine Protected Area, including its marine and coastal biodiversity by involving a wide range of sectors and stakeholders. The project recognizes the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity to ecological balance, economic and social development, and the fact that it underpins the lives and livelihoods of a large number of people who depend on artisanal and large-scale fishery activities for local food security and employment, particularly in areas of limited

¹⁴ The CBD describes an MPA as 'any defined area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings' (Decision VII/5, paragraph 10). This definition incorporates all protection levels of the IUCN categories.

alternatives.

The project will be implemented over a 4-year period based on the following principles:

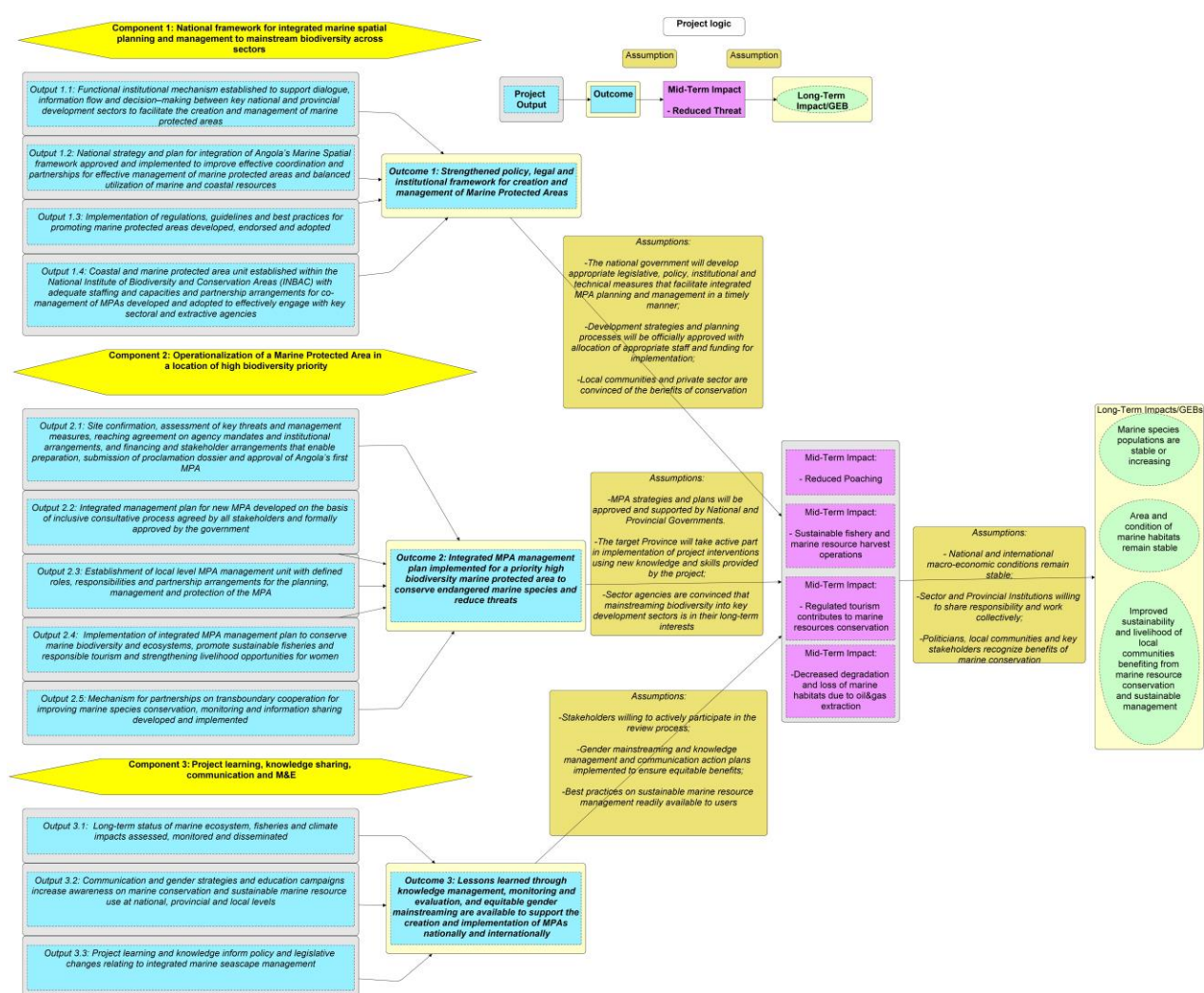
- Furthering a *marine and coastal spatial zoning approach*, to reduce and manage stresses on coastal and marine ecosystems;
- Supporting and implementing a *participatory/consultative bottom-up MPA planning and implementation approach* that focuses on national, provincial, municipality and community priorities; [L] [SEP]
- Supporting *decentralized planning and management provincial and municipal government institutions, and community-based organizations*, thereby increasing their potential for becoming agents of change; [L] [SEP]
- *Strengthening capacities* of all stakeholders in effective enhancement of conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity; [L] [SEP]
- Improving *coordination and collaboration* between municipal, provincial and national governments;
- Adopting an *integrated multi-sectoral approach* as a strategy for improving the planning and management of the coastal and marine seascapes; [L] [SEP]
- Creating an *effective knowledge base* that builds on successful lessons and experiences from previous and on-going programs and projects; [L] [SEP]
- Ensuring an *adaptive management approach* that considers ecological, demographic, market, technological and economic factors at land/seascape scales and builds on regular monitoring and evaluation of approaches;
- *Selectivity* with respect to interventions and locations to demonstrate the effectiveness of marine and coastal spatial planning and integrated multi-sectoral approach to management of marine protected areas; and
- Ensuring that foundational activities (regulations, safeguards, implementation and administrative arrangements) provide the basis for ensuring that *management of the MPA is based on effective, efficient and coordinated use of existing national, provincial and sector capacities and resources* and defined within existing budgetary and institutional capacities within country.

The project objective will be achieved via three inter-related and complementary strategies (Project Components comprising Outcomes and Outputs) that focus on removing the three key barriers to accomplish the long-term solution (**Figure 1**) by means of intervention pathways shown in the theory of change diagram (**Figure 2**). Indicators and assumptions for the accomplishment of expected Outcomes under the respective Components are given in the Project Results Framework. The three planned Outcomes of the project are:

- ***Outcome 1: Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework for creation and management of Marine Protected Areas;***
- ***Outcome 2: Integrated MPA management plan implemented for a priority high biodiversity marine protected area to conserve endangered marine species and reduce threats; and***
- ***Outcome 3: Lessons learned through knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, and equitable gender mainstreaming are available to support the creation and implementation of MPAs nationally and internationally.***

The proposed project strategy was approved by a number of key national and state-level stakeholders at a well-attended inception workshop held on 1st November 2017 and a validation workshop held on March 7, 2018, both in Luanda.

FIGURE 2: THEORY OF CHANGE



Project Area

Criteria and principles for selection of the target MPA site are defined in the Table 1 below. The key steps in the site selection process included: (a) compilation of existing data from existing national and regional sources (e.g. MARISMA, Benguela Current Commission or BCC, etc.); (b) analysis of the compiled data to ascertain relationship between marine resources and the threat to these resources; (c) data synthesis to identify and rank potential sites; and (d) the application of criteria (as presented in the Table below) to select target MPA site for the project. Based on the above-mentioned criteria and a consultative process established at the GEF Inception workshop held in Luanda on November 1, 2017, the area adjacent to the existing Iona National Park (terrestrial area) at the southern-most end of the Angolan coast was selected as the preferred site for establishment of Angola's first marine protected area. Since the proposed Iona MPA is a continuation of the existing land-based Iona National Park, it provides opportunities to build synergies across the landscape/seascape.

FIGURE 3: Map of Iona Marine Protected Area



Table 1: Criteria for selection of target MPA (Iona Marine Protected Area)

Criteria applied	Responsiveness of target MPA
Richness and variety of ecosystems, habitats, biological communities and species	Habitat heterogeneity in the area is high, with 15 distinct habitat types present in the Kunene-Namib EBSA. The wetland supports a high diversity of species, including terrestrial, freshwater and marine fauna. Over and above freshwater and marine reptiles (e.g., Nile soft-shelled terrapin, Nile crocodile, green turtle and Nile monitor), and cetaceans, the area also supports a large colony of Cape fur seals. The Kunene River mouth is also a diverse bird area, with a total of at least 119 bird species (including 8 resident waders, 22 palearctic waders, 32 wetland-, 19 marine- and 38 non-wetland bird species. In terms of ichthyofauna, 19 marine fish species have been recorded in the region.
Naturalness of MPA site	Historic and current fishing activities, combined with dam construction, mining and prospecting activities in and around the area have had some impacts on the local naturalness. Much of the Angolan area was identified as being in fair condition largely due to the high intensity of artisanal and commercial fishing. Consequently, overall 63 % of the area is in fair condition and 25 % in good condition.
Dependency: Degree to which species depends on an area, or the degree to which an ecosystem depends on ecological processes occurring in the area.	Discharge from the Kunene River has pronounced physicochemical influences on the adjacent marine habitat (sublittoral to littoral coastal region) to an extent of ~100 km from the river mouth, mostly northwards, but also southwards during certain times of year and during abnormal climatic events, such as Benguela Niños. As such the river mouth and associated wetland, and the Tigres Island-Bay complex are integrally linked by physico-chemical processes. The wetland serves as resting grounds for Palearctic migratory birds that use the area to build up energy reserves during their seasonal migrations. The area (particularly Tigres Island) also serves as the breeding site for several bird species. In addition to a colony of Cape fur seals, a number of other marine mammals (in particular Heaviside's dolphins, long-finned pilot whales, bottlenose dolphins, beaked whales and Atlantic humpback dolphins) have also been recorded in the general area. However, little research has been done on cetaceans in the region, and they are currently considered to be only transient visitors to the area. The region is very important for green turtles, with high densities of these animals known to occur in the area, which also represents the southern-most distribution of the species along the African west coast. Furthermore, it is an important spawning area for many marine fish species found in the region. There is also evidence that it is an important nursery and feeding habitat for juvenile and adult small pelagic species as well as reef associated and estuarine dependent marine species. The Kunene-Namib EBSA (including the island, the bay, the river mouth and adjacent marine environment) supports threatened and/or regionally endemic bird species – in particular the Great White Pelican: <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> , Cape Cormorant: <i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> , Lesser Flamingo: <i>Phoeniconia minor</i> , African Black Oystercatcher: <i>Haematopus moquini</i> , Harlaub's Gull: <i>Chroicocephalus harlaubii</i> , Caspian Tern: <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> and Damara Tern: <i>Sternula balaenarum</i> . Cetaceans that are endemic to the region (e.g., Heaviside's dolphin: <i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>), or are threatened (e.g., the Vulnerable sperm whale, <i>Physeter microcephalus</i>) also make use of this area during their life cycles. Other threatened species in the area include the fish and condricthian species: <i>Squatina oculata</i> and <i>Squatina aculeate</i> (Critically Endangered); <i>Argyrosomus hololepidotus</i> , <i>Rostroraja alba</i> , and <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> (Endangered); and <i>Thunnus obesus</i> , <i>Mustelus mustelus</i> , <i>Rhinobatos albomaculatus</i> , <i>Oxynotus centrina</i> , <i>Oreochromis macrochir</i> , and <i>Centrophorus squamosus</i> (Vulnerable). Large aggregations of green turtles, <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , are also found in the area. Vulnerable olive ridley turtles, <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> , are also present.
Representativeness of habitat types, ecological processes, biological community, physiographical features and other natural characteristics	The area is quite unique, and therefore is not representative of habitat types, ecological processes, biological communities, geological features or other natural characteristics found elsewhere on the African continent or the world.
Uniqueness	The area is unique in the sense that it is the only sheltered, predominantly marine, sandy bay with a link to a perennial river for a 1500 km stretch along the Namibian

Integrity: the degree to which the area is a functional unit—an effective, self-sustaining ecological entity.

Productivity in terms of contributing to biological and economic well being

Vulnerability to degradation, either through natural or human induced processes

Opportunity for land-sea continuum in conservation management and transfrontier protected areas

Regional significance

coast and a 200 km stretch along the Angolan coast. Furthermore, the wetland is globally unique as it is the only freshwater input area that is located adjacent to an upwelling cell, viz. the Kunene upwelling cell, and wedged within the longitudinal range of a warm-cold water frontal system, i.e., the Angola-Benguela frontal system. The marine environment of northern and central Angola is dominated by the warm, southward flowing Angola Current, an eastern extension of the cyclonic gyre in the Gulf of Guinea. Near the Namibian border (Kunene River), this current converges with the cold, northward flowing Benguela Current, forming the Angola-Benguela Frontal Zone (ABFZ). During winter, the front is shifted northwards by the dominating Benguela Current, bringing cooler water to the region. In summer, when the Angola Current is dominant, the front is displaced southwards, resulting in increased water temperatures. The Iona National Park is thus situated in the important transboundary area between Angola and Namibia, and is dependent on climatic conditions and ocean processes both towards the north and south.

The area is considered to be moderately productive due to its unique geographical location. It is situated within the moderately strong Kunene Upwelling Cell, within the longitudinal range of the Angola-Benguela frontal system, and at the mouth of one of only two perennial rivers in Namibia. The nutrients carried by the Benguela Current are supplemented by nutrient inputs from the Kunene River, providing a rich food supply that supports a diverse fish community in the area.

The wetland is believed to be vulnerable to environmental change mainly as a result of anthropogenic stress from activities such as fishing, mining and industrial development. Historically, dams constructed along the upper reaches of the Kunene River (six in total) have not had significant negative impacts on the flow characteristics of the river and naturalness of the adjacent wetland. This may be linked to the fact that the six dams have never been in operation at the same time due to structural damages sustained during the historic civil unrest in the region. This, however, may change as there is a proposal for a new hydroelectric dam to be built in the vicinity of the Epupa Falls, and potential still exists for the renovation of the existing six dams. Limited fishing occurs in the area that poses threats to vulnerable species such green turtles (which are often targeted by small military contingents near the Kunene River mouth) and marine mammals, which can get entangled in gillnets used by the fishers on the Angolan side of the border. On the Namibian side, diamond mining poses a threat to the area; prospecting taking place some 10 km south of the Kunene River mouth. There has also been a proposal for a deepwater harbor at one of two locations (viz. Cape Fria or Angra Fria), which are located roughly 160 and 130 km south of the Kunene River mouth, respectively. There have also been calls for the investigation of aquaculture viability at the Kunene River mouth, focusing on the edible freshwater prawn that is resident to the area. Furthermore, limited tourism interests are already established on the Namibian side and with tourism gaining momentum on the Angolan side, this industry could also pose a threat to the naturalness of the area if not properly regulated.

Continuity with Iona National Park enables the potential for developing an integrated landscape/seascape planning and management approach for management of the terrestrial landscape of Iona National Park and the seascape of the proposed Iona Marine Protected Area. Iona National Park provides a diversity of landscapes, ecosystems and rich diversity of animals and plants endemic to the Namib Desert. The Iona MPA also has regional connections with rich marine ecosystems in neighboring Namibia.

This region is a trans-boundary area shared by Namibia and Angola, and is considered one of the Ecologically or Biologically significant Areas in the Benguela Current Larger Marine Ecosystem, which spans three countries along the west coast of Africa. Recently the Benguela Current Commission and its member states (Angola, Namibia and South Africa) have embarked on a regional cooperation project: The Marine

Sub-regional significance

Spatial Management and Governance Program (MARISMA): 2014-2020, which has a focus on Marine Spatial Planning¹⁵.

The first MPA in Angola and would be a first step in the establishment of a national MPA network. The MPA would also extend the network of MPAs along the west coast of Africa from Angola to South Africa.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

i. Expected Results:

The project is designed to achieve a variety of long-term environmental impacts including establishing the following policy, legal and institutional measures for establishing and managing marine protected areas in Angola:

- *A national marine protected area strategy and action plan;*
- *Improved regulatory, institutional and management framework for conservation of marine protected areas and sustainable use of these resources; and*
- *Improved national-provincial linkages, capacities, and coordination for marine spatial planning and management.*

Environmental benefits expected to accrue are the avoidance, reduction, mitigation and offsetting of adverse impacts on Angola's native marine biodiversity from various sectors including: fisheries, gas and oil industry, coastal infrastructure and tourism, leading to:

- *Improved and sustainable biodiversity-friendly marine and coastal conservation practices; and*
- *Reduced risks and impacts of unsustainable exploitation of marine resources including on biodiversity, food security, economics, health, and culture.*

The **Long-Term Impact** (or Global Environmental Benefit) of the project is conservation of marine ecosystems, protection of endemic and threatened species and improved and sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities. This will be achieved by reduction of direct threats from over-fishing, environmentally un-friendly gas and oil exploration, and unsustainable coastal developments. The project will help to *mainstream biodiversity conservation into integrated seascape governance, planning and management in Angola, as well as enhance environmental safeguards across the key sectors that impinge on marine ecosystems*. Reduction of direct threats will be achieved under a set of outcomes, which are elaborated below along with their respective outputs. To achieve its objective, the project is designed to test a holistic and well-integrated multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder marine spatial planning approach to management of MPAs, underpinned by mechanism(s) that address current limitations in multi-stakeholder integrated development planning and effective coordination between key stakeholders. The project entails the bringing the first area in Angola under integrated planning and management that incorporates biodiversity protection, cultural preservation, habitat restoration, climate change adaptation and sustainable natural resources use (improved fisheries, tourism and coastal and marine resource use practices) bringing increased benefits to local communities and economies from coastal and marine resources management and reduced pressures on marine biodiversity of Angola.

The project's incremental value lies in demonstrating, using the identified MPA, the development of integrated and multi-stakeholder and multi-sector marine resources management, enterprise based sustainable tourism practices and sustainable livelihoods for local communities while concurrently strengthening the conservation of marine biodiversity, maintaining the ecosystem values of these MPAs, and ameliorating climate change impacts. It will also help develop capacities and required enabling frameworks through "learning-by-doing" approaches in the selected

¹⁵ The process of bringing together multiple users of the ocean with the purpose of making informed and coordinated decisions regarding the sustainable use of marine resources.

MPA. Sustainable marine seascape management approaches will be based on assessments of key biodiversity and ecosystem services and will build on capacities and concepts established during the interventions of the past GEF and donor projects in region. The project will be able to develop and demonstrate a matrix of best practices for Angola's marine ecosystem and biodiversity conservation for scaling up and replication in other MPAs nationally and regionally. A series of publications and workshops will support the achievement of these targets.

Component 1: National framework for integrated marine spatial planning and management to mainstream biodiversity across sectors

Total Cost: US\$ 2,993,000; GEF project grant requested: US\$ 543,000; Co-financing: US\$ 2,450,000

Outcome 1: Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework for creation and management of Marine Protected Areas

Baseline conditions (without GEF project):

In the absence of GEF funding, the capacity to develop and manage marine ecosystems will develop at a slow pace and the institutional framework of country will continue to lack significant capabilities and competencies in matters of spatial and sector planning, resulting in a significant lack of co-planning and co-management (between provinces and national levels) of marine natural resources. Province's spatial planning and planning policies will not address issues at seascape level and will likely not integrate biodiversity into its socio-economic development programs. Angola's marine fisheries will continue to be managed and developed in terms of the Fisheries Act of 1992, and the environmental aspects of oil and gas exploration and production that are managed by the Ministry of Extractive Resources will lack efforts to ensure the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives and practices within these sectors. These development sectors will continue to limit their action mostly to single interventions, often without a holistic vision and approach resulting in the lack of recognition of the economic and social benefits of the marine environment. Existing low capacity for ecological surveys and monitoring of species and habitats and intense development pressure will lead to massive loss of biodiversity resources and ecosystem values and compromising sustainable development. Scientific knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystems will be confined to a few agencies and individuals and remain largely unutilized for effective management of the country's productive marine resources.

Alternative (with GEF project):

The GEF increment will establish a solid framework (foundational activities) for establishment and management of marine protected areas that is built on strong coordination between sectors. Mechanisms to streamline biodiversity priorities into sector plans will also be put in place. The result will transform the existing process of marine resources management into one that recognizes the value of these marine ecosystems in sustaining the socio-economic welfare of the country and the communities that depend on these resources for the livelihood and food security. A national-state coordination and marine planning platform including relevant national inter-sectoral and provincial representation, will be established within existing governance structures to facilitate engagement, transparency and coordination among key decision-makers, sectors and stakeholders from provinces, business, nonprofit, and national government. Through GEF funding, the project will undertake activities to create Angola's first marine MPAs and strengthen regulations, institutional and administrative capacity to plan, create and manage marine protected areas in the country. The National Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC) will be strengthened and mandated to take responsibility and play a central role in the creation and gazetting of the new MPAs in coordination with other key agencies including the Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea (MINPESMAR), Defence (MINDEN) and Mineral Resources and Petroleum (MINREPET). It will support the development and implementation of a Strategic Vision and Action Plan to support the effective establishment and long-term management of Angola's MPA network, including ability to effectively engage with extractive sectors (including fisheries, oil and gas, etc.). This Outcome will be achieved through three Outputs.

Output 1.1: Functional institutional mechanism established to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between key national and provincial development sectors to facilitate the creation and management of marine protected areas.

Under this output, the Project will support the development/strengthening of a national coordination and multi-sector planning platform, including relevant national sector representation, within existing governance structures to facilitate engagement, transparency and coordination among key decision-makers, sectors and stakeholders at the national level. The Project will review existing coordination systems to assess its relevance and feasibility for the task at hand, or suggest new multi-sectoral arrangements if deemed necessary. During the first year of the project the multi-sectoral coordination mechanism will advise and support the drafting and adoption of standard operating protocols, bylaws regulation and guidelines to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems within marine protected areas and for mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral policy and plans that are relevant to marine areas. The multi-sectoral coordination arrangements (committee) will be guaranteed by a Secretariat, within MINAMB with permanent staff, delegated from among existing public officers.

The tasks of the multi-sectoral coordination committee would include the following:

- ***Overseeing and approving directives, guidelines, manuals, and standards for MPA governance:*** the Project will support the development of regulations, guidelines and standards for coastal and marine seascape planning;
- ***Coordinating development of regulations and protocols to strengthen national-provincial-municipal MPA planning,*** including: proposing standards, drafting directives, supporting legislative, regulation and protocol development and developing plan review and feedback mechanisms
- ***Proposing specific framework policies to mainstream biodiversity conservation*** into key exploitative sectors that operate in marine and coastal areas;
- ***Overviewing and facilitating information flows*** between key agencies and sectors;
- ***Guiding national and provincial governments to adopt management practices*** to mainstream biodiversity conservation into key sectors, through an holistic approach at the MPA level;
- ***Supporting and facilitating the participatory activities*** during the elaboration of the MPA plans, including the Sectoral Environment Assessment (SEA) processes, providing technical and operational support in organizing and facilitating meetings;
- ***Informing and guiding the endorsement process for the MPA plans,*** after a technical review of their contents to verify the compliance with operational and legal frameworks;
- ***Supporting coordination between MPA governance and planning*** and other potentially related policies, initiatives, and projects;
- ***Coordinating and supporting the development and implementation of a national capacity building program*** for all stakeholders involved in the MPA planning and management process;
- ***Advocacy of MPA approaches, marine spatial zoning and its integration with socio-economic development priorities and financial planning; and***
- ***Supporting development of compensation mechanisms and incentive/disincentive mechanisms*** (including fiscal measures) to facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into key sectors that operate within MPAs.

A Secretariat will be established at MINAMB to support the Multi-sectoral coordinating committee with delegated government staff and financial resources. The coordination mechanism will be guided by agreed protocols, which will define in detail its decision-making criteria, operational functionality and composition. The project will provide finances for consultation workshops to establish protocols for functioning of coordinating committee and travel costs.

Output 1.2: National strategy and plan for integration of Angola's Marine Spatial framework approved and implemented to improve effective coordination and partnerships for effective management of marine protected areas and balanced utilization of marine and coastal resources.

The intent of this Output is to support the development of a national strategy and action plan aimed at achieving a **healthy, productive, and biologically diverse marine environment in Angola**. To achieve this aim, the project recognizes the need to enhance the consistency between marine and land-based policies and to create a well-managed, ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas (MPAs) in Angolan waters. This Strategy will set out how the policy related to the marine environment fits within the Government's wider policy framework and what can be achieved by creating the network, how the available tools can be used and how collaboration with various sectoral organizations and sectoral interests must be achieved to create such a healthy network. More importantly, the national strategy will address an overall policy on the management, sustainable use and conservation of marine and estuarine areas for the country as a whole, for regions of the country, where appropriate, and for any identified sites of particular significance at the national level. The policy would also address co-ordination with management of adjacent coastal and terrestrial lands, in particular because of the intrinsic linkage between terrestrial, coastal and marine systems. The process of creating the policy, as well as its existence and provisions, will contribute to national recognition of the importance of conservation of marine and coastal areas, to the selection and establishment of an appropriate system of MPAs and to the attainment of a primary goal of management - sustainable use. The policy may be established within a national or regional conservation strategy.

The benefits of a network of marine protected areas are numerous, diverse and include ecological, social, economic and cultural elements. The need for a National Marine Protected Areas Strategy is derived from the need for a cooperative and collaborative approach to the development of a network of national marine protected areas in Angola as a means to help address the declining health of its seas. The Strategy will set the national priority actions needed for the establishment of new marine protected areas in Angola and for their proper management and to define the type of interventions needed at technical, research, regulatory, policy, institutional, financial, educational, capacity building, communication and promotion levels. While, the overall goal of this Output would be the establishment of a network of marine protected areas that is managed within an integrated multi-disciplinary framework and contributes to the health of Angola's oceans and marine environments, in particular, the strategy and action plan will entail the following:

- ***Defining a systematic approach to marine protected area establishment*** for identification of ecologically significant representative MPA candidate sites; establishment and formalization of collaborative partnership arrangements for planning in MPAs building on strengths and mandates of different stakeholders and sectoral agencies that operate in the seascape; and the use of scientific-based guidelines and decision-tools to identify and select new MPAs;
- ***Enhancing collaboration for planning, management, monitoring and enforcement of marine protected areas***. This will entail the definition of site-specific collaborative models for management planning for individual MPAs; agreement on targets and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of MPAs and the MPA network and arrangements for protection and enforcement mechanisms;
- ***Increasing awareness, understanding and participation of Angolans in the marine protected areas network***; including agreement on MPA research needs and collaborative mechanisms for research; MPA communication and public outreach tools to increase awareness of marine issues; and key legislative and policy concepts that would guide the ecological sustainable use, ecosystem based management and precautionary approaches to MPA management; *and*
- ***Linking Angola's network of marine protected areas to regional and global networks***, in particular to identify and strengthen collaborative partnerships with neighboring countries (in particular on-going BCC) for wider protection of species and habitat; and sharing of best practices with the international community on tools, techniques and approaches to achieving global marine protected area commitments.

The project will provide international technical support, consultation workshops, dissemination and travel costs to facilitate the development of the national strategy and action plan for MPAs.

Output 1.3: Implementation of regulations, guidelines and best practices for promoting marine protected areas developed, endorsed and adopted

Under this output, the Project will support the preparation of regulations procedures, guidelines and standards to enable and create the conditions to effectively coordinate the development, planning and implementation of integrated management approaches for MPAs. Specifically, under this Output, legislation, regulations, guidelines, tools, procedures and standards for integration of biodiversity and sustainable resource use at the MPA level will be designed, *inter alia*:

- ***Consultations to identify key gaps and priorities*** for identification, establishment, planning, management and enforcement of MPAs;
- ***Strategy to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination mechanism*** (Output 1.1), including membership, statutes, roles, responsibilities and practices; coordination and consultations with sector organizations at provincial level, effectiveness of participation in provincial decision making; capacity assessment, etc.;
- ***Guidelines for MPA identification and establishment***: including in particular (i) criteria for selection of MPAs; (ii) zoning criteria and demarcations, (iii) regulations for sustainable use principles in different zones; and (iv) institutional structures at national and local levels for coordination of MPA planning and management;
- ***Guidelines and best practices for planning, management and enforcement in MPAs***, including (i) roles and functions of different stakeholders at national and provincial levels in MPA planning, management and enforcement, (ii) institutional arrangements at MPA level and partnership arrangements; (iii) procedures for implementation, monitoring and enforcement of MPA management plans; etc.
- ***Development and approval of guidelines incorporating biodiversity conservation*** considerations into fisheries, tourism and oil and gas development planning in MPAs;
- ***Strategic plan for eco-tourism development*** in MPAs, including **revenue and benefit sharing mechanisms** (entry fees, accommodation surcharges, concessions, etc.) for conservation related tourism products and services; and
- ***Guidelines for monitoring status of management effectiveness of MPAs.***

The project will provide international technical support, consultation workshops, travel, printing and dissemination costs associated with the development of the guidelines and regulations for promoting MPA management.

Output 1.4: Coastal and Marine protected area unit established within the National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC) with adequate staffing and capacities and partnership arrangements for co-management of MPAs developed and adopted to effectively engage with key sectoral and extractive agencies

The GEF increment will facilitate the establishment of a coastal and marine protected area unit within the national Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC) within the Ministry of the Environment (MINAMB) in order to strengthen the MPA's selection, planning and monitoring. A needs assessment will be performed to determine and address the specific needs within INBAC and each institution that it would collaborate with for MPA planning and management. The marine and coastal unit at INBAC will be directly responsible for identification, creation, integrated management planning and monitoring of MPAs, and collaboration with MINPESMAR in developing programs related to MPA management and marine-coastal biodiversity conservation at the national level and at the individual MPA level. The marine and coastal unit at INBAC will be governed by the national strategy and action plan for MPAs to be developed under the project, as well as norms, policies and plans defined by the functional multi-stakeholder coordination committee (Output 1.1). The marine and coastal unit at INBAC will promote the

development of particular strategies for MPAs as well as consolidation of a network of effectively managed MPAs in the country, and will collaborate with staff of the MINPESMAR and MINREPET and other relevant agencies to develop partnership arrangements for planning, management and enforcement of MPAs. Management of MPAs will be the responsibility of MINPESMAR. The project's success will depend on effective cooperation and mutually reinforcing work from different ministries.

The GEF increment will support the training needs assessment, a training program at local and regional level to strengthen the capacity of national and provincial government agencies (INBAC, MINPESMAR, MINREPET, Fisheries Academy, provincial governments and municipalities) and local administrators in MPA planning, management, financial sustainability, enforcement, monitoring and biodiversity conservation. Similarly members of the private sector groups (fisheries, tourism, maritime agencies, etc.) and local communities will benefit from the program, including the development of skills for the sustainable use of marine resources and the reduction of threats. Training modules and materials will be designed and around 100 people trained by the end of the project through workshops, seminars and field visits to local and regional MPAs. The impact of the training will be assessed through interviews and follow-up in the field and assessed through the application of the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard at mid-term and end-of-project.

The project will support the establishment of the marine and coastal unit at INBAC through the following:

- ***Supporting the development of the national strategy and action plan for MPAs (Output 1.3);***
- ***Facilitating the coordination of identification, planning and monitoring of MPAs;***
- ***Capacity needs assessment and capacity and skills training for MINAMB/INBAC, MINPESMAR and other institution staff:*** in particular for improving MPA planning and implementation, improving collaboration across diverse sectors and stakeholders; monitoring of MPA management effectiveness and functionality; and strengthening collaborative linkages with relevant research and training institutions; and
- ***Developing and strengthening partnership arrangements*** at the provincial, national and regional level to strengthen the planning, management and enforcement in MPAs.

Staffing of the coastal and marine unit at INBAC will be established through re-delegation amongst existing staff or recruit of new government-funded staff. To support this process, the project will provide a full-time national project coordinator, regional and national capacity and skills training and consumables, supplies, travel and operating costs for the duration of the project with the agreement that the operation of this unit within INBAC will be supported as a permanent government structure after the life of the project.

Component 2: Operationalization of a marine protected area in a location of high biodiversity priority

Total Cost: US\$ 4,101,440; GEF project grant requested: US\$ 983,000; Co-financing: US\$ 3,118,440

Outcome 2: Integrated management plan implemented for a priority high biodiversity marine protected area to protect endangered marine species and reduce threats

Baseline conditions (without GEF project):

In the absence of GEF funding, sector agencies at the provincial and local levels will operate largely on a sector basis and multi-sector coordination will function at a basic level. It is also highly likely that the focus of the current sector institutions will continue with a strong focus on infrastructure and other rural development activities without much emphasis on the integration of conservation and sustainable natural resources considerations into their respective sector planning processes in the marine habitats. This approach will likely not be able to guarantee: (i) an effective multi-level integration of planning approaches between provincial and local governments and (ii) an effective consultation between different institutional and sector levels in the planning and management of marine areas. Any existing provincial or local level coordination systems will most likely continue to be represented by decision makers,

rather than technicians and professionals and consequently have limited technical advocacy functions that support integration of sustainable resource uses. The institutional framework of country will continue to have a significant division of the competencies in matters of marine conservation planning between provinces and national institutions, resulting in a significant lack of co-planning and co-management (between provinces and national levels) of marine resources. Province's spatial planning and planning policies will not address issues at seascape level and will likely not integrate biodiversity into its development programs. The lack of application of effective spatial planning policies and operational tools (elaborated possibly on a large scale at the seascape level) will likely prevent the integration of development needs with environmental sustainability, particularly biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. Consequently, there is likely to be significant environmental effects to the marine and coastal environment, in particular the:

- Excessive concentration of development initiatives and projects in sensitive coastal and marine ecosystems; currently not properly identified nor established as protected areas;
- Excessive reduction of ecosystems prevalently located in areas suited for sustainable fisheries and tourism (beaches, coastal and marine zones, small islands, lagoon, fish breeding areas, etc.);
- Reduction of the aesthetic value of marine and coastal areas (an important element for eco-tourism development), that currently preserves its natural wilderness; and
- Coastal settlement expansion and road development, with possible irrational, expensive and unsustainable management of marine and coastal resources and public services, with potential far-reaching negative environmental effects.

Alternative (with GEF project):

Building on the foundational activities under Component 1, the GEF increment will support preparatory activities aimed at proclamation and gazetting of Angola's first MPA, covering at least 150,000 hectares—including development and submission of the proclamation dossier for government approval of the marine protected area, determination of MPA boundaries based on detailed ecosystem and biodiversity surveys and identification of key threats and counter management measures. It will facilitate the development of an Integrated Management Plan for the new MPA, based on an inclusive consultative process that will include mapping of the proposed MPA to identify areas of high conservation value (fish nursery and breeding sites, areas of high species diversity and productivity, and vulnerable ecosystems) to be conserved/set aside for non-exhaustive use. This would entail (i) zoning of the MPA to identify core, buffer, multiple use and transitional zones; (ii) identification of areas suitable for sustainable fisheries production, sports fishing, tourism development and other uses; (iii) establishing local level stress and threat reduction targets agreed by all stakeholders. The project will also support the establishment of a local management unit to manage and monitor the new MPA and a system and procedures for stakeholder engagement to promote inclusive discussions among communities, local authorities, private sector, NGOs, academia and other partners regarding creation and management of the MPA site.¹⁶ The implementation of the MPA management plan is focused on ensuring that it is based on a more effective, efficient and coordinated use of existing national, provincial and sector capacity and resources (including manpower, budgets, vessels, equipment, etc.). The intent is to ensure that MPA plan implementation activities are defined within existing budgetary and institutional constraints that operate in the country, rather than rely on unreliable external funding that cannot be sustained beyond the project period. The GEF project will also promote more effective trans-boundary collaboration with neighbouring countries (e.g. Namibia) to establish common communications protocols and agreements to conserve marine biodiversity, reduce threats and pressures and enhance research and information flows. This Outcome will be achieved through five Outputs.

¹⁶ It is expected that the proposed MPA supported by this project will be a flexible multiple use zone, rather than a strict reserve. In this way, local users could even benefit. For example, it is possible that industrial fishing could be excluded (given the presence of globally endangered species and the fragility of ecosystems supported in the MPA zone) while artisanal fishing is permitted (up to certain limits), and where coastal areas adjacent to MPAs attract tourists with potential to benefit local communities through diversified livelihoods.

Output 2.1: Site confirmation, assessment of key threats and management measures, reaching agreement on agency mandates and institutional arrangements, and financing and stakeholder arrangements that enable preparation, submission of proclamation dossier and approval of Angola's first MPA

Following the recommendation of MiNAMB, the Government of Angola has made the choice that the area adjacent to Iona National Park at the southernmost end of the Angolan coast would be declared as the country's first MPA and its nomination, planning and development would be supported under the project. The proposed Iona MPA meets the criteria established by IUCN for declaration of MPAs (refer Table 1). This Output would be achieved through the following actions:

- ***Establishment of a multi-sectoral technical team***, comprising representatives from INBAC, MINAMB, MINPESMAR and Provincial Government and others as relevant, to facilitate information access and review, overseeing consultant output, and coordination of the preparation of the MPA dossier
- ***Establishing key parameters of proposed MPA***, including spatial boundaries, identifying current activities key threats, establishing conservation objectives and counter protection measures, and institutional coordination arrangements for planning and management of MPA
- ***Facilitating stakeholder consultation***, including with scientific community, relevant regional and global organizations, development sectors (fisheries, oil and gas, tourism, etc.), civil society etc. *to negotiate a common vision for the MPA*;
- ***Oversee the preparation of the MPA dossier***, including developing terms of reference for key consultant output, oversee consultant assignment and the finalization of the dossier
- ***Oversee internal review (local, provincial and national) and its submission by MINAMB to the National Assembly for approval***;
- ***Proclamation/gazettement of MPA***

To achieve this output, the project would support international consultant assignment, consultative workshops and operation of the multi-sectoral technical team. The multi-sectoral technical team will oversee all of the above activities.

Output 2.2: Integrated management plan for new MPA developed on the basis of inclusive consultative process agreed by all stakeholders and formally approved by the government

Under this Output, the project will support the development of an integrated management plan for the Iona Marine Protected Area through an inclusive consultative process covering at least 150,000 ha of marine and coastal habitats along Angola's skeleton coast in the southern part of the country. The intent of this exercise is to take a "holistic" approach that entails how surrounding areas may affect the MPA and vice versa and seek to mitigate or control activities outside the MPA that may affect its long-term viability. In the case of the Iona MPA, which will be contiguous to the existing Terrestrial Iona National Park, it provides an opportunity to ensure harmonization of interventions across the land and seascape as well as options for integrated planning of tourism and visitation experiences given the diverse attractions offered within the land, coast and marine environment. Integrated management planning will focus on establishing MPA area boundaries for specific activities through a process of zonation; enforcing closure of specific parts of the MPA at various time intervals to conserve areas that are critical to life histories of species; setting size limits, maximum permitted catches and harvest levels for fisheries activities; prohibiting or limiting use of unacceptable practices; introducing a systems of permits to provide specific controls or to limits to the number of fishermen; and limiting or setting a carrying capacity for tourists and fishermen as required. The project will also seek to work with fishermen that operate in the Tombwa bay area (which is outside the boundary of the Iona MPA) as a long-term strategy to ensure that their activities do not expand to an extent that they might be a threat to the MPA itself in the future. To achieve this Output, the following activities are envisaged:

- ***Expanding the multi-sectoral inter-disciplinary technical team (Output 2.1)*** to incorporate (on an as and well required basis) marine scientists/ecologists, social scientists, legal experts and engineers to oversee and support the integrated planning process;

- **Assessment phase**, that entails gathering information and mapping of condition of the coastal and marine resource, the surrounding and/or impact community, threats and opportunities, current capabilities of key agencies operating within MPA, in particular relating to management and enforcement, socio-economic development trends (infrastructure, oil and gas, fisheries, tourism and border security), identification of key stakeholders and partners, etc.
- **Stakeholder consultation** to enable public and other agency (in particular fisheries, oil and gas, tourism, navigation and infrastructure, coast guard and provincial socio-economic development) input to preparation of management plan of the MPA through information provision, targeted consultation with groups and individuals on specific sector issues and active participation of communities related to fisheries;
- **Preparation of integrated management plan for MPA entails zoning into core, buffer and multiple use zones with the intent to:** (i) ensure conservation of the MPA in perpetuity; (ii) provide protection for critical habitats, ecosystems and ecological processes; (iii) separate conflicting or damaging human activities; (iv) protect natural and aesthetic values of MPA, including for tourism, sport fisheries and other compatible human use; (v) reserve suitable areas for particular human uses to reduce impact on more critical areas of MPA; and (vi) preserve some areas in their natural state to protect particular species, life cycle processes of marine species and for scientific research or education.
- **Define policies, regulations, plans, actions, inter-agency responsibilities and responsibilities of specific agencies (MINAMB, INBAC, MINPESMAR, Coast Guard, Tourism, Academia, Education and Provincial and District Government)** to meet the objectives of the MPA and to deal with threats and conflicts over resource use;
- **Reaching agreement with different partners** on roles and responsibilities for planning, management, enforcement and monitoring of MPA;
- **Establish financial, human and physical resources** required to establish the MPA and effectively manage and monitor its effectiveness;
- **Presentation of the draft integrated MPA management plan** for public review and comment;
- **Finalization, approval and adoption** of the integrated MPA management plan; and
- **Dissemination** of integrated MPA management plan.

To facilitate the preparation of the integrated MPA management plan, the project will provide international technical support, consultation workshops, mapping and assessments, support for multi-sectoral inter-disciplinary technical team and dissemination.

Output 2.3: Establishment of local level MPA management unit with defined roles, responsibilities and partnership arrangements for the planning, management and protection of the MPA;

The project will support the establishment of a local level MPA management unit with capacity and equipment, communication systems, staffing arrangements and capacity development, and partnership arrangements for the management and monitoring of the MPA. The MPA management unit would be located under MINPESMAR that will be overall responsible for management of MPA, including enforcement of regulations. In particular, this Output will be supported by the following activities:

- **Provision of a local MPA Field Coordinator with defined roles and responsibilities** for overseeing the management of the MPA, inter-agency coordination for management, enforcement and monitoring (with maritime conservation, fisheries, shipping, oil and gas and tourism); coordination with provincial agencies for staffing, financing and development support; supporting community based activities at Tombwa; establishing mechanisms for consultation and participation of stakeholders in management; developing and managing protocols for collaboration in research and monitoring, etc.;
- **Institutional analysis** to provide better information for staffing and partnership arrangements for MPA management, monitoring and enforcement;
- **Establishment of management administration of the MPA, including staffing arrangements** from re-delegation within MINPESMAR and formalization of partnership arrangements with **MINAMB, Provincial and Municipal entities** for defined roles and responsibilities for enforcement and monitoring;

- **Strengthen capacity of staff in MPA administration and management**, to enhance capacities for engagement with public and private sector, general access and use of information and knowledge, management and implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Specific training will focus on sustainable fisheries and tourism promotion, stakeholder engagement, law enforcement and protected area management effectiveness;
- **Improved communication and coordination with local and district administration, fisheries administration, border police, etc.**
- **Improved field, office, transport and camping equipment; and**
- **Limited operational support**

Output 2.4: Implementation of integrated MPA management plan to conserve marine biodiversity and ecosystems, promote sustainable fisheries and responsible tourism and strengthening livelihood opportunities for women

Based on the integrated MPA management plan (Output 2.2), that would be the responsibility of MINPESMAR, implies joint planning for production, conservation and tourism activities. To achieve this, the GEF increment will support the following key activities: (i) coordinating the efforts of provincial agencies, municipalities, sector entities and coastal populations that live immediately north of the MPA boundaries, and the productive sectors for marine management, including conservation, production and tourism activities; (ii) defining and developing the instruments necessary for effective management of the MPA; (iii) implementing the necessary actions for integrated management of the marine-coastal region covered by the MPA; (iv) ensuring effective, efficient and coordinated use of existing national, provincial and sector capacity and resources (including manpower, budgets, vessels, equipment, etc.) and (iv) enforcement of international agreements and regulations related to coastal-marine management ratified by Angola. Specifically, the GEF funding will support the following activities;

- **Inter-institutional coordination for management, monitoring and enforcement** of rules and regulations related to zoning, for conservation and sustainable use of marine resources evolving out of the MPA zoning and management planning process. This will also entail the coordination of actions between MINPESMAR, MINAMB, Coast Guard, Police and Provincial and Municipal entities using existing staffing and resources of individual agencies (vehicles, vessels, equipment, etc.) for management and enforcement of rules and regulations;
- **Establishing collaboration between Municipality and Fishing Management Organization of Tombwa** for extension support to small-scale artisanal fisheries for implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices and sustainable use of fisheries resources. This will in particular entail the following specific activities:
 - **Development of an integrated fisheries management plan for Tombwa Bay** for sustainable fisheries, pollution management and improved fisheries and related livelihood opportunities.
 - **Development of an livelihood action** early in project implementation (Year 1) based on a targeted assessment of economic impact on households that are likely to be denied (or have restricted) access to resources or current livelihood practice to ensure that affected persons are compensated with adequate livelihood options to match or exceed their current assets.
 - **Strengthening capacities of small-scale artisanal fishermen**, providing informational tools that are accessible to fishermen regarding the use of fishing practices that contribute to biodiversity conservation;
 - **Analysis of current fishing practices in the Tombwa Bay**, establishing norms regarding species captures, including secondary or by-catches to avoid impact of threatened species that are found within and outside the MPA;
 - **Development of community self-monitoring measures** to sustainably manage artisanal fisheries;
 - **Training and support to women based enterprises related to improved sorting, processing, value addition and marketing of fisheries products;**
 - **Training and support to women members for craft based and related income generation activities** linked to tourism; and
 - **Strengthening women organizations and activities specific to women;**

- **Promotion of responsible tourism operations**, maximizing opportunities offered by the MPA and its adjacent terrestrial national park to benefit local tour operators and the local economy; *and*
- **Management and coordinated enforcement** to prevent large scale disruptive fisheries activities that originate beyond the provincial boundaries.

To support this Output, the project will provide national consultant assistant to develop integrated Tombwa integrated management plan, training workshop for capacity and skills enhancement, educational and informational materials, tourism promotion and marketing support and community grants.

Output 2.5: Mechanism for partnerships on transboundary cooperation for improving marine species conservation, monitoring and information sharing developed and implemented

This Output will focus on improved collaboration and cooperation at Iona MPA based on the experience of the transboundary MARISMA and BCC program involving Angola, Namibia and South Africa to reduce threats and pressures on the shared marine resources. It will also support improved measures for information sharing at regional level and knowledge sharing networks with neighboring countries like Namibia and South Africa, help link national level agencies to experts and institutions in the neighboring countries for biodiversity conservation related information sharing, monitoring and learning. The project will support the following activities:

- **Joint monitoring of species and ecosystems and threats** to help design a common framework for management of threats and pressures at a transboundary level
- **Building opportunities for joint patrolling; and**
- **Establishing networks or building on existing networks for sharing of international and regional best practices and experiences.**

The GEF increment will provide support for workshops and travel costs to develop and test joint monitoring, patrolling and design information sharing arrangements on status and condition of marine resources in MPA and best practices.

Component 3: Project learning, knowledge sharing, communication and M&E

Total Cost: US\$ 389,000; GEF project grant requested: US\$ 89,000; Co-financing: US\$ 300,000

Outcome 3: Lessons learned through knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, and equitable gender mainstreaming are available to support the creation and implementation of MPAs nationally and internationally.

Baseline conditions (without GEF project)

Many gender and other inequities exist in terms of gaps in information sharing, knowledge, and attitudes in the country. Traditional knowledge while it exist, will likely continue to be guarded and segregated by gender, and while there is effort at sharing knowledge using a modern system of schooling, public media, and traditional face-to-face methods, this is likely to continue to advance at its own slow pace. Knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and protected areas is low and priorities for information collection have not and likely will not consider gender and vulnerable people concerns. Significant gaps in understanding of marine habitats, both at the institutional level and at the community level will continue to exist, and impacts of poor exploitation practices, will remain poorly understood. Management of marine-based data will continue to be limited. Without the GEF increment, communications will modernize only slowly and while much information is generated through “projects”, this information is likely to continue to be compartmentalized and not widely shared outside of the close circle of project implementers. Gender inequality relating to knowledge and attitude will continue as many national capacity building and information management efforts in the past decade have focused on monitoring, enforcement, field-work, and these mostly involved men. There will continue to be the lack of gender-disaggregated data, which would make it difficult to evaluate and plan for gender-based improvements. Thus, problems relating to degradation of marine

habitats and non-sustainable fisheries and oil and gas exploitative practices will continue without the GEF's investment in communications.

Alternative (with GEF project):

Under the GEF alternative, the project will develop and implement a long-term monitoring strategy to ensure that the environmental benefits (global, local and national) are assessed using appropriate tools and systems and the project records and disseminated lessons learned for scaling-up locally and more widely regionally. This will include participatory methods involving local fishermen and communities as well inter-agency collaboration with the Ministries of Fisheries and Environment, Coastguard, etc. Training will be provided to a range of stakeholders involved in the project including government officials at the municipal level who are directly involved on a day-to-day basis in decision-making on coastal and marine development and activities. Knowledge management efforts will focus on: (i) improving knowledge and information collection and management systems to enhance awareness about best practices on conservation of seascapes and their associated biodiversity and ecosystems through communication, documentation and dissemination; (ii) strengthening policies that support conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources; (iii) ensuring gender considerations mainstreamed into seascape planning and management; and (iv) monitor and evaluate project investments to ensure that these are meeting project outcomes and contribute to Angola's ongoing development. The development of a knowledge management and communication plan (Annex 7) is intended to promote meaningful stakeholder awareness, understanding and participation in biodiversity conservation, sustainable marine resource use and alternative livelihood as well as document, disseminate and scale up successful lessons and best practices in marine resource conservation more widely in the country and beyond. This will be accomplished through awareness campaigns, and creation and maintenance of an online public access database and documentation repository. Expanding the role of knowledge management is key to moving towards parity. The GEF alternative will also enable a gender-equity perspective and analysis of the way that information is prioritized, collected, shared, communicated, and used within the realms of BR land/seascape planning, tourism development, and biodiversity conservation and management, according to the Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan (Annex 6). Knowledge sharing and dissemination will ensure that project benefits will be expanded nationally and regionally, including through linkages with continental initiatives, such as MPAs in Namibia and South Africa that are linked to Angola through the Benguela Current Convention as well as shared through GEF's IW:LEARN and IW:Science. The GEF increment will support three Outputs under this Outcome.

Output 3.1: Long-term status of marine ecosystem, fisheries and climate impacts assessed, monitored and disseminated

This Output will complement Output 2.5, but specifically focus on the development of a long-term monitoring program for the MPA, in terms of assessing the condition and trends of the health of the marine ecosystem, status of fisheries and fish condition and climate impacts. The intent of this activity is to get an improved understanding of (i) the condition and long-term trends in species populations and marine ecosystem health; (ii) impact of large scale disturbances on the marine environment; (iii) impacts of disruptive human activities (such as over-fishing, unsustainable practices, navigation, etc.) on marine species populations, and (iv) impact of project activities on the condition of the MPA to facilitate adaptive management. Specific activities under this Output include the following:

- ***Design of long-term monitoring program for MPA¹⁷*** that would be developed through regional consultative workshops with expertise from neighboring countries;
- ***Establishing collaborative regional partnerships with institutions and universities*** for long-term monitoring of species, ecosystems and threats in the Iona MPA and learning; and
- ***Sharing of international/regional best practices and experiences.***

¹⁷ Some suggestions for long-term monitoring are provided in Annex 18.

Under this Output, the project will finance in-country consultative workshops with international/regional expertise and travel costs to facilitate the design of the long-term monitoring program and help establish collaborative partnerships for monitoring and sharing of best practices.

Output 3.2: *Communication and gender strategies and education campaigns increase awareness on marine conservation and sustainable marine resource use at national, provincial and local levels.*

A knowledge management and communication plan has been developed (Annex 7) to achieve the overall goal of creating linkages between the stakeholders from the municipal, provincial and national level, for information, exchange of ideas and implementation of community-based conservation and sustainable fisheries and tourism activities. The intent is also to build awareness and generate support amongst policy makers, sector agencies, provincial and municipal entities and local communities for the conservation of the MPA and its associated species and marine ecosystems and reduce threats. The communication and knowledge management plan will help build visibility of the conservation initiatives in the MPA and connecting policy makers, media, research and academic institutes, private sector, NGO's and public through a program - from consultations, to outreach and awareness. In addition, it will help identify promising and good practice and adaptive mechanism relevant to marine conservation approaches, sustainable fisheries and tourism and help document and disseminate results of best practices to enable up-scaling to other MPAs in the country. The intent of the Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan (Annex 6) is to enhance the role of women in conservation-based actions and potential threats to the MPA, to provide voice for women in the local decision making process related to conservation, sustainable fisheries management, livelihood and other local level activities.

The indicative activities for the output include:

- **Adoption of the Knowledge Management and Communication plan for the MPA** so that (i) the project is well understood, accepted, and implemented effectively and equitably; (ii) knowledge and lessons learned from the implementation process of this project are captured, documented and used to improve current and future project practices; (iii) understanding of MPA planning and management is increased; (iv) implementation and upscaling of best practices is improved; and (v) the public has an increased awareness and understanding of biodiversity conservation and threats, and (vi) knowledge management products are shared and used. Knowledge management and communication activities are aimed at a variety of stakeholders at the municipal, provincial and national levels. The project will conduct awareness and knowledge management events through participation in annual environmental and tourism promotion events, publications of brochures, installation of sign boards and advertisements, the latter at the MPA level;
- **Implementation of a gender assessment and mainstreaming action plan** so that: (i) a gender and socially inclusive perspective is applied to every set of activities; (ii) awareness on gender and social roles in MPAs informs resulting plans and ensures equitable distribution of benefits; and (iii) information is collected and shared across gender and social divides. **Training of staff** on application of gender mainstreaming in project communication and project activities and the conduct of awareness and outreach activities will enhance the role of women in local decision-making processes, particularly in relation to fisheries activities in the Tombwa area;
- Participation in national environmental-related workshops and meetings to **disseminate lessons from the MPA to facilitate replication** of best practices nationally;
- **Support awareness programs at schools and educational facilities** in Tombwa Municipality and Namibe Province;
- **Review and regular update of M&E plan**, including results framework baselines, tracking tools, Theory of Change to subsequently adopt these findings to implement all aspects of the project; and
- **Conduct mid-term and terminal evaluation in line with UNDP/GEF requirements** and incorporate and adapt recommendations of MTR to revised project plans and monitor their implementation.

The GEF increment will support workshops and exhibition costs, travel costs and printing of brochures and educational materials.

Output 3.3: Project learning and knowledge inform policy and legislative changes relating to integrated marine seascape management

Knowledge accumulated within the project will be codified and documented for sharing and upscaling efforts through annual, mid-term and final project reviews. Gender that is factored into project implementation through a gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan will be monitored as part of the M & E framework. The project will contribute to national level M & E and learning in management of MPAs through baseline and end of project indicator framework assessments, and the development of best practices notes (on at least 3-4 topics related to planning, enforcement and monitoring of indicators for effective MPA conservation and management. Specifically, this Output will be supported through the following activities:

- ***Documentation of at least 3 to 4 knowledge management products related to MPA best practices;***
- ***Conduct of dissemination workshops*** to improve understanding and learning of MPA planning and management interventions;
- ***Setting up information collection standards*** that are gender and socially inclusive; facilitate standardized inputting and recording of information; and provide for digital access and sharing, including compatibility with existing databases as feasible.
- ***Technical reports and publications documented and disseminated via mass media;***
- ***A cross-agency and cross-sector effort to collect and digitally catalog*** existing information on MPA planning, biodiversity and marine resources management best practices, resulting in a highly accessible, usable, and catalogued bibliography of available resources in support of replication and upscaling;
- ***An INBAC/MINPESMAR based Implementer's Manual*** and Lessons Learned guide (with contributions from project partners) that captures the process of project implementation; and
- ***Inclusion of public engagement pages on the INBAC, MINPESMAR and Provincial websites*** and social media platforms that link to information about the project and its products, including development of a specific public information sharing platform.

The project will provide national technical support for documentation of best practices and workshops for dissemination of these best practices.

Partnerships:

The proposed project will coordinate with several programs in the region in order to generate positive results through combined action (where appropriate) and to share lessons learned and best practices. In particular, the German Government funded regional project (involving Angola, Namibia and South Africa) through the Marine Spatial Management and Governance (MARISMA) project has facilitated the identification of priority areas (Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, known as EBSAs). The proposed GEF project will build on the work of MARISMA to support the development of a national MPA strategy and action plan for Angola as well as regulations and guidelines for supporting integrated MPA planning and management that will form the basis for institutionalize EBSAs through the creation of Marine Protected Areas (the creation of MPAs is not the objective of MARISMA). In Angola, the MARISMA project is implemented through the MINPESMAR in collaboration with a large number of other ministries with interest in the marine space. The proposed GEF project will build on the existing collaborative mechanisms instituted by MARISMA, including clearing defining institutional arrangements within existing government structures for identification, creation and planning for MPAs and specific arrangements for management and enforcement, building on the strengthens of existing Angolan institutions.

The Benguela Current Commission (BCC), a multi-sectoral inter-governmental, initiative of Angola, Namibia and South Africa promotes the vision of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) sustaining human and ecosystem well-being for generation after generation. It intends to foster cooperation between the three countries and work towards an integrated, science-based and regional approach for the conservation, protection and sustainable use and management of the BCLME. To achieve the program facilitates the development and implementation of joint programs of work in provision of best available scientific advice, sustainable exploitation and management of living marine resources, responsible exploitation and management of non-living marine resources, conservation of biodiversity, habitats, environmental goods and services and ecosystem functions and processes, prevention and mitigation of acute and chronic pollution, training and capacity building. The proposed GEF project will build collaborative relationship through BCC to (i) establish clear protocols for monitoring the health of the Iona MPA ecosystem; (ii) establish trans-boundary agreements for joint monitoring and enforcement for conservation of marine biodiversity with neighboring areas in Namibia; and (iii) share lessons and best practices across the region.

At the national level, there will be close collaboration with the administration of the GEF-funded Iona National Park (which is a landward continuation of the proposed Iona MPA), in particular to establish management linkages between the land and seascape, and in particularly for the coastal interface region. Such collaboration will also provide opportunities for joint patrolling and enforcement, promote tourism (and revenue generation for conservation) that builds on the myriad of attractions and opportunities provided by the land and seascape (beaches, coasts and sand dunes, landforms, traditional people/lifestyles, wildlife, recreation, etc.) and environmental awareness of ecological linkages between land and marine environments. Most importantly, the proposed project will establish clear institutional responsibilities for planning and management of MPAs, building on the comparative strengths of MINAMB and MINPESMAR that would serve as the basis for future MPAs in the country and support mechanisms for improving collaboration between these two institutions and provincial entities.

ii. Stakeholder engagement:

The purpose of Knowledge Management and Communication Plan (Annex 7) for the project is the long-term sustainability of the project achievements, based on transparency and the effective participation of the key stakeholders. The objectives include the following: (a) to identify the main stakeholders of the project and their basic roles and responsibilities in relation to the project; and (b) to take advantage of the experience and skills of the main stakeholders and safeguard their active participation in different activities of the project to reduce obstacles in its implementation and sustainability after completion of the project. The approach is based on the principles of fairness and transparency in selection of stakeholders, taking their views and willingness to participate in the project, ensuring consultation, engagement and empowerment of relevant stakeholders comprehensively for better coordination between them from planning to monitoring and assessment of project interventions; access of information and results to relevant persons; accountability of stakeholders; implementing grievances redress mechanism and ensuring sustainability of project interventions after its completion.

Stakeholder involvement is guided by the objective of securing the conservation and sustainable use of globally important marine biodiversity and ecosystems by mainstreaming biodiversity in marine spatial planning and management, ensuring sustainable marine resources management, reducing threats to these critical species and resources and economic development that is commensurate with sound environmental practice, reduction of threats. The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) will be instrumental in establishing collaborative links with national and provincial entities, CSOs and local communities. Provincial governments will coordinate with local level stakeholders, may solicit the services of NGOs/CSOs to implement project activities.

The project included a wide range of consultations during preparation of project concept and the PPG stage. Initial stakeholder analysis during the PIF stage was followed up with consultation during the PPG stage in terms of the design of the project. During the PPG stage, the stakeholder analysis was updated and elaborated following consultations undertaken by international and national consultants at the landscape sites and with the provincial

governments addressing both institutional stakeholders in the context of their statutory involvement in the project, and more broadly for non-governmental stakeholders including NGOs and natural resource dependent communities. Stakeholder workshops were conducted at the Namibe Provincial Government level during the visit of the PPG consultant team to obtain the perspective of the different stakeholders and national inception and validation workshops, the former on November 1, 2017, in Luanda, and the latter in Luanda on March 7, 2018, to discuss the project design and reach general consensus on project outcomes, outputs, activities and institutional arrangements for the project. In addition the PPG Team consulted with municipal administration of Tômbwa, the Namibe Fisheries Academy, Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Institute, Staff of the Iona National Park, Salting and Fishing Center of Tômbwa and Tour Operators and Sports Fishermen. Meetings with representatives of women's groups processing fish and fishermen in Tômbwa provided an understanding of the current artisanal fishery sector situation under the MPA. Consultations during the project preparation and list of stakeholders consulted is provided in Annex 18 and downloaded in PIMS.

Identification of Potential Stakeholders and taking their views

The Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy was prepared through the identification of the stakeholders that would be involved as partners in the project. Stakeholders at national, provincial, and local levels including relevant national agencies, provincial agencies, CSOs and local communities and others would be partners in project implementation. It was followed by consultations to take stakeholders' views, interests and concerns into the development of the project components, outcomes, outputs, project area, implementation mechanism and other relevant issues. Moreover it involved analyzing whether key stakeholders are willing and able to engage in a joint, collaborative process (which may include joint fact finding, dialogue, negotiation, social mobilization and preparation of plans) for project implementation and to resolve the issues.

Role and responsibilities of key stakeholders and their Involvement Mechanisms and Strategies

Mechanisms and strategies for stakeholder involvement will ensure that the relevant shareholders receive and share information and provide their inputs in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project initiatives and play a role in sustaining the initiatives during and after the closure of the project. It describes the process of representation of stakeholders in the project steering and coordination committees, identification of their decision-making authority, resources needed by the stakeholders and how these will be arranged. Roles and responsibilities of main stakeholders of the project are summarized in Annex 16.

The following initiatives would be taken to ensure participation of stakeholders in project activities:

Project inception workshop

Project stakeholders would participate in the multi-stakeholder inception workshop within three months of the start of the project. The purpose of this workshop would be to create awareness amongst stakeholder of the objectives of the project and to define their individual roles and responsibilities in project planning, implementation and monitoring. The stakeholders would be acquainted with the most updated information (objectives, components, activities, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, financial information, timing of activities and expected outcomes) and the project work plan. The workshop will be the first step in the process to build partnership with the range of project stakeholders and ensure that they have ownership of the project. It will also establish a basis for further consultation as the project's implementation commences. The inception workshop will address a number of key issues including: assisting all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project; detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the government agencies MINAMB, MINPESMAR, MININT, MINDEN and MINREPET, Provincial governments, sector agencies, local governing bodies, UNDP, CSOs, local communities/community groups – fishermen, tour operators, youth, women and children, NGOs in terms of implementation of sustainable marine spatial planning and management; and discussion of the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project structure, including reporting and communication lines, monitoring and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Stakeholder Participation and Communication Strategy

Based on the Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy, a communication action plan will be developed for the project by taking inputs and learning from available communication strategies developed for project areas in the past to facilitate awareness, review and informing of policy, stakeholder participation and documentation of best practices related to the project. The project will develop and implement communications action plan for the MPA to ensure that all stakeholders are informed on an ongoing basis about: the project's objectives; the projects activities; overall project progress; and the opportunities for involvement in various aspects of the project's implementation. This strategy will ensure the use of communication techniques and approaches that are appropriate to the local contexts such as appropriate languages and other skills that enhance communication effectiveness. The project will develop and maintain a web-based platform for sharing and disseminating information on marine biodiversity conservation, marine spatial planning and management, sustainable marine resources use, illegal and unsustainable activities and its prevention and management.

Quarterly Meetings with key stakeholders

On quarterly basis, the MPA Management Unit will organize individual meetings with the main stakeholders including groups of local communities (CBOs, fisher communities, local level organizations, community groups, etc.) with the aim of discussing achievements, project implementation on participatory basis, preparation of plans, challenges faced, corrective steps taken and future corrective actions needed for the implementation of planned activities. It would be ensured that the groups of local communities have the participation of women among the local communities. Result based management and reporting would consider inputs taken from stakeholders during such meetings.

Sharing Progress reports, work-plans and information materials

Copies of the annual and quarterly progress reports, work plans, introductory brochures, leaflets, posters etc. would be circulated to main stakeholders to inform them about project implementation and planning and outcomes.

Participatory approach for involving local communities

A participatory approach will be adopted to facilitate the involvement and participation of local communities, either as a group or through their CBOs, including both men and women in the planning and implementation of the project activities. The members of CBOs residents (particularly resource dependents) would be trained in the participatory approach. To ensure participation of local communities, the project would develop terms of partnership in consultation with the MINAMB and MINPEMAR and sign the same with the local CBOs and other groups of local communities and user groups before implementation of main activities of the project. The operation and management of implemented initiatives after completion will be the responsibility of the CBOs.

Agreements with Private Organizations and NGOs

Contractual agreements will be made with the private companies and NGOs who are ready to support and contribute to the project initiatives, in particular relating the conservation, ecotourism or community livelihood improvements.

iii. Mainstreaming gender:

Gender equality is fundamental for societies to thrive towards inclusive development. As unequal opportunities persist between women and men worldwide, Gender is one of 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), published by the World Economic Forum in 2017, Angola was ranked 123, out of 144 countries polled, with one of the lowest scores of 0.640, in *Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)*, and the rest of the world. This value has not improved much in comparison with 2006, where Angola was ranked 96 out of 115 countries.

Along with a Constitution that ensures general human rights and equal rights for women and men, Angola has signed and ratified in 1984 the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1985. Continued efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women in Angola were made through the country's participation in the Fourth Global Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, where a platform of action and set of commitments was established to achieve goals of Equality, Development and Peace for all women and girls in the interest of Humanity. After 22

years, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, continues very relevant with all member-states deciding that gender equality, empowerment and the rights of women and girls must be included as a goal on the 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In Angola, the involvement of women in the procuring and selling of fish has a long tradition, where their role and division of labor within the fishing sector is well accepted. Women retailers are commonly married to fishermen complementing each other on what becomes often a familiar business. The *Food and Agriculture Organization* (FAO), estimates that worldwide there are three times more people involved in taking care of fish on land, than in fishing as such, most of them are women. Nevertheless, the majority of women in the sector have less qualified jobs, procuring and selling fish under often rough conditions.

Fish trading requires little capital and relatively low skills, and with a permanent demand for fish there is a quick cash turnover. Women buy fish directly from fishermen after it has been landed. Part of the fish is sold fresh and the rest is dried. Generally, women sell fish in local markets, but sometimes can travel to neighboring urban areas to sell it when supply exceeds local demand. Nevertheless, women retailers face some important constraints, namely little working capital, inability to break down costs, inability to incorporate the rate of inflation into their prices, limited mobility because of the high price of transport, limited networks and unsafe working conditions due to their constant mobility and informal settings. In addition, women often lack access to credit to develop their small businesses.

In Angola, educational level is low, and women and girls are the least educated. The consequences of this is evident in the formal labor market, where women struggle to get employed or hold the least qualified jobs. As a result, the informal sector is the last resort to sustain themselves and their respective families. Due to the lack of equal educational and professional opportunities, women tend to be underrepresented in decision-making forums and institutions, and experience numerous forms of gender inequality.

Angolan society is also characterized by a wide disparity between women and men with regard to income, access to basic services such as energy, water and sanitation, housing, land for cultivation, credit, and education. Although equality between women and men is enshrined in the constitution and the objective of several recent laws and policies, the influence of traditional laws and culture often implies in a certain discrimination against women, including with regard to ownership of property, increasing the social vulnerability of women within society.

Therefore, gender and social issues will be fully considered in the project, and gender accountability is a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the M&E system. The project will pursue a gender-sensitive approach whereby gender equality in participation will be strongly promoted. This will especially be important in all consultations relative to the sitting and management arrangements for marine protected areas, given that women play a key role in the traditional processing (i.e. drying, salting) and selling of fish.

In order to prevent negative impacts of the creation of MPAs on women in the local communities, extensive consultations were undertaken during project preparation to get a clear understanding of the local uses of the coastal and marine resources that are compatible with conservation objectives and to ensure that those uses on which local communities and specifically women depend will be permitted through appropriate regulations and zoning. Women should also be fully represented in all committees overseeing the uses and management of these areas. The project will also underline the importance of future studies consider collection of gender disaggregated data to ensure a greater comprehension of gender interactions, its challenges and possible solutions. More gender specific research is therefore needed to highlight women's and men's living conditions at individual and societal levels as foundation for better gender policies.

This context has been taken into consideration in the design of this project (refer Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan in Annex 6) and will be mainstreamed into its implementation in the following ways (Table 2):

Table 2: Gender Mainstreaming Action plan

Gender Mainstreaming Objective	Gender Mainstreaming Activity	Gender mainstreaming Target
--------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------

To strengthen women's capacities in policy/decision making, management, planning and implementation of MPA related policies at central level.	Support capacity building for national parliamentarians in MPA related legislation and policy making. Support building capacity for central level MPA related managers and officials on MPA establishment and management.	At least 50% of the participants are those female parliamentarians, governmental and sectoral managers of relevant stakeholders who receive capacity building and awareness raising on BR establishment and management
Improve understanding of gender issues, capacity building needs of women and policy issues on a ministerial level.	Support action research to identify the issues related to gender so that capacity building and policy interventions can be planned in a specific manner.	Specific gender related issues and capacity gaps are identified and taken up as a part of the planning process in all the four landscapes of the project
To strengthen institutional capacity at all level on gender equality and women's participation in MPA management, livelihood, and sustainable use of marine resources.	Support gender studies and awareness raising for relevant institutions at both central and local level on gender equality and roles of women in biodiversity conservation, community-based management, sustainable use of marine resources, and livelihood in the MPAs.	Specific gender related issues and capacity gaps are identified and taken up as a part of the planning process in related institutions at central level and in new MPA
To enhance capacity, skills and competence of women in technical aspects related to MPA management, marine biodiversity conservation and livelihood promotion	Technical training programs and other skills development activities for relevant target groups of women including managers at central and local level on MPA management, livelihood, and marine biodiversity conservation.	At least 50% of technical and front-line women staff are trained
To promote women's participation in MPA co-management and sustainable use of marine resources within the MPA	Support Provincial government and INBAC to build capacities for community women in marine fisheries resources co-management	At least 60% of community women and are trained on co-management and sustainable use of marine fisheries resources.
To promote women's roles in sustainable livelihood activities within MPA site	Provide technical training for community women on sustainable fishery harvest systems, transport and storage of fishery products, value addition and marketing, as well as other sustainable livelihood development activities.	At least 60% of community women received technical training on these issues and received further support to carry out their livelihood activities.
To monitor and evaluate women's participation and their empowerment through the project interventions	Incorporating gender-sensitive indicators and collection of sex-disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluating project results	Gender disaggregated data included in Results Framework and other monitoring and evaluation formats at various levels
To enhance roles of women in implementation of the project	Engaging local women community workers for social mobilization to encourage greater participation of women from local communities Ensure women are involved in the project activity planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	At least 60% of the participants of the project management, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation are women.
To ensure high participation of women in project activities through innovative communication strategy and methods	To encourage women's role in the project communication strategy development and implementation in order to ensure information and knowledge of the strategy can reach relevant groups of community women as well as to keep gender focus in awareness and communication campaigns	At least 50% of the communication methods used in the project will be focused towards women
Improve women's role in decision-making	Promote adequate representation and active participation of women decision-making bodies.	At least 50% women representation in project specific committees at the local levels and grassroots level

To strengthen women based institutions and ensure women's participation and leadership in the project.	Support to strengthen women-based associations in the MPA area ensuring women participation through capacity-building in sustainable fishery processing techniques, assistance on microfinance schemes to boost their fishery small-scale enterprises and purchase of artisanal fishing boats including marketing and trading tools and networks.	At least 50% of women in the target fishing-communities are associated with women-based institutions, participate and benefit from the project activities.
To promote alternative pro-women livelihood activities, to improve environment, biodiversity and economic empowerment of women.	Introduction of friendly-fishing practices and ecotourism activities compatible with MPAs. Skills development programs for women to function as agent of change on illegal fishing practices and tourism entrepreneurs. Technical training programs, study tours and other skills development activities involving women.	At least 50% of women including leaders of grassroots associations and owners of fishing boats are trained and ready to replicate their practical knowledge within the community.

At the same time, efforts will be taken to ensure women do not suffer adverse effects during the development process. In the development of MPA management plans, in particular for marine set-asides or no-go areas, marine restoration and community sustainable resource management plans that special consideration will be taken by stakeholders to ensure the needs and roles of women are fully considered and accounted for. For example, these plans should consider the different ways in which men and women utilize marine and coastal resources within the MPA to ensure that planned activities will not have disproportionate impact on women's social and economic needs.

v. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

This project is specific to Angola, but it has implications for the rest of the Western African countries, in particular Namibia and South Africa that is linked by the Benguela current large marine ecosystem (BCLME). The project will collaborate with a variety of other country national and regional projects that are both on-going and yet to be initiated. The Project promotes an integrated seascape management approach to ensure the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into key development sectors in Angola that complements a number of other regional initiatives. Within the framework of the Benguela Current Convention (BCC), the three member states – Angola, Namibia and South Africa – are currently determining gaps in the EBSA network and refining boundaries, undertaking status assessments and formulating management options for the EBSAs. The overall approach is aimed at improving the sustainable management of marine biodiversity and resources of the BCLME through a “move from maps to action” by translating the scientific EBSA information into management protocols for these areas within the national jurisdictions of the three BCC member states. The next steps are to implement improved conservation and protection measures within these sites¹⁸ are to: (1) fully embed EBSAs as part of a robust, spatially explicit, Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) process; (2) strengthen the capacities of the BCC and its member states in relation to EBSAs and MSP; and (3) secure tangible and improved management outputs for these key biodiversity assets. A **regional working group** and **national task teams** have been established to pursue these processes, with technical assistance provided through the **Marine Spatial Management and Governance (MARISMA) project**, jointly implemented by **BCC** and **German Development Cooperation (GIZ)**. By implementing appropriate spatial management measures, GEF6 MSP can contribute to conserving significant features and ecosystems in the region, while still ensuring the socio-economic development in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem and sharing lessons through the existing regional working group.

¹⁸ Maletzky, E. and Kirkman, S (2017): EBSAs in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem: Status quo, lessons learned and next steps. In Report of the Expert Workshop on development of options for modifying the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

The Angola GEF6 MPA project will ensure close linkages with the regional initiatives, including BCC and through it share information and best practices with BCLME countries through participation in regional databases, regional workshops and lessons sharing events. It, ensure that Angola's MPA staff attend regional workshops and conferences to learn about experiences from other parts of the region. In addition, UNDP Angola will facilitate trading lessons regionally and globally through regional networks and scientific for a. The knowledge management component of the GEF6 MSP project (mainly Output 3.1) is intended to focus on engaging regional institutions and expertise to develop a long-term monitoring program for the MPA to improve understanding of long-term trends in species populations and marine ecosystem health, impact of large scale disturbances on the marine environment, and impacts of over-fishing, unsustainable practices, navigation, etc. on marine species populations. It would also establish collaborative regional partnerships with regional universities and institutions for long-term monitoring of species, ecosystems and threats, and through this process establish mechanisms for sharing of best practices and experiences.

V. FEASIBILITY

i. Cost efficiency and effectiveness:

The project has been designed to reflect the most cost-effective approach. A number of strategies were evaluated during the project formulation stage to identify those strategies and activities that demonstrate this cost-effective approach. The cost-effective approaches that have been applied to the project are the following:

Defining a holistic approach to project formulation: The project adopts an integrated spatial approach that connects land, coastal and marine systems and their various interactions to maximize opportunities for synergies, such that selected actions and interventions generate multiple benefits. This is to be accomplished through development and implementation of well-designed conservation actions (marine core zones, buffer zones, non-consumptive use areas, set-asides or 'no-take' areas to facilitate restoration and recovery of marine and coastal habitats), sustainable community resource use and management and livelihood improvement measures in fisheries, tourism, etc. and the improved management of oil and gas exploitation that incorporates mainstreamed biodiversity actions and best practices whilst improving local and national economic benefits, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.

Sequencing of activities: Project design and sequencing of project activities ensures that foundational activities are completed first (under Outcome 1), such as (i) establishing functional governance and coordinating mechanisms at the national and provincial levels; (ii) legislative and regulatory changes for establishing MPAs and clarifying institutional responsibilities of MPA planning, management and oversight; legislative and regulatory changes to facilitate mainstreaming biodiversity into sector and environmental planning; and (iii) capacity improvements developed to provide the necessary groundwork for later demonstration of integrated planning and management in the selected MPA under Outcome 2. The project includes subsequent documentation, dissemination of best practices and trans-boundary collaboration in Outcome 3 to lay the ground work for scaling up of integrated planning and management in MPAs in the country and feedback mechanisms to influence further policy and legislative changes, as appropriate.

Improving efficiency, effectiveness and coordination of management and enforcement actions: The effective, efficient and coordinated use of existing national, provincial and sector capacity and resources (including manpower, budgets, vessels, equipment, etc.) based on individual agency mandates. This will ensure that MPA plan implementation activities are defined within existing budgetary and institutional constraints that operate in the country and is considered a more cost-effective and sustainable strategy for management of the MPA, rather than rely on unreliable external funding that cannot be sustained beyond the project period.

Models to demonstrate benefits: Project design ensures selectivity in the identification and development of on-the-ground demonstration models (Outcome 2) focusing mainly on trialing of MPA establishment, integrated planning and management, environmentally sustainable marine and coastal resources use, livelihood best practices, trialing

of community-based ecotourism best practices, improved management of gas and oil exploration and coastal development so as to ensure cost-effectiveness in terms of avoiding duplication and ineffective spread of activities.

Building on existing lessons and best practices: As a measure to ensure cost-effectivity, project design focuses on use of available resource to the extent possible building on the existing MPA management planning approaches from the region. Rather than hire expensive external consultants, a coastal and marine PA unit established under INBAC will make use of available information to develop plans that follow the “No Regrets” principle adopted by national policies. This results in plans that have higher levels of participation and buy-in. While they may be simpler than plans drafted by external experts, they would be more likely to be implemented. It would also build and replicate lessons from MARISMA and other regional initiatives.

Data management systems: The project will focus on the development of standardized but simple information collection and databases at MPA level (rather than on costly GIS systems is also a proven and effective way to collect and share data. The Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy in particular makes use of free and widely available forms of communication (particularly online) in the country. The mapping processes in Outcome 2 will incorporate and make use of the extensive data that has already been collected.

Co-financing Cost-effectiveness: The total GEF investment of US\$ 1,776,484 for this project will leverage a minimum of US\$ 10,588,440 in cofinancing, a cost-effective ratio of 1:5.96 with additional associated financing inputs anticipated during project implementation.

ii. Risk Management:

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

Table 3: Key Risks and Mitigation Measures

Description	Type	Impact, Probability and Risk Level	Mitigation Measures	Owner
Risk 1: Risk of disagreement about boundaries and objectives of the proposed MPAs given the number of national and provincial government agencies potentially involved in their creation and management, leading to delays in their proclamation and gazettment.	Socio-political	P: 2; I: 2	While it is likely that there will be disagreement about the boundaries and management of MPAs among Ministries (according to their respective mandates—for example, fish production vs. biodiversity conservation) as well as national vs. local stakeholders, this problem can be managed by allowing for a range of MPA categories (including multiple use types) and zoning into various use and non-use zones, following resource mapping and participatory consensus building exercises. Further, the oversight and management of MPAs would involve all relevant agencies in appropriate national multi-sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee and multi-sectoral technical team at the local MPA level, thereby providing a platform for discussion, conflict mitigation and coordination.	National Multi-Sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee
Risk 2: Disagreement about institutional responsibilities in the creation and	Socio-political	P: 3; I: 3	This risk will be addressed early and clear institutional arrangements will be established, including MINAMB being responsible for creation and planning of MPAs and MINPESMAR responsible	National Multi-Sectoral MPA

management of MPAs leads to delays in their gazettement.			for management of the MPA. A national multi-sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee to be established will provide overall guidance and help manage and ensure institutional coordination and collaboration. Regular inter-ministerial meetings that will help promote discussion and consensus building around key issues.	Coordinating Committee
Risk 3 - The project may potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups. Overall restrictions might be applied to the project intervention sites that might limit activities of communities living near the intervention area.	Social	P: 2; I: 3	The project will not include the movement of communities or individuals, although certain activities may be restricted in environmentally sensitive areas. The project design mitigates this risk by negotiating sustainable uses of MPAs with the affected communities and communicating the expected benefits from MPAs through the following measures:(a) <i>The Implementation of Participatory Community Consultative and Planning Framework (Annex 8)</i> will ensure that local communities will be consulted on the delineation and zoning of marine protected areas (notably fishing communities in coastal areas) so as to avoid as much as possible limitations on existing community resource use rights and access; (b) Local fisher communities will be involved at all stages of planning, management and monitoring of the project, thereby enabling them to be involved in key resource use decisions. Project planning will ensure that <i>decisions regarding restrictions, if any, on fisheries resource use will not be imposed, but will involve through an informed, transparent and consultative community consensus</i> building process, and any restrictions, if any will be adequately compensated to match or exceed loss of incomes or livelihoods. An <i>alternative livelihood development plan</i> will be prepared early in project implementation (Year 1) for any households that are likely to be denied access to resources or current livelihood practice; and (c) all project activities relating to boundary demarcation will strictly follow the minimum standards of the GEF and not involve involuntary resettlements.	National Project Coordinator (INBAC)
Risk 4: Some project activities are proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities.	Environmental	I: 1; P: 5	Project interventions in terms of best practices for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation, sustainable harvest of fisheries products, livelihood improvements and improved fisheries activities could occur within and adjacent to protected areas and critical habitats. To avoid impact on critical habitats, the project will ensure that: (a) <i>consultation during the MPA mapping and Integrated MPA Planning process</i> will ensure that activities would be located and planned to avoid negative impacts within or adjacent to such critical habitats; (b) <i>The Implementation of Participatory Community Consultative and Planning Framework (Annex 8) developed at PPG stage</i> will be carried out ensuring that project activities are environmentally sustainable and supporting best practices. These activities will be implemented through community participation that will encourage the use of	National Project Coordinator (INBAC)

			<p>sustainable fishing techniques, improved management of marine resources, diversification of livelihoods including tourism and craft practices, environmentally sustainable tourism practices, etc.;</p> <p>(c) <i>The use of a screening checklist</i> based on the SESP that will be developed early in project implementation to screen all investments to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles and is sustainable; (d) <i>Implementation of Knowledge Management and Communications Plan (Annex 7)</i> to promote awareness towards the project from local to national and global level, for flow of information and exchange of ideas between stakeholders for knowledge management and implementation and (e) To ensure the harvesting of fish populations and other aquatic species will not impact on the status and health of such populations such harvest would be set within acceptable sustainable limits and status of populations monitored throughout the project period.</p>	
Risk 5: Exclusion of local stakeholders including communities and women from decision making processes	Social	P: 2, I: 3	<p>To ensure that all segments of the local population are adequately engaged and benefit equitably from project interventions, the following measures are instituted or are proposed to manage this risk, namely: (a) <i>The Implementation of Participatory Community Consultative and Planning Framework (Annex 8)</i> to ensure that effective consultation with all segments of the population is undertaken including women; (b) <i>The Application of "Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan" (Annex 6)</i> to ensure women and vulnerable groups are consulted and involved in the decision making process. A gender and socially inclusive lens will be applied to every project activity and output to further analyze impacts on the rights of women and vulnerable peoples; and special community investments will be planned to ensure that they adequately benefit from project investments; and (c) <i>The use of the monitoring Plan (Annex 2 and RAF)</i> to validate gender disaggregated indicators to access gender dimensions</p>	National Project Coordinator (INBAC)
Risk 6: Rights of tenure could possibly be affected unless these are clarified, affirmed and documented during the integrated MPA planning processes	Social	I: 3, P:2	<p>The following measures are instituted or are proposed to manage this risk: (a) <i>The Implementation of Participatory Community Consultative and Planning Framework (Annex 8)</i> to ensure that that effective consultation takes place prior to defining location and nature of project investments to reduce potential for affecting existing tenure/community rights arrangements and maintenance of traditional and cultural practices; (b) <i>Preparation and use of a screening checklist</i> based on the SESP for project investments to screen all investments (including zoning and MPA management investments) to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles and are sustainable, including addressing any potential tenure and local and marginalized</p>	National Project Coordinator (INBAC)

			peoples concerns relating to access, maintenance of traditional and cultural practices; and (c) <i>Use of the project grievance redressal system (refer Section IV, Part iii of UNDP Project Document)</i> provides a mechanism to address any specific community tenure concerns.	
Risk 7: Climate change may affect the implementation and results of project initiatives	Environmental	P: 2, I: 3	The chief risk from climate change is that alterations of sea temperature and sea level may negatively affect coastal ecosystems and species and lead to a loss of biodiversity irrespective of the creation and management of MPAs. While this risk is very significant over the longer term, the changes will happen slowly and over the short to medium term are probably much smaller in impact than the immediate concerns of unsustainable coastal development and overfishing that the project is going to address. However, to address such changes, the project will include following actions: (a) <i>The Implementation of Participatory Community Consultative and Planning Framework (Annex 8)</i> under Components 2 to ensure that activities are environmentally sustainable and supporting best practices are managed for their climate risks; (b) <i>Implementation of Monitoring Plan (Annex 2)</i> that ensures that the condition of the marine and coastal ecosystems would be monitored to ensure that activities do not damage these sensitive ecosystems so that it is in a better overall situation to manage climate changes; and (c) <i>Implementation of Knowledge Management and Communications Plan (Annex 7)</i> to improve awareness of climate and ensuring measures to improve climate resilience. The project is designed to contribute to increasing the resilience of the target MPA to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change by supporting sustainable coastal and marine resources management to reduce species and habitat degradation and loss.	National Project Coordinator (INBAC)
Risk 8: Risk of institutional sustainability, notably that MINAMB may not have the resources to ensure MPA management over the long term	Socio-political	P: 3; P: 3	Negotiate agreement among Ministries about sharing of costs and responsibilities in MPA management, notably with Ministry of Fisheries and the Coast Guard about patrolling and impact monitoring and with provincial and municipal governments about environmental education and engagement with local stakeholders.	National Multi-Sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee

Green: Low Risk; Yellow: Moderate Risk

iii. Social and environmental safeguards:

The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was followed during project preparation, as required by the SESP Guidance Note of the UNDP. Accordingly, the social and environmental sustainability of project activities is in compliance with the SESP for the project (see Annex 5). The SESP identified moderate social and environmental risks for this project that would have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards. To avoid any potential for any likely impacts, the project will ensure **screening of all proposed investments** based on the SESP to determine if there are any impacts. If the impacts are considered significant or cannot be managed by simple and practical

mitigation measures that can be implemented within the capacity of the communities and local municipalities, these activities will be avoided. When impacts are easily manageable, the INBAC would include responsibilities for ensuring oversight for these measures and monitoring of its implementation. The MPA Management Unit will oversee and evaluate the implementation of the management interventions (including zoning, “set-asides” and “no-take” zones) to assess if social and environment screening has been adequate. Implementation of any social and environmental mitigation measures will be monitored by the INBAC and reported annually, including actions taken. Annually supervision missions will assess the extent to which the risks have been identified and managed. Overall, the project is expected to result in positive impacts for marine biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits through the greater participation of local communities in MPA management processes, sustainable use of marine resources and fisheries and sustainable marine resources based livelihood activities.

Specific efforts will be made while evaluating the condition of resources that will be used in livelihood and value addition to ensure that extraction is permissible within sustainable limits. Harvest of fisheries and marine and coastal products that are currently practiced will follow ecologically friendly and sustainable practices. The project will ensure defining specific areas and harvest rates on the basis of good practice criteria backed by scientific information and close monitoring.

The project does not involve large-scale infrastructure development. The project will not involve support for employment or livelihoods that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals or to marine biodiversity and ecosystem functions. The project would not potentially involve temporary or permanent physical displacement, nor will there be the need for land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation. It would not exacerbate resource use rights and tenure arrangements. Any restrictions on access and use of marine and coastal resources would not be imposed by INBAC, but would evolve through a collective decision-making process amongst the community members and be supported by alternative livelihood and resource measures that adequately compensate for any loss of income or resources. Grievance redress mechanisms will facilitate the resolution of any conflict related to resource use and access. Women and vulnerable groups in the seascape would be fully involved in decision-making in terms of resource use, livelihood and income generation investments and conservation action through specific institutional and administrative arrangements that encourages active participation of all resource use households and capacity building programs. For further information on social and environmental aspects and management measures refer UNDP SESP in Annex 5. The SESP screening checklist will be used to screen all investments to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles and is sustainable. In case there is likely loss of livelihoods, an *livelihood action plan* will be prepared early in project implementation (Year 1) based on a targeted assessment of economic impact on households that are likely to be denied (or have restricted) access to resources or current livelihood practice to ensure that affected persons are compensated with adequate livelihood options to match or exceed their current assets.

The MPA Management Unit in consultation with the respective provincial entities will guide this activity and monitor compliance with the environmental and social norms as identified through the screening process.

In line with UNDP standard procedures, the Project will set up and manage a **grievance redress mechanism** (GRM) as recommended by UNDP (2014) that would address project affected persons’ (PAP) grievances, complaints, and suggestions. The GRM will be managed and regularly monitored by the INBAC. It will comply with the following requirements:

Multiple locations and channels from grassroots level up to the Provincial and National Level: A simplified system of informing about the grievance redress system and also actual management of grievances will be developed under the project. Multiple ways (manual as well as virtual) of submitting complaints or suggestions at various levels will be provisioned in the project. Grievances and suggestions will reach the MPA management unit in person, via mail, email, via special page of the Project website, and phone. These channels will be locally-appropriate, widely accessible and publicized in written and verbal forms on all project communication materials, and in public locations in the project areas. Since the project will be dealing with local community members, marine resources based small entrepreneurs and producers of fishery products and services at the local level, they will be facilitated to communicate their problems through their collectives like CBOs, NGOs, etc. They will also be able to communicate

directly to the INBAC. These ***entities will be responsible for the functioning as an interface for the grievance redress mechanism.***

Process of informing and registering grievances at various levels: All grievances, whether received through Iona MPA management unit, INBAC or provincial government will be registered by either the Coastal and Marine unit or INBAC. The complaint will be assigned a unique tracking number upon its submission. The INBAC will maintain a database with full information on all submitted complaints, responses taken and solutions of the problems.

Complaint Resolution System: A clear system of complaint resolution will be developed to ensure timely resolution of grievances of the stakeholders. The grievances of the stakeholders will be of different types therefore the grievance will be classified into three types:

- Local level problems related to compensation/payments etc. (Iona MPA management unit)
- Project implementation related problems (INBAC)
- Grievances /Problems that require policy decisions/ decisions (National Multi-Sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee)

Procedures will be developed and observed, and personnel at provincial level will be assigned to handle the grievances. Iona MPA management unit and INBAC will follow nationally developed clear and strict grievance redress procedures, and assign responsibilities. Difficult situations and conflicts will be brought to the attention of National Steering Committee and UNDP CO if the Iona MPA Management Unit or INBAC is unable to find appropriate solution.

Repository of grievances and solutions and sharing it on the project website: A repository of all the grievances received from the different stakeholders will be maintained at INBAC for monitoring and evaluation purposes and also for learning. The grievances and their solutions will be shared through the project website so that each future MPA will be able to learn from the other. This aspect will be facilitated through Outcome 3 relating to communication and knowledge sharing. Further, this information will be used to assess trends and patterns of grievances across the MPA and for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

System of giving feedback about the compliance of grievances: A system of giving feedback will be developed to give response to all registered grievances. The Iona MPA Management Unit and/or INBAC will provide feedback by contacting the complainant directly so that complainants are aware about the status of their complaint. Once some decisions/actions are taken on the complaint, the complainant will be informed about the same. If complainants are not satisfied with the Iona MPA Management Unit and/or INBAC to their grievance, they will be able to appeal such decisions to the National Steering Committee and UNDP CO via mail, e-mail or the Project website.

Monitoring and evaluation: The performance of the GRM will be regularly monitored. All information about the grievances and their resolution will be recorded and monitored. This data will be used to conduct in-depth analyses of complaint trends and patterns, identify potential weaknesses in the Project implementation, and consider improvements. Environmental and social grievances will be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

iv. Sustainability and Scaling Up:

The long-term commitment of the Government of Angola to protecting its marine biodiversity and ecosystems provides very positive signs for sustainability of project impact. The Government's intent to create a Coastal and Marine Protected Area Unit within INBAC (Output 1.4) with adequate staffing and capacity to facilitate co-management arrangements for MPAs, including in particular to effectively engage MINPESMAR and other sectoral agencies (coast guard, police, tourism, etc.) to plan, manage and enforce MPA rules and regulations, building on each agencies strengths and inherent roles and responsibilities. This is further evidenced by the fact that the Government intends to establish or use existing institutional arrangements for ensuring integrated MPA planning and management. The Government commitment is also recognized in terms of its current efforts to identify a number of EBSAs in the country that will serve as precursors for the establishment of a number of additional MPAs in the country, building on the learning and experiences emanating from the GEF6 Iona MPA project. Institutional

sustainability will build on and benefit from a number of project actions, including in particular: (i) the establishment of the functional coordination mechanism to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making to facilitate the creation and management of MPAs; (ii) the development of a national strategy and action plan for MPAs in the country that would define site-specific collaborative models for management planning for MPAs, agreement on targets and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of MPAs and the MPA network and arrangements for protection and enforcement mechanisms; (iii) developing and implementing a range of regulations, guidelines and best practices for promoting the establishment and management of a MPA network in the country; (iv) development of a long-term marine biodiversity and ecosystems monitoring program for Iona MPA that would provide a framework for replication in other marine MPAs in the future; and (v) preparation of a Implementer's Manual and lessons learned guide that would serve as the basis for expanding and upscaling the MPA concept more widely in Angola. With the strengthening of Angola's institutions and authorities to more effectively manage critical marine and coastal ecosystems, and the facilitation and demonstration to show that resources can be applied at scale and sustainably for the benefit of globally important biodiversity and Angola's sustainable development. Following the completion of the project, national institutions and authorities including the MINAMB and MINPESMAR (and coast guard, police and academia) will be empowered and better equipped to exercise their mandates, without requiring further external resources. Communities will gain socio-economically from Angola's multi-sectoral efforts to manage marine and coastal zones in support of conservation and sustainable use objectives. By protecting significant biodiversity and reducing the impacts of unsustainable and over-fishing and other extractive industries as well as unregulated coastal development, the project will contribute to creating a platform for sustainable economic growth, rather than the unsustainable and destructive removal of collective natural resources. By enabling rural communities to gain income from conservation and effective biodiversity management, the project will support Angola in achieving the Aichi Targets, SDGs and other global initiatives that seek to reduce poverty. Particularly innovative aspects of this project include: i) the development of an MPA in a country where no form of MPA has ever been established before; and ii) the development of capacity to deliver national and site level action to protect marine and coastal biodiversity in Angola, bringing together state and private sector actors alongside civil society and local communities to manage biodiversity, reduce resource exploitation and protect ecological functions while minimizing pressures on natural resources.

To facilitate long-term sustainability of MPA activities in Angola, the project will ensure the following:

- Tailored training and capacity-building to strengthen the functionality and capacities of MINAMB and MINPESMAR Officers and provincial level MPA authorities.
- Establishment of new and strengthened collaborations for comprehensive MPA planning and management, preparation of National MPA Strategy and Action Plan, and data management and sharing.
- Outreach and awareness programs delivered at national and provincial levels in parallel to build local community and stakeholder support for MPAs.

The project is designed to provide demonstration models for up-scaling in Angola. In particular, the capacity building and the development of guidelines and regulations for each aspect of the project will strongly support up-scaling. By communicating and disseminating project results widely will help in generating demand for similar initiatives in the country. The involvement of different government, provincial and the private sector entities (the latter particularly in tourism development, fisheries management and marketing of fisheries products) can lead to further up-scaling of the project's intervention. Improvement in capacity, awareness and regulatory frameworks will ensure post-project sustainability and encourage investments from public and private sector and hence, can contribute to up-scaling.

The practicability of replicating MPA conservation models, governance and capacity building programs will be the basis for the success of this project. The project's approach of integrated marine conservation and livelihood planning and management including the introduction of new planning and monitoring guidelines specifically for sustainable marine resources management will provide the basis for application in other regions of the country as well. The project will introduce a participatory planning process by engaging community members and tapping into their local knowledge. Hence, the process will enable the project to test the acceptability and replicability of such models elsewhere in the country experiencing marine and coastal natural resource degradation and climate change

impacts. The Project's investment component will seek to develop synergies among provincial development actors and programs with an objective of raising additional investments that will fund and expand models of resource use and alternative livelihood activities within and outside of the targeted MPA. This component will also seek to catalyze a process whereby provincial and local NGOs, CSOs and sector development agencies seek to obtain commitments from provincial budgets for sustainable marine resource management and related community actions.

On a national level, best practices from this project could serve for replication in other parts of the country, as well as applied to other marine conservation activities. Many of the proposed innovative activities in this project aimed at reducing threats to marine resources and ecosystems, including improved and sustainable fisheries, responsible tourism, improved coastal developments and pollution control are highly scalable. Lessons learned through the project's on-the-ground and MPA level interventions in the target 'model' MPA will be used to promote replication and scaling of the interventions at the national, regional and global levels through knowledge management and dissemination (Component 3). Angola's engagement in MARISMA and BCC through its commitment to the international conventions and protocols, as well as by participating in high-level negotiations on regional marine issues, will ensure sharing of the results through monitoring, research, community engagement, and policy making.

V. Economic and/or financial analysis:

N/A

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, notably Target 14.5—By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information; and SDG 5—Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Program Document: Environmental sustainability is strengthened through the improvement of management of energy, natural resources, access to green technology, climate change strategies, conservation of biodiversity, and systems and plans to reduce disasters and risks					
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ¹⁹	Mid-term Target ²⁰	End of Project Target	Assumptions ²¹
Project Objective: To expand the protected areas network into the marine environment through creation of Angola's first marine protected area ²² (MPA).	Mandatory Indicator 1.3.1: Area of sustainable management solutions at sub-national level for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services that benefit from integrated landscape and seascape planning and management approaches	<i>No MPAs established in Angola</i>	<i>Baseline surveys and assessment completed and proclamation dossier for new MPA submitted under Law of Biological Aquatic Resources</i>	<i>At least 150,000 hectares of new MPA formally established expanding marine species protection.</i>	<u>Assumptions:</u> -Local communities understand livelihood benefits and ecological security from cooperation with and sustainable management of marine and coastal resources. Thus, they will participate in sustainable management and ecosystem restoration work. -The National and Provincial Governments consider it their priority to support integrated planning of its seascape areas and implement target oriented activities with local communities to improve conservation and sustainable use of such resources. -The Provinces, CBOs and communities would work in close collaboration for preparation of seascape management frameworks <u>Risks:</u> -Natural disaster may affect the restoration work.
	Mandatory indicator 1.3.2: Number of households participating in improved and sustainable marine resources use and best practice	<i>Little of no sustainable marine resource use practices</i>	<i>Agreement reached with marine resource users on sustainable resource use practices and capture targets and species</i>	<i>At least 300 of 550 households practicing sustainable marine resource use based on agreed capture targets and species composition</i>	
	Mandatory indicator 2.5: Extent to which legal and regulatory frameworks enabled to ensure conservation and sustainable marine resource management	<i>Law of Biological Aquatic Resources provides overarching framework for MPAs, but lack clear criteria and institutional</i>	<i>Proclamation dossier submitted to Council of Ministers for MPA with defined boundaries, agency mandates, management structure, community</i>	<i>Creation of first Angolan MPA approved by Government of Angola on basis of existing legislation with clear defined</i>	

¹⁹ Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

²⁰ Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

²¹ Risks must be outlined in the Feasibility section of this project document.

²² The CBD describes an MPA as 'any defined area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings' (Decision VII/5, paragraph 10). This definition incorporates all protection levels of the IUCN categories.

		<i>responsibilities for planning and management</i>	<i>arrangements and financing for MPA</i>	<i>responsibilities for their management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project. -Livelihood benefits from sustainable marine management may be low to give up current unsustainable practices -Conflicts over territorial issues between provincial and sectoral entities could undermine efforts at promoting integrated planning approaches.
Outcome²³ 1 Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework for creation and management of Marine Protected Areas	Indicator 4: Level of institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring integrated MPA planning and management as measured by UNDP's capacity development scorecard (refer Annex 14)	<i>Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use seascapes as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard</i>	<i>Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 10% increase in UNDP Seascope Capacity Development Scorecard at National and Provincial levels over baseline value of 39 (Systemic-11; Institutional-20 and Individual-8)</i>	<i>Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 50 % increase in UNDP Seascope Capacity Development Scorecard at national and provincial levels from baseline value of 39 (Systemic-11; Institutional-20 and Individual-8)</i>	<u>Assumption:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The national government will develop appropriate legislative, policy, institutional and technical measures that facilitate integrated seascope planning and management in a timely manner. -Development strategies and management plans will be officially approved by national and provincial governments with allocation of appropriate staff and funding for implementation -The Province will take active part in developing strategies and implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project -Local communities are convinced that spatial planning and mainstreaming biodiversity into key development sectors is in their long-term interests
	Indicator 5: Extent to which MPAs are integrated and coordinated with marine spatial planning and sectoral planning and to which institutional responsibilities and collaboration in the creation and management of MPAs has been established and formalized	<i>National MPA strategy and action plan under development</i>	<i>National MPA strategy and action plan submitted for Council of Ministers review and approval</i>	<i>National MPA strategy and action plan approved by Council of Ministers along with functional inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination arrangements, activities and time frame for creation and management of MPAs in Angola</i>	<u>Risks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Priorities of provincial government and local communities might shift if development benefits take long to manifest - Plans are developed but not used, particularly by resource users (e.g. private sector)

²³Outcomes are short to medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.

Outcome 2 Integrated management plan implemented for a priority high biodiversity marine protected area to protect endangered marine species and reduce threats	Indicator 6: Extent to which Institutional frameworks are in place for integration of conservation, sustainable marine resource use, control and management of biodiversity and ecosystems and improved livelihoods into integrated seascape planning and management	<i>No comprehensive seascape planning and management approaches exists in the country</i>	<i>Institutional arrangements and planning process for multiple use and sustainable seascape on-going for target MPA</i>	<i>Multiple use and sustainable seascape approaches institutionalized by national legislative, policy, and institutional arrangements and planning and practice effected in target MPA</i>	<u>Assumption:</u> -The national government will develop appropriate legislative, policy, institutional and technical measures that facilitate integrated seascape planning and management in a timely manner. -The target Province will take active part in developing the strategies and implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project -Local communities are convinced mainstreaming biodiversity into key development sectors is in their long-term interests <u>Risks:</u> -Priorities of provincial governments and local communities might shift if development benefits take long to manifest
	Indicator 7: Level of improvement of management effectiveness of MPA as measured by METT tracking Tool (refer Annex 15)	<i>No institutional structure, management plan, zonation and monitoring of multiple use marine environment within Iona MPA with baseline METT score of 17</i>	<i>Increase by at least 10 points in METT from current MPA baseline</i>	<i>Increase by at least 30 points in METT from current MPA baseline</i>	
	Indicator 8: Level of transboundary collaboration in managing cross-border marine conservation, marine resource use and control of threats	<i>Trans-boundary collaboration exists, but this is focused broadly on collaborative research, capacity development and information sharing on spatial planning and governance related to BCLME</i>	<i>At least one trans-boundary agreement to reduce threats and improve marine species conservation negotiated</i>	<i>At least one trans-boundary agreement to reduce threats and improve marine species conservation effective</i>	<u>Assumption:</u> There are enough political interests among the neighboring countries for collaborating in information sharing, establishing common conservation outcomes and controlling trans-boundary threats
Outcome 3 Lessons learned through knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, and equitable gender mainstreaming are available to support the creation and implementation of MPAs nationally and internationally	Indicator 9: Increase in community and stakeholder awareness of conservation and sustainable use and threats to marine biodiversity	<i>Baseline to be established in Year 1</i>	<i>At least 20% of participating households and stakeholders (of which 50% of whom are women) have good awareness of conservation, sustainable marine resource use and threat prevention benefits</i>	<i>At least 50% of participating households and stakeholders (of which 50% of whom are women) are aware of value of conservation, sustainable marine resources use and threat prevention benefits</i>	<u>Assumption:</u> -Stakeholders willing to actively participate in the review process. -Project management will be able to identify, document and disseminate the best practices -Mid Term Review and End of Project Evaluation of the project will also contribute to identifying the best practices

	<p><u>Indicator 10:</u> Number of best practice conservation and sustainable marine resource management codified and disseminated nationally and internationally</p>	<p><i>No concerted effort exists in promoting best practices</i></p>	<p><i>A majority of best practice and lessons identified and at least 2 under documentation</i></p>	<p><i>At least 3-4 best practices of sustainable marine resource use, such as sustainable fisheries practices; MPA zoning practices; responsible ecotourism and revenue sharing; gender mainstreaming, etc. readily available and accessed nationally and internationally</i></p>	<p><i>-Best practices on sustainable marine resource management readily available to resource users</i> <i>-Gender and social inclusion plan followed and benefits distributed equitably</i> <u>Risks:</u> <i>-Government priorities may change from due to political pressure from resource users</i> <i>-Actions among the assorted agencies and NGOs remain uncoordinated</i> <i>-Community diversity will be a hindrance to outreach activities</i> <i>-Vulnerable groups are left out and continue using poor practices</i></p>
--	--	--	---	---	--

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. *Supported by Component/Outcome Four: Knowledge Management and M&E, the project monitoring and evaluation plan will also facilitate learning and ensure knowledge is shared and widely disseminated to support the scaling up and replication of project results.*

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF M&E policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies²⁴.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.²⁵

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

National Project Coordinator: The National Project Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The National Project Coordinator will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The National Project Coordinator will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The National Project Coordinator will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex 1, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. gender strategy, KM strategy etc.) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

²⁴ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

²⁵ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the National Project Coordinator as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the *independent mid-term review* and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.²⁶

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within three months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

²⁶ See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

The National Project Coordinator will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The National Project Coordinator, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The National Project Coordinator will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefit results: PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) – submitted as Annex 15 to this project document – will be updated by the National Project Coordinator/INBAC Team (and shared with *the mid-term review consultants* and terminal evaluation consultants before the required *review/evaluation* missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed *Mid-term Review report* and Terminal Evaluation report.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): *An independent mid-term review process will begin after the second PIR has been submitted to the GEF, and the MTR report will be submitted to the GEF in the same year as the 3rd PIR. The MTR findings and responses outlined in the management response will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's duration. The terms of reference, the review process and the MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final MTR report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and approved by the Project Board.*

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing,

executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publically available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan, and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report, and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

Final Report: The project's terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Table 4: Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

Note to project developers: Delete rows with italic text as appropriate (e.g. if the project is medium-sized).

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ²⁷ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 5,000	10,000	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	UNDP Country Office	None ²⁸	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	National Project Coordinator (supported by short-term consultant)	12,000	20,000	Annually
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	National Project Coordinator and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	8,000 (USD 2,000/YR)	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation (costs under Outcome 3)	National Project Coordinator	15,000	15,000	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks and preparation of livelihood action plan for	National Project Coordinator	None	5,000	On-going

²⁷ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

²⁸ Prepared by National Project Coordinator

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ²⁷ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
compensating loss of livelihoods (cost covered under Output 2.4)	UNDP CO			
Addressing environmental and social grievances (and preparation of livelihood action plan, if necessary for economic displacement) ²⁹	National Project and UNDP CO	None and UNDP CO	10,000	<i>Costs associated with missions, workshops, BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget.</i>
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Coordinator	10,000	10,000	At minimum twice annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ³⁰	8,000	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None ³⁰	Add	Troubleshooting as needed
<i>Knowledge management as outlined in Outcome 3</i>	National Project Coordinator	24,000	12,000	<i>On-going</i>
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and National Project Coordinator and UNDP-GEF team	None	Add	To be determined.
<i>Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by</i>	Project Coordinator	None	5,000	<i>Before mid-term review mission takes place.</i>
<i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response</i>	<i>UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team</i>	8,500	10,000	<i>Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.</i>
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by	Project Coordinator	None	5,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 28,000	15,000	At least three months before operational closure
<i>Translation of MTR and TE reports into English</i>	<i>UNDP Country Office</i>	USD 1,000		<i>As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.</i>
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		111,500	125,000	

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

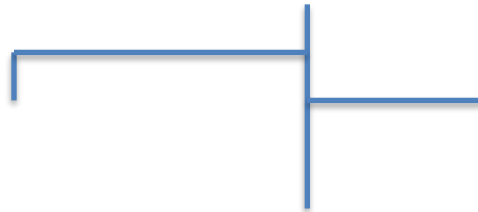
²⁹ Preparation of livelihood action plan covered in project budget (see budget notes 10) and TORs for consultant developing Tombwa Integrated Plan

³⁰ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Angola, and the Country Program.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB). The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The project organisation structure is as follows:



Project Organization Structure

Project Board		
Senior Beneficiary: <i>MINAMB, MINPESMAR and Provincial Administration</i>	Executive: <i>MINAMB</i>	Senior Supplier: <i>UNDP</i>

Project Assurance
UNDP

INBAC Coastal and
Marine Unit
National Project
Coordinator

Permanent Multi-Sectoral
MPA Coordinating Committee

MINAMB, MINPESMAR, and
other concerned ministries,
Academia, NGOs, etc.

MINPESMAR
IONA MPA MANAGEMENT
UNIT

The **Project Board** is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Program Manager. The terms of reference for the Project Board are contained in Annex 4. The Project Board is comprised of the following individuals: Secretary of State of MINAMB or his representative (chair); UNDP Country Director or his representative; Secretary of State of MINPESMAR or his/her representative and Representative of Provincial Government (Governor or his representative). .

Technical capacity will be strengthened through the recruitment of a fulltime National Project Coordinator (NPC) supported by UNDP Financial and Administrative Assistant and a set of dedicated co-financed staff in the National Coastal and Marine Unit; and local Field Coordinator for MPA local management unit of MINPESMAR, driver, etc. The local Field Coordinator will be responsible for implementation of the SESP, Gender Action Plan, Knowledge Management and communication and risk mitigation, while the NPC will be overall responsible for monitoring and overseeing these activities (refer Annex 4 for details).

The **National Project Coordinator** will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board and under the supervision of the National Project Director (Director General of INBAC). The Project Coordinator function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and corresponding management response, and other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project). Both the National Project Director and National Project Coordinator will serve with the Coastal and Marine Unit to be set up under INBAC that will be overall responsible for creation of MPAs within Angola, facilitate management planning and monitoring the status of MPAs. Detailed TORs is provided in Annex 4.

The **project assurance** roll will be provided by the UNDP Country Office specifically the *Program Specialist Environment*. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor as needed.

Governance role for project target groups:

The National multi-sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee: This Committee will facilitate the engagement, transparency and coordination among key decision-makers, sectors and stakeholders at the national level, including in particular to oversee arrangements between MINAMB and MINPESMAR for creation, planning and management of MPAs. During the initial year of the project, this coordinating committee will advise and support the drafting and adoption of standard operating protocols, bylaws regulation and guidelines to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems within marine protected areas and for mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral policy and plans that are relevant to marine areas. The multi-sectoral coordination arrangements (committee) will be guaranteed by a Secretariat, within MINAMB with permanent staff, delegated from among existing public officers. The multi-sectoral coordinating committee will consists of senior staff of MINAMB, MINPESMAR, MININT, MINREPET, Ministry of Defense (MINDEN), Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESCTI), academia and NGOs. The tasks of this coordination committee are further elaborated in Output 1.1 and Annex 4, and will include in particular supporting mainstreaming national-level biodiversity and marine ecosystem approaches into MPA plans, and to mainstream such activities into provincial and sector development activities.

A Multi-sectoral Technical Advisory Team will be supported for the Namibe Province to facilitate and guide the planning and management of the Iona MPA. This team consisting of representatives from MINAMB, MINPESMAR,

Provincial Administration of Namibe and the Fisheries Academy of Namibe will guide the documentation and dossier preparation for the creation of the Iona MPA, the integrated planning of the Iona MPA, management of the Iona MPA and the monitoring of project outcomes and impacts under the auspices of the National Multi-sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee. This Technical Advisory Team will facilitate a close collaboration between key partners during the planning and management of the MPA, support the consultants responsible for information collection and documentation for preparation of the dossier of the Iona MPA, consultants responsible for providing input for integrated planning of the MPA and facilitate regional support for monitoring key ecological and biodiversity within the MPA. Detailed TORs for this team is provided in Annex 4.

UNDP Direct Project Services as requested by Government (if any): Procurement of vehicles and other imported project materials and equipment; contracting of auditors and consultants for mid-term and final evaluation; M&E,

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy³¹ and the GEF policy on public involvement³².

Project management: The project will be located in the Namibe Province of Angola and will include a MPA local management unit supported by MINPESMAR, that will work closely with MINAMB and the Namibe Provincial Government to manage the Iona MPA. A National Coastal and Marine Unit of INBAC under MINAMB will oversee and coordinate the implementation of GEF project. This Unit will be located in Luanda. The project will finance the National Project Coordinator and INBAC will have a set of dedicated staff in the National Coastal and Marine Unit. The project will finance a MPA Field Coordinator for MPA local management unit of MINPESMAR.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 8,144,924. This is financed through a GEF USD 1,766,484, and USD 6,368,440 in parallel co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the execution of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Parallel co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Government of Angola	Grants	USD 5,218,440	Complementary program support, staff salaries, etc.	Potential risk of full funding being unavailable because of changing government priorities and lack of political commitment	The co-financing will be from existing and proposed government programs and the Multi-sectoral coordinating committee will facilitate and

³¹ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

³² See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

					<i>ensure that co-financing efforts are not severely compromised will be made.</i>
<i>Royal Government of Norway</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>USD 1,150,000</i>	<i>Complementary program of technical support for fisheries management</i>	<i>Limited risks as funds already allocated by Government of Norway</i>	<i>None necessary</i>

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team as these are considered major amendments by the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Refund to Donor: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.³³ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

³³ see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas ³⁴ Proposal or Award ID:	00105412	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00106697
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Creation of Marine Protected Areas in Angola		
Atlas Business Unit	AG010		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Creation of Marine Protected Areas in Angola		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6051		
Implementing Partner	MINAMB (Ministry of the Environment of Angola)		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ ³⁵ (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
OUTCOME 1: <i>Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework for creation and management of Marine Protected Areas</i>	MINAMB	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	96,000	1
				72100	Contractual Services (Companies)	75,000	115,000			190,000	2
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Production Costs			15,000		15,000	3
				71600	Travel	23,500	21,500	10,000	7,000	62,000	4
				75700	Training, workshop, meetings	45,000	50,000	25,000	20,000	140,000	5
				72200	Equipment	15,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	20,000	6
				72500	Office Supplies	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	7

³⁴ See separate guidance on how to enter the TBWP into Atlas

³⁵ Only the responsible parties to be created as Atlas Implementing Agent as part of the COAs should be entered here. Sub-level responsible parties reporting directly to NIM Implementing Partners should not be entered here. For example, if under NIM, UNOPS signs LOA with the IP to manage component 2, and a department of Ministry X will manage component 3, this means that UNOPS will be listed as the responsible party under component 2. The rest of the components will list the IP as the responsible party.

					Sub-total GEF	188,000	217,000	80,500	57,500	543,000	
					Total Outcome 1	188,000	217,000	80,500	57,500	543,000	
OUTCOME 2: <i>Integrated management plan implemented for a priority high biodiversity marine protected area to protect endangered marine species and reduce threats</i>	MINAMB	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	34,000	64,000	34,000	34,000	166,000	8
				72100	Contractual services (Companies)	50,000	120,000	62,500	10,000	242,500	9
				72600	Grants		20,000	50,000	30,000	100,000	10
				71600	Travel	15,000	33,000	29,000	13,000	90,000	11
				75700	Workshops and Training	15,000	38,000	28,000	9,000	90,000	12
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	55,000	30,000			85,000	13
				72200	Equipment and Furniture (Transportation Vehicles)	80,000				80,000	14
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Production Costs	5,000		5,000		10,000	15
				72500	Office Supplies	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,500	19,500	16
				73100	Utilities	20,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	100,000	17
					Sub-total GEF	279,000	340,000	238,500	125,500	983,000	
					Total Outcome 2	279,000	340,000	238,500	125,500	983,000	
OUTCOME 3: <i>Lessons learned through knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, and equitable gender mainstreaming are available to support the creation and implementation of MPAs nationally and internationally</i>	MINAMB	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultant				15,000	15,000	18
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Production Costs		3,000	3,000		6,000	19
				75700	Training, workshop, meetings		18,000	18,000	8,000	44,000	20
				71600	Travel		10,500	10,500	3,000	24,000	21
					Sub-total GEF	0	31,500	31,500	26,000	89,000	
					Total Outcome 3	0	31,500	31,500	26,000	89,000	

PROJECT MANAGEMENT ³⁶	UNDP	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	4,000		4,000	29,000	37,000	22
				71300	Local Consultant		6,000			6,000	23
				71600	Travel		2,500		4,000	6,500	24
				74596	Direct project costs	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,000	25
				74100	Audit	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	26
				71400	Contractual Service (Individual)	15,000	16,000	17,000	15,984	63,984	27
				UNDP Sub-total		31,000	36,500	33,000	60,984	161,484	
	MINAMB	62000	GEF	72500	Office Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	28
				MINAMB Sub-total		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	
					Total Project Management		30,000	36,500	33,000	60,984	161,484
PROJECT TOTAL						498,000	625,000	383,500	269,984	1,776,484	

Summary of Funds: ³⁷

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Total
GEF	498,000	625,000	383,500	269,984	1,776,484
Government of Angola	850,000	1,509,220	1,709,220	1,150,000	5,218,440
Royal Norwegian Government	1,150,000	0	0	0	1,150,000
TOTAL (USD)	2,498,000	2,134,220	2,092,720	1,419,984	8,144,924

³⁶ Should not exceed 5% of total project budget for FSPs and 10% for MSPs. PMU costs will be used for the following activities: Full time or part time project manager (and or coordinator); Full time or part time project administrative/finance assistant; Travel cost of the PMU project staff; Other General Operating Expenses such as rent, computer, equipment, supplies, etc. to support the PMU; UNDP Direct Project Cost if requested by Government Implementing Partner; Any other projected PMU cost as appropriate. Audit should be funded under Outcome 4 on KM and M&E or under project outcomes.

³⁷ Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co-financing, cash, in-kind, etc..

Budget notes:

1. Local consultants costs for National Project Coordinator at \$24,000/year for 4 years at INBAC MPA Unit;
2. Contractual services companies to (i) International consultancy to facilitate the development of national strategy and action plan for marine protected areas for 6 months at \$12,500/months; (ii) International consultancy (with multi-disciplinary expertise) for development of guidelines for MPA planning and management, guidelines identification and establishment of MPAs, guidelines for planning and consultation in integrated MPA management; zoning criteria, guidelines for sustainable fisheries and responsible tourism, and partnership arrangements and institutional coordination at Lump sum of \$100,000; (iii) local consultancy firm for dissemination of national MPA strategy and action plan (\$10,000) and guidelines for MPA planning and management (\$5,000) through brochures, TV, advertisements, etc.
3. Audio-visual and printing costs for (i) translation and printing of national MAP strategy in Output 1.2 (\$5,000) and (ii) translation and printing of guidelines for MPA related planning and management for Output 1.3 (\$10,000)
4. Travel costs as follows: (i) for participation of provincial representatives in MPA coordination committee and field visits of committee members at \$10,000; (ii) travel and per diem for international consultants for preparation of MPA strategy and action plan, and provincial staff participation for consultative meetings relating to MPA strategy (\$20,000); (iii) travel and per diem for international consultants for preparation MPA guidelines, best practices and procedures for MPA planning and management (\$10,000); (iv) travel costs associated with staff of the INBAC MPA Management Unit for project related oversight and supervision (\$22,000)
5. Training and Workshop costs as follows: (i) organizing 2 meetings/year, including hotel costs and materials at 1,250/meeting at 2 meetings/year for 4 years (\$10,000); (ii) consultation workshops for preparation of national MAP strategy and action plan a total of 6 national and regional workshops (\$30,000); (iii) Consultation workshops for preparation of MPA guidelines, best practices and procedures for MPA planning and management at 4 workshops (\$20,000); (iv) Training workshops for INBAC MPA management unit including in-country (20,000) and regional (\$60,000)
6. Equipment for INBAC MPA Management Unit, including computers, printers and internet support (\$20,000)
7. Supplies for INBAC MAP Management Unit at \$5,000/year for 4 years (\$20,000)
8. Local consultant costs as follows: (i) MPA Field Coordinator at \$24,000/year for 4 years (\$96,000); driver at \$10,000/year for 4 years (\$40,000) and (iii) local consultant for development of Tombwa Bay integrated Fisheries Management plan (and livelihood action planned, if necessary) for 5 months at \$6,000/month (\$30,000)
9. Contractual services (companies) as follows: (i) International Consultancy costs guiding preparation of MPA proclamation dossier including defining MPA boundaries, management approaches, institutional coordination and monitoring and enforcement for 3 months at \$12,500/month (\$37,500); (ii) preparation of integrated MPA management planning, including zoning arrangements, management prescriptions, institutional coordination and enforcement for 9 months of varied technical expertise (\$112,500); (iii) national consultancy company to support national technical team for coordination of development of MPA dossier and proclamation actions, including travel and per diem costs; (\$12,500), (iv) national consultancy company to support national technical team for coordination of development of integrated MPA management plan (\$20,000); (v) national consultancy services (company) to support contracting for tourism marketing and promotion, including website development and management and MPA promotion through sign boarding, brochures and other publicity actions (\$60,000)
10. Community grants to promote implementation of Integrated Tombwa Bay fisheries management plan including improving fish sorting and storage, value addition, marketing, livelihood diversification, etc., with major focus on women (\$100,000). Grant sizes will vary from \$1,000 to 2,500. The Grants will follow the UNDP micro grants policy.
11. Travel costs as follows: (i) International consultant travel and per diem associated with Output 2.1 (\$10,000); (ii) International consultant travel and per dime for Output 2.2 (\$20,000); (iii) for participation of MPA Local unit staff at meetings with national, provincial and municipal entities, private tourism operators, etc. in Output 2.3 (\$20,000); (iii) travel costs associated with INBAC, Fisheries, Tourism and other national and provincial staff participation in implementation and enforcement of integrated MPA management plan in Output 2.4 (\$30,000); and travel costs related to trans-boundary coordination in joint monitoring, enforcement and information sharing in Output 2.5 (\$10,000)
12. Training and workshops costs as follows: (i) national consultative workshops for preparation of MAP dossier, 2 workshops at \$2,500 each (\$5,000); (ii) national and provincial consultative workshops for preparation of integrated MPA management plan, including at total of 6 workshops at \$2,500 each (\$20,000); (iii) In-country capacity building workshops and training for local MPA management unit (and Fisheries, Tourism and other relevant sector agencies) in MPA planning, management and enforcement, in regional visits at \$10,000/year for Years 1, 2 and 3 (\$30,000); (iv) Local training workshops and capacity building training in sustainable fisheries, tourism

and related aspects for community members within Tombwa Bay program for Years 2,3 and 4 (lump sum amount of \$20,000); and (v) in-country workshops with transboundary partners for development joint monitoring and patrolling protocols and information sharing (lump sum of \$15,000)

13. Equipment and furniture, including (i) computers, furniture, printer for local MPA unit (\$15,000); (ii) Field equipment of local MPA management unit (including collaborating partner institutions) such as tents, camp cots and camping equipment, camp stoves and cooking equipment, binoculars, cameras, medical kits, etc. (lump sum of \$40,000); (iii) communication equipment including radar systems, mobile communication facilities, etc. (lump sum of \$20,000)
14. Vehicles: Two four wheel drive jeeps for Local MPA management unit at \$40,000 each (\$80,000)
15. Audio-visual and print production costs related to (i) mapping and printing of MPA dossier (\$5,000); (ii) mapping and printing costs associated with development of integrated MPA management plan (\$4,500)
16. Office supplies, including stationary, materials etc. for 4 years (lump sum of \$19,500)
17. Operating costs, including fuel, vehicle and office maintenance, telephone and internet charges at \$25,000/year for 4 years (\$100,000)
18. Local consultant costs for development of best practice notes in Year 4 for 2.5 months at \$6,000/month (\$15,000)
19. Audio visual and print production costs associated with implementation of knowledge management and communication, including brochures, manual, exhibits, etc. (lump sum of \$6,000)
20. Training and workshop costs as follows: (i) Costs associated with participation of 2-3 regional experts, local person and workshop costs to develop long-term monitoring plan for Iona MPA) (\$25,000); (ii) participation in annual awareness events and exhibitions (\$9,000); (iii) One provincial and one national workshop at end of project to disseminate best practices (\$5,000); (iv) Project inception workshop
21. Travel costs associated with travel and per diem of regional experts to develop long-term monitoring plan in Output 3.1 (\$15,000); (ii) travel associated with conduct of municipal and provincial education and awareness programs at \$3,000/year for Years 2, 3 and 4 \$9,000).
22. International consultants for Terminal Evaluation (\$25,000) and establishment of baseline fisheries and mammal/bird counts for MPA, mid-term and end-of-project monitoring (\$12,000 with 2 weeks in YR1, 1 week in YR 3 and 4)
23. Local consultant for undertaking MTR (\$6,000)
24. Travel and per diem costs for consultants for MTR (\$2,500) and TE (\$4,000)
25. UNDP DPC costs (lump sum of \$32,000)
26. Audit costs at \$2,000/Year for 4 years (\$8,000)
27. UNDP Financial and Administrative Assistant costs for 4 years (\$63,984)
28. Office supplies at \$2,000/year for 4 years (\$8,000)

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; and
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document [and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner]^[4].

The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267(1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document".

Note that any designations on maps or other references employed in this project document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. ANNEXES

1. Multi year Workplan (Mandatory Annex)
2. Monitoring Plan (Mandatory Annex)
3. Evaluation Plan (Mandatory Annex)
4. Terms of Reference for Project Board, National Project Coordinator, and other positions (Mandatory)
5. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP) (Mandatory Annex)
6. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan (Mandatory Annex)
7. Knowledge Management and Communication Plan (Mandatory Annex)
8. Participatory Community Consultative and Planning Framework
9. Summary of Consultants and Contractual Services Financed by the Project (Mandatory Annex)
10. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (Mandatory Annex)
11. UNDP Risk Log (Mandatory Annex)
12. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment (Mandatory Annex)
13. Letter of Agreement in case of DPCs (Mandatory Annex)
14. UNDP Capacity Assessment Scorecard (Mandatory Annex)
15. GEF METT Tracking Tool at baseline (Mandatory Annex)
16. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Mandatory Annex)
17. Iona MPA Profile
18. Consultation During Project Preparation (Mandatory Annex)
19. Procurement Plan (Mandatory Annex)
20. Proposals for long-term monitoring
21. Co-financing letters

Multi Year Work Plan

Task	Responsible Party	YR 0	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Pre-Planning Phase (PPG Phase)																		
Constituting of Project Board	UNDP, GOA/MINAMB																	
Constituting of National Coastal and Marine Unit at INBAC	MINAMB																	
Constituting MPA Management Unit	MINPESMAR																	
Hiring of Contractual Staff for INBAC and MPA Management Unit	MINAMB																	
Establishment of Project Special Accounts and Fund Flow Arrangements	UNDP and GOA																	
Planning and Implementation Phase																		
Outcome 1: Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework for creation and management of Marine Protected Areas																		
Project Board meetings	MINAMB																	
Establishing multi-sectoral MPA coordinating Committee	MINAMB																	
Multi-Sectoral Coordinating Committee meetings	MINAMB																	
National MPA strategy and action plan	MINAMB																	
Preparation of regulations, guidelines and best practices for promoting marine protected areas	MINAMB																	
Outcome 2: Integrated management plan implemented for a priority high biodiversity marine protected area to protect endangered marine species and reduce threats																		
Establishment of a multi-sectoral technical team	MINAMB																	
Stakeholder consultation for preparation of MPA dossier	MINAMB																	
Preparation of MPA dossier	MINAMB																	
Submission of MPA dossier to Cabinet	MINAMB																	
Approval of MPA Dossier and declaration of Iona MPA	MINAMB																	
Assessment Phase for preparation of Integrated MPA Plan	MINAMB																	
Consultation for development of integrated MPA plan	MINAMB																	
Finalization of integrated MPA plan	MINAMB																	
Management arrangements for MPA fully Operational	MINPESMAR																	
Development of integrated Fisheries management plan for Tombwa Bay	MINAMB																	
Implementation of Integrated Iona Management Plan and Fisheries Management Plan	MINPESMAR																	

Regional Networks established and functional for monitoring	MINAMB																		
Outcome 3: Lessons learned through knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, and equitable gender mainstreaming are available to support the creation and implementation of MPAs nationally and internationally.																			
Workshops to design of long-term monitoring program for MPA	MINAMB																		
Implementation of KM and Communications Plan	MINAMB																		
Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Plan	MINAMB and MINPESMAR																		
Documentation of best practices and preparation of Implementer's manual	MINAMB																		
Best practices dissemination workshops	MINAMB																		
Participation in regional and international events	MINAMB, MINPESMAR																		
Development of protocols for monitoring key species	MINAMB																		
Monitoring of key species	MINAMB																		
Capacity building for MPA staff	MINAMB and MINPESMAR																		
Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation																			
Monitoring social and environmental risks and implementation of gender action plan	MINAMB																		
Supervision	UNDP																		
MTR tracking tool update	MINAMB and MINPESMAR																		
Final tracking tool update	MINAMB and MINPESMAR																		
Audits	UNDP																		
MTR Independent Review	UNDP																		
Final Project Review	UNDP																		

Monitoring Plan

The National Project Coordinator will ensure that results data are collected according to the following monitoring plan.

Monitoring	Indicators	Description	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
Project objective To expand the protected areas network into the marine environment through creation of Angola's first marine protected area	Indicator 1: Area of sustainable management solutions at sub-national level for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services that benefit from integrated landscape and seascape planning and management approaches	<i>At least 150,000 hectares of new MPA formally established expanding marine species protection.</i>	Consultation with stakeholder groups, marine species surveys, inventories, etc.	Mid-term and end-of-project	MINAMB	Management plan documents implementation status reports, Annual work plan completion reports, METTs	Assumptions: -There is sufficient political will to support establishment of MPAs -There are no major bureaucratic delays in approval legislation and regulations for MPAs -Continuing level of municipal government support for artisanal fisheries communities Risks: -Communities do not accept project intervention in their areas -Natural disasters may affect political commitments -Conflicts over territorial issues could
	Indicator 2: Number of households participating in improved and sustainable marine resources use and best practice	<i>At least 300 of 550 households practicing sustainable marine resource use based on agreed capture targets and species composition</i>	Consultation with community groups/participatory assessments, ethnographic records, community surveys, informant assessments	Annually	MPA Management Unit	Integrated Fisheries management plan, Annual plan budget estimates and statement of expenditures. Community survey records	

	Indicator 3: Extent to which legal and regulatory frameworks enabled to ensure conservation and sustainable marine resource management	<i>Creation of first Angolan MPA approved by Government of Angola on basis of existing legislation with clear defined responsibilities for their management</i>	Consultation with Provincial Government, MPA management unit, etc.	Mid-term and end-of-project	INBAC and National MPA Coordinating Committee	National and Provincial Regulations; Coordination Committee meeting records; Independent Evaluation Reports	undermine conservation efforts
Project Outcome 1: Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework for creation and management of Marine Protected Areas	Indicator 4: Level of institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring integrated MPA planning and management as measured by UNDP's capacity development scorecard	<i>Average Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 50% increase in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard from baseline of 39 (Systemic-11; Institutional-20 and Individual-8)</i>	Consultation with MPA management unit, Consultative meetings with sector agencies and stakeholders, interviews, monitoring data and surveys etc.	Annually	INBAC and MPA management unit	MPA management plans, Annual approved budgets reports, expenditure statements, monitoring reports, etc.	Assumptions: The national government will develop appropriate legislation, policy and institutional measures to facilitate seascape planning in a timely manner -The government will allocate appropriate staff and funding for MPAs

	Indicator 5: Extent to which MPAs are integrated and coordinated with marine spatial planning and sectoral planning and to which institutional responsibilities and collaboration in the creation and management of MPAs has been established and formalized	<i>National MPA strategy and action plan with defined institutional arrangements, activities and time frame for creation and management of MPAs</i>	Consultative meetings, interviews, and monitoring data regarding legislative and policy changes	Annually	MINAMB	Government approved notice for new/revised legislation, guidelines, best practices and circulars	-The Provinces will take part in promoting the concept of MPAs Risks: -Priorities of national government shifts due to economic constraints -Policies and regulations are not used
Project Outcome 2: Integrated management plan implemented for a priority high biodiversity marine protected area to protect endangered marine species and reduce threats	Indicator 6: Extent to which Institutional frameworks are in place for integration of conservation, sustainable marine resource use, control and management of biodiversity and ecosystems and improved livelihoods into integrated seascape planning and management	<i>Multiple use and sustainable marine conservation approaches institutionalized by national legislative, policy, zoning, guidelines, and institutional arrangements and planning and practice effected in target MPA</i>	Consultative meetings, interviews, and monitoring data regarding legislative and policy changes	Annually	MINAMB	Government approved MPA management plan, with agreed zoning guidelines and practices, MPA management unit in place	Assumptions: -The target province will take active part in promoting the creation of MPA -Local communities and sector agencies are convinced that the sustainable management and use of marine resources is in their long-term interests Risk: -Priorities of provincial government and local communities might shift if development benefits take long to manifest
	Indicator 7: Level of improvement of management effectiveness of MPA as measured	<i>Increase by at least 30 points in METT from current MPA baseline of 17</i>	Consultations with MPA staff, groups/interviews, surveys, participatory workshops	Mid-term and end-of-project	MINAMB	METTs	

	by METT tracking Tool						
	Indicator 8: Level of transboundary collaboration in managing cross-border marine conservation, marine resource use and control of threats	<i>At least one trans-boundary agreement to reduce threats and improve marine species conservation effective</i>	Interviews, consultations,	Annually	MINAMB	MOU's and progress reports	Assumption: -There is enough political interest and commitment to collaboration among neighboring countries for collaboration in information sharing and establishment of common conservation outcomes
Project Outcome 3: Lessons learned through knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, and equitable gender mainstreaming are available to support the creation and implementation of MPAs nationally and internationally	Indicator 9: Increase in community and stakeholder awareness of conservation and sustainable use and threats to marine biodiversity	<i>At least 50% of participating households and stakeholders (of which 50% of whom are women) are aware of value of conservation, sustainable marine resources use and threat prevention benefits</i>	Attitudinal surveys and consultations	Annually	MPA management unit	Attitudinal survey reports	Assumptions: -Stakeholders willing to actively participate in the review process -Best practices in sustainable marine resources use are available to resource users -Gender and social inclusion plan followed and benefits distributed equitably Risks:
	Indicator 10: Number of best practice conservation and sustainable marine resource management codified and disseminated nationally and internationally	<i>At least 5 best practices of sustainable marine resource use, "set-asides", ecotourism, coastal conservation and gender mainstreaming readily</i>	Participatory assessments, interviews, review workshops	MTR and Terminal Evaluation Completion	MINAMB	Best practice documents, Interpreter's manual and proceedings of dissemination events and implementation reports	-Actions among associated agencies remain uncoordinated -Vulnerable groups are left out of project benefits -Actions among assorted entities remain uncoordinated

		<i>available and accessed nationally and internationally</i>					
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool (if FSP project only)	N/A	N/A	Standard GEF Tracking Tool available at www.thegef.org Baseline GEF Tracking Tool included in Annex.	After 2 nd PIR submitted to GEF	MINAMB	Completed GEF Tracking Tool	<u>Assumptions:</u> -Continuous monitoring of project results on a regular basis will facilitate completion of the GEF METT tool prior to the MTR and TE missions. -Project team has the capacity and resources to complete the Tracking Tool <u>Risks:</u> -Project team fails to conduct periodic monitoring of project results and therefore compromise the quality and completeness of the tracking tool. -Lack of consistency in how the tracking tools are completed.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool	N/A	N/A	Standard GEF Tracking Tool available at www.thegef.org Baseline GEF Tracking Tool included in Annex.	After final PIR submitted to GEF	MINAMB	Completed GEF Tracking Tool	
Environmental and Social risks, as relevant.	N/A	N/A	Updated SESP and management plans	Annually	National Project Coordinator UNDP CO	Updated SESP	<u>Risk:</u> -The SESP is not updated on a regular basis and corrective actions instituted
Mid-term Review	N/A	N/A	To be outlined in MTR inception report	Submitted to GEF same year as 2 rd PIR	Independent evaluator	Completed MTR	<u>Assumption:</u> -The budgeted resources are sufficient to support a

Terminal Evaluation	N/A	N/A	To be outlined in TE inception report	Submitted to GEF same year as 4 rd PIR	Independent evaluator	Completed TE	<p>comprehensive MTR and TE process.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u> The MTR and TE team do not have access to all stakeholders and fully updated and completed information on the project -There is a delayed or ineffective management response to the MTR findings by the Project Board.</p>
----------------------------	-----	-----	---------------------------------------	---	-----------------------	--------------	--

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Planned start date Month/year	Planned end date Month/year	Included in the Country Office Evaluation Plan	Budget for consultants ³⁸	Other budget (i.e. travel, site visits etc.)	Budget for translation
Terminal Evaluation	September 30, 2022 3 months before operation closure	December 31, 2022 To be submitted to GEF within three months of operational closure	Mandatory	USD 25,000	4,000	Included
Total evaluation budget				USD 29,000		

³⁸ The budget will vary depending on the number of consultants required (for full size projects should be two consultants); the number of project sites to be visited; and other travel related costs. Average # total working days per consultant not including travel is between 22-25 working days.

Terms of Reference for Key Project Management Staff and Committees

The following are the indicative TORs for key project management staff and committees. TORs for these positions will be further refined during the project implementation in line with the work plan agreed during the Project Inception Phase.

NATIONAL PROJECT DIRECTOR

The National Project Director (NPD) is the designated representative of the MINAMB as the Executive Agency (EA) and Project Owner with the assigned responsibility to ensure that the project is executed in accordance with Government priorities, as well as with the Project Document, UNDP and GEF guidelines. The NPD will work closely with UNDP and INBAC's Coastal and Marine Unit and MINPESCMAR staff in all aspects of planning and management of the project. Envisioned tasks include:

- Assurance of compatibility between the themes of the UNDP/GEF project and the authority of the leading Ministry, and specifically update the PB on the progress of any relevant new or ongoing government or ministerial initiative with linkages to or anticipates impacts on project implementation or its anticipated results;
- Integrate relevant project activities into the plans and operations of the government agencies, specifically MINAMB as leading Ministry as well as provincial entities in the pilot MPA;
- Establish a mechanism through which staff of relevant government stakeholders, particularly national parties including the MINAMB and MINPESCMAR, can fully contribute to and participate in project implementation, and duly benefit from project results;
- Selection, appointment and supervision of the National Project Coordinator (NPC), in close consultation with UNDP, and make sure that the NPC and other project staff are empowered to effectively perform their day-to-day project duties;
- Support UNDP in the selection and appointment of international consultants, to ensure expert inputs of the highest quality to the expected outputs of the project;
- As relevant and needed, provide guidance, facilitation and assistance on project development and implementation, support the INBAC's Coastal and Marine Unit, as necessary, to overcome constraints, mitigate risks and resolve implementation problems as well as coordinate project activities that involve other agencies of the Government both federal and provincial;
- Represent the EA and the project at meetings with key partners/stakeholders including line ministries, provincial governments, national institutions, NGOs and donors, as well as at major project reviews, evaluations, audits and other important events;
- Ensure that the expected results of the project are of satisfactory, of substantive quality and that they contribute to achieving the intended outcome of the project. This includes (i) approval on behalf of the Government quarterly work plans and reports, quarterly progress reports; (ii) follow-up on recommendations made by regular project reviews and/or external evaluations, and (iii) conduct of internal reviews and evaluations as/if needed;
- Ensures that counterpart funds are made available by the Implementing Partner in sufficient quantities and in a timely manner to support project implementation;
- Ensure that project resources, national as well as international, are effectively utilized for their intended purposes through the (i) verification of project budgets and payments, (ii) approval of budget revisions within the agency flexibility limit, (iii) follow-up on the implementation of recommendations made by external audits and (iv) conduct of internal audits as/if needed; and
- Ensure that the results achieved and lessons learned by the project are properly documented, proactively disseminated to and duly shared with all project stakeholders nationally and in the provinces, as well as the citizens of Angola.

PROJECT BOARD

The Project Board will provide overall strategic policy and management direction to the project, playing a critical role in reviewing and approving progress reports, work plans and budgets from INBAC's Coastal and Marine Unit, adopting an adaptive management approach. Specific duties of the PB include:

- Providing overall strategic policy and management direction to the project, including facilitating and promoting international, national and provincial inter-project coordination;
- Reviewing project activities and project output reports to assess the progress of project implementation;
- Reviewing and approving annual project work plans and budgets, and any changes to these in accordance with GEF and UNDP Guidelines;
- Supporting the project in identifying and allocating project activities consistent with Project objectives;
- Oversee and supporting the commitment and funding and other support for the project and the prudent use of resources;
- Deciding on conceptual and design changes and other recommendations of external mid-term review;
- Supporting the sharing and disseminating project-funded and project-generated results and experiences;
- Providing guidance on post-project sustainability, institutional and financial arrangements, keeping in view the recommendations of external reviews; and
- Any other business brought before the PB and Multi-sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee by any of its members.

Membership of the PB will include the Secretary of State of MINAMB or his representative (chair); UNDP Country Director or his representative; Secretary of State of MINPESMAR or his/her representative and Representative of Provincial Government (Governor or his representative). The Board shall meet, as a rule, 3 times per year, but as minimum at 2 times per year. The National Project Coordinator shall serve as an assistant to the Project Board, working in close cooperation with the National Project Director to call meetings, prepare agenda, document and distribute minutes and ensure that decisions of the Board are implemented in letter and spirit. The National Project Coordinator shall attend meetings and provide input, although will not be a voting member. Changes to the project's outcomes, outputs, and budget shall be the responsibility of the Board and not by any one member of the Board. Moreover, the UNDP-GEF RTA must be informed of such proposed changes as they may be considered to be major amendments that are subject to GEF approval.

MULTI-SECTORAL MPA COORDINATING COMMITTEE

This Committee will facilitate the engagement, transparency and coordination among key decision-makers, sectors and stakeholders at the national level, including in particular to oversee arrangements between MINAMB and MINPESMAR for creation, planning and management of MPAs. During the initial year of the project, this coordinating committee will advise and support the drafting and adoption of standard operating protocols, bylaws regulation and guidelines to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems within marine protected areas and for mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral policy and plans that are relevant to marine areas. The multi-sectoral coordination committee will be a permanent structure that will be guaranteed by a Secretariat, within MINAMB with permanent staff, delegated from among existing public officers. The multi-sectoral coordinating committee will consists of senior staff of MINAMB, MINPESMAR, MININT, MINED and academia. The coordination mechanism will be guided by agreed protocols, which will define in detail its decision-making criteria, operational functionality and composition.

The tasks of this coordination committee are further elaborated in Output 1.1, will include:

- Overseeing and approving directives, guidelines, manuals, and standards for MPA governance: the Project will support the development of regulations, guidelines and standards for coastal and marine seascape planning;
- Coordinating development of regulations and protocols to strengthen national-provincial-municipal MPA planning, including: proposing standards, drafting directives, supporting legislative, regulation and protocol development and developing plan review and feedback mechanisms;
- Proposing specific framework policies to mainstream biodiversity conservation into key exploitative sectors that operate in marine and coastal areas;
- Overseeing and facilitating information flows between key agencies and sectors;
- Guiding national and provincial governments to adopt management practices to mainstream biodiversity conservation into key sectors, through an holistic approach at the MPA level;
- Supporting and facilitating the participatory activities during the elaboration of the MPA plans, including the Sectoral Environment Assessment (SEA) processes, providing technical and operational support in organizing and facilitating meetings;
- Informing and guiding the endorsement process for the MPA plans, after a technical review of their contents to verify the compliance with operational and legal frameworks;
- Supporting coordination between MPA governance and planning and other potentially related policies, initiatives, and projects;
- Coordinating and supporting the development and implementation of a national capacity building program for all stakeholders involved in the MPA planning and management process;
- Advocacy of MPA approaches, marine spatial zoning and its integration with socio-economic development priorities and financial planning; and
- Supporting development of compensation mechanisms and incentive/disincentive mechanisms (including fiscal measures) to facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into key sectors that operate within MPAs.

NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR

The National Project Coordinator (NPC) would oversee the day-to-day management of project activities of the INBAC's Coastal and Marine Unit, its staff and consultants as well as the coordinate the activities undertaken by the Iona MPA Management Unit (MINPESMAR) and consultants. The NPC will report to the National Project Director appointed by MINAMB as project owner and to the appointed coordinator at UNDP as Senior Supplier. The NPC will be responsible for operational project management in accordance with the Project Document and the UNDP guidelines and procedures for implementation of project activities, including the following technical, administrative and managerial tasks:

- Management and supervision of project implementation and evaluation across all components, to assure successful completion of the project in accordance with the stated outcomes and performance indicators summarized in the Project Results Framework;
- Maintain regular communication and coordination with members of the PB, Multi-sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee, INBAC's Coastal and Marine Unit, Iona MPA Management Unit and all other partners and interested stakeholders, with regard to all project activities;
- Organize PB meetings at least three times per year, subject to availability of members, and act as the secretary of the PB meeting;
- Facilitate organization of meetings of the Multi-Sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee, bringing issues that need to be guided by the committee, recording minutes of these meetings and following up of recommendations and advise issued by this committee;
- Maintain regular communication with UNDP management with regard to all project activities, including the assurance of coordination with other UNDP projects and broad strategic initiatives;

- Preparation of Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and Quarterly Work Plans (QWPs), including targets and deliverables as well as spending targets in accordance with the Project Document and the guidance of the PB and UNDP, for approval by the NPD and UNDP. During the year track implementation and delivery of agreed work outputs in accordance with the AWP;
- Track and manage project spending in accordance with the project budget and work plan, as well as UNDP rules and procedures, to ensure transparency, responsibility, and timely fulfillment of both program targets and budget targets;
- Prepare and submit annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) / Annual Progress Reports (APR) and other required progress reports, including Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) to the PB, UNDP, and GEF in accordance with applicable requirements;
- Organize the contracting of staff, international and national consultants and services for the project, including preparing TORs for all support required (staff, national and international consultants, consultancy services, training and workshops, etc.), and oversee their work;
- Coordinate with the Iona MPA Management Unit the effective delivery of project activities, ensure effectiveness of approaches across, ensure regular monitoring and reporting of project activities, implementation progress and impacts, ensure timely budget flows and resolving any conflicts;
- Monitor and oversee the effective implementation of the SESP, Gender Action Plan, Knowledge management and communications and risk mitigation;
- Coordinate and participate in M&E exercises, including independent Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations of the project, to appraise project success and make recommendations for modifications to the project; and
- Perform other duties related to the project in order to achieve its strategic objectives.

Expected Qualifications:

- University/Academic degree in natural resource management, biodiversity conservation or another field with direct relevance to the project;
- At least 10 years of experience in managing large-scale projects on biodiversity conservation, integrated natural resource management, social development or livelihood support, preferably in Angola;
- Close familiarity with the roles, activities, and priorities as well as legal-regulatory and institutional framework of the Government of Angola, and particularly MINAMB and MINPESMAR and other relevant national partners, with regard to marine and coastal resource management, biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries management, sustainable tourism management, etc.;
- Good technical understanding of current best practices in integrated marine and coastal resources management, strengthening of rural fisheries livelihood, and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation, in Angola;
- Demonstrated ability to work effectively with a broad range of stakeholders, including under minimal supervision;
- Superior leadership and team-building skills in organization and management, including past experience with planning, tracking, evaluation, and supervision of national and international consultants and/or staff;
- Strong skills in financial tracking and budget management;
- Familiar with the rules and operations of UNDP and GEF; prior work experience in working for or managing a GEF project is considered an asset;
- Flexibility and willingness to travel to pilot MPA site and other locations as needed; and
- Excellent communication skills in English and Portuguese, in reading, writing, and speaking.

LOCAL MULTI-SECTORAL TECHNICAL TEAM

This multi-sectoral technical team will facilitate and guide the planning and management of the Iona MPA. This small team will consist of 4-5 persons, in particular representatives from MINAMB, MINPESMAR, Provincial Administration of Namibe and the Fisheries Academy of Namibe that will guide the documentation and dossier

preparation for the creation of the Iona MPA, the integrated planning of the Iona MPA, management of the Iona MPA and the monitoring of project outcomes and impacts under the auspices of the National Multi-sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee. This Technical Advisory Team will facilitate a close collaboration between key partners during the planning and management of the MPA, support the consultants responsible for information collection and documentation for preparation of the dossier of the Iona MPA, consultants responsible for providing input for integrated planning of the MPA and facilitate regional support for monitoring key ecological and biodiversity within the MPA. The key tasks of the multi-sectoral technical team will be:

- Facilitate information access and review and coordinate consultant output for the preparation of the Iona MPA dossier
- Advise on key parameters of proposed MPA, including spatial boundaries, identifying current activities key threats, establishing conservation objectives and counter protection measures, and institutional coordination arrangements for planning and management of MPA;
- Facilitating consultation with scientific community, relevant regional and global organizations, development sectors (fisheries, oil and gas, tourism, etc.), civil society etc. to negotiate a common vision for the MPA;
- Oversee the preparation of the MPA dossier, including developing terms of reference for key consultant output, oversee consultant assignment and the finalization of the dossier
- Facilitate internal review (local, provincial and national) for MPA dossier before its submission to the National Assembly for approval;
- Facilitate gathering information and mapping of condition of the coastal and marine resource, threats and opportunities, current capabilities of key agencies operating within MPA, in particular relating to management and enforcement, socio-economic development trends (infrastructure, oil and gas, fisheries, tourism and border security);
- Facilitate stakeholder (in particular fisheries, oil and gas, tourism, navigation and infrastructure, coast guard and provincial socio-economic development) input to preparation of management plan of the MPA through information provision, targeted consultation with groups and individuals on specific sector issues and active participation of communities related to fisheries;
- Facilitate the preparation of integrated management plan for MPA entailing zoning into core, buffer and multiple use zones with the intent to: (i) ensure conservation of the MPA in perpetuity; (ii) provide protection for critical habitats, ecosystems and ecological processes; (iii) separate conflicting or damaging human activities; (iv) protect natural and cultural values of MPA, including for tourism, sport fisheries and other compatible human use; (v) reserve suitable areas for particular human uses to reduce impact on more critical areas of MPA; and (vi) preserve some areas in their natural state to protect particular species, life cycle processes of marine species and for scientific research or education;
- Define inter-agency responsibilities and responsibilities of specific agencies (MINAMB, INBAC, MINPESMAR, Coast Guard, Tourism, Research, Education and Provincial and District Government) to meet the objectives of the MPA and to deal with threats and conflicts over resource use;
- Facilitate agreements with different partners on roles and responsibilities for planning, management, enforcement and monitoring of MPA;
- Coordinate the presentation of the draft integrated MPA management plan for public review and comment;
- Finalization of the integrated MPA management plan;
- Provide support for developing knowledge sharing platforms with local and regional entities; and
- Guide and support a regional workshop to design a common framework for monitoring of species and ecosystems in Iona MPA.

MPA FIELD COORDINATOR

The MPA Field Coordinator will serve MINPESMAR and work in close collaboration with the NPC to be responsible for day to day management of the Iona MPA Management Unit, its staff and consultants, including general and financial administration, work planning, progress reporting, monitoring and quality control of project inputs and

delivery of outputs and impact. The MPA Field coordinator will work closely with the NPC and INBAC's Coastal and Marine Unit in the development of the MPA dossier, preparation of the integrated MPA management plan and monitoring of the condition of the marine resources. Specific tasks include:

- Assist in setting up the Iona MPA Management Unit, delegate staff, undertake procurement of equipment and services as required by the MPA;
- Management and supervision of project implementation and evaluation across all components in the MPA, applying administrative and financial procedures as required under the national and UNDP procedures, to assure successful implementation and completion of the project in accordance with the stated outcomes and performance indicators summarized in the Project Results Framework;
- Assist the NPC in coordination of the project planning and implementation, as well as communication and coordination with provincial, district or local municipalities as well as territorial line departments, CBOs, NGOs, local community entities and other project partners and interested stakeholders;
- Maintain regular communication with the NPC with regard to all project activities, and assure coordination with other relevant UNDP, donor or government projects and broad strategic initiatives implemented in the MPA;
- Work closely with provincial and municipal administration in ensuring coordination of sector specific activities, budget allocations and delivery of project actions;
- Facilitate implementation of Tombwa Bay Integrated Fisheries Management Plan and sustainable tourism development;
- Responsible for effective implementation of SESP, Gender Action Plan, Knowledge management and communication and risk mitigation;
- Coordinate with enforcement agencies in ensuring monitoring and effective implementation and enforcement of agreed activities within MPA;
- Preparation of MPA Annual Work Plans and Quarterly Work Plans, including monthly targets and deliverables as well as spending targets in accordance with the Project Document, under guidance for approval by the NPC. During the year, track implementation and delivery of agreed work outputs in accordance with the Annual Work Plan (AWP);
- Track and manage project spending in accordance with the agreed MPA project budget and work plan, as well as UNDP rules and procedures, to ensure transparency, responsibility, and timely fulfillment of both program targets and budget targets;
- Prepare and submit annual relevant MPA Project Implementation Reviews (PIR)/Annual Progress Reports (APR) and other required progress reports, including Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) to the NPC in accordance with applicable requirements;
- Supervision of the consultants working for the Iona MPA, including MPA staff;
- Support the supervision of work provided by international and national consultants and services for the project;
- Supervise data collection and analysis activities, as well as reporting and public outreach via the mass media in the MPA to disseminate project results and to promote conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resource management; support the independent Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations of the project in the MPA;
- Provide overall oversight of the administration of the Iona MPA Management Unit office;
- Act as the focal point for the project to ensure successful implementation of project in the province; and
- Perform other duties related to the project in order to achieve its strategic objectives in the MPA.

Expected Qualifications:

- University degree in natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, socio-economic development or another field with direct relevance to the project;
- At least 5 years of experience in managerial involvement in projects on natural resource management, biodiversity conservation or social development in Angola, preferable with linkages to the Iona MPA;

- Close familiarity with the roles, activities, and priorities as well as legal-regulatory and institutional framework of the provincial authorities, line departments and other partners and stakeholders, with regard to marine and coastal resource management, biodiversity conservation, fisheries management and livelihood support;
- Good technical understanding of marine resources management and fisheries development in the MPA;
- Demonstrated ability to work effectively with a broad range of stakeholders;
- Demonstrated ability to work effectively under minimal supervision;
- Superior leadership and team-building skills in organization and management, including past experience with planning, tracking, evaluation, and supervision of national and international consultants and/or staff;
- Strong skills in financial tracking and budget management;
- Preferably familiarity with the operations and rules of UNDP and GEF; prior work experience in working for or managing a GEF project is considered an asset;
- Flexibility and willingness to travel in MPA site and to other locations as needed; and
- Fluency in Portuguese, with good command of English, in reading, writing, and speaking.

Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

-See separate file-

Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan

1. Methods

The current Gender Analysis was carried out by a female consultant with extensive expertise in Angola and gender issues in the province of Namibe. Information was gathered through research and literature review on projects undertaken in the region, collection of gender disaggregated data through official sources, interviews with key informants and stakeholders in the form of meetings and observatory participation to ensure a greater inclusivity of gender and vulnerable groups into the project.

2. Introduction

Gender equality and women's empowerment is fundamental for societies to thrive towards inclusive development. As unequal opportunities persist between women and men worldwide that delays any development effort, women's empowerment and gender equality, was prioritized simultaneously as a goal itself by the United Nations, the 5th of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and a cross cutting issue throughout the Agenda 2030.

Gender equality implies equal treatment of women and men in laws and policies, including equal access to resources and services within families, communities and society. Statements from UN Women, have noted that SDGs cannot be achieved without the full participation and engagement of both women and men.

Therefore, the achievement of any development goal implies a gender mainstreaming approach that consists of a comprehensive analysis of all the specific needs and interests of women and men in order to come up with effective interventions that enable both to equally participate and benefit from development efforts.

The *2016 UNDP Human Development Report* ranked Angola as low human development country, positioned as 150th out of 188 countries (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/2016-report/>). The *2014 National Census* (INE, 2016) indicates that 52% of the 25.8 million inhabitants are women, 65% between 0 and 24 years old. As for labour force participation, 45% of women aged 15 or older contribute to workforce, against 61% of men same age. As for employment rate, 34.1% of women aged 15 and older is employed while 46.6% of men same group age declares to be employed.

In terms of political participation, the *UNDP African Human Development Report on Gender 2016* recognized that Angola is the 8th country in the region regarding women representation in National Parliament with 36.7% of its seats occupied by women. From the 162 local administrators, 50 are women and 35 are deputy municipal administrators, 2 provincial governors and 10 vice-provincial governors are women.

Angola has made remarkable progress on promoting equal access between men and women through laws, policies and action plans. At the regional and international levels, Angola has adhered to main instruments promoting human rights and women's human development complemented with national initiatives promoted by the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women (MINFAMU). This Ministry was created in 1997 succeeding to the former Secretary of State established in 1991. MINFAMU is responsible for defining and implementing the national policy for the defense and guarantee of women's human rights, support their integration and empowerment within social, political, economic and cultural affairs (www.minfamu.gov.ao/).

Along with a Constitution that ensures general human rights and equal rights for women and men, Angola has signed and ratified in 1984 the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1985.

Continuous efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women in Angola were made through the country's participation in the Fourth Global Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, where a platform of action and set of commitments was established to achieve goals of Equality, Development and Peace for all women and girls in the interest of Humanity. After 22 years, the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, continues very

relevant with all member-states deciding that gender equality, empowerment and the rights of women and girls must be included as a goal on the 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At a national level, Angola has been taking decisive steps towards the promotion of gender equality through the contemplation of political documents. One political milestone is the *National Development Plan 2013-2017* (PND) that establishes as priority, the formulation of policies that promote equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities in all areas of life for men and women. It also underlines the need to battle poverty through actions to promote women's entrepreneurship, support for women's associations and the promotion of studies on the role of women in the economic sector (Relatório Analítico de Género de Angola, MINFAMU, 2017: 11).

Alongside with the PND, the *National Policy for Gender Equity and Equity Policy* unanimously approved by the Council of Ministers indicates actions aimed at consolidating the process of building a society based on equality and justice, which values human and women's rights, in particular, respects and encourages positive cultural values, promotes solidarity, and the effective participation of men and women in political, economic, social, sporting and cultural life (Idem: 11).

This political diploma distinguishes 5 essential areas to be addressed: 1) Access to basic social services; 2) Access to economic resources and opportunities for formal employment, assurance of social protection for women in informal economy; 3) Increased participation and representation of women in local and national governmental institutions; 4) Reinforcement of legal and juridical mechanisms to protect women against domestic violence, and intervention on cultural practices that are contrary to the rights of women; 5) Family and community education to mitigate imbalances of opportunities and benefits between women and men, between girls and boys.

Despite the country's rapid post-war economic growth based on oil production, gender-based disparity on economic, education, health and political life remains a challenge in Angola. Overall, women accounts much less as paid labour force than men as women engaged mainly in informal employment. When paid, women generally get lower incomes than men.

The 2014 Census indicates that 65.6% of the population, aged 15 years and older is able to read and write. Of those, 80% are men and 53% are women. Data shows therefore an index of gender inequality in access to education of 0.64, which is still far from the 0.99 value that Angolan Government established as a goal with the implementation of the Basic Law for the Education System as of 2004 (Idem: 24).

Nevertheless, data from 2014 Census shows that gender parity has been reached in primary schooling with 76.1% of boys aged six years and older attending primary school, followed by 75.9% of the girls. Same parity was achieved in the 1st cycle of secondary education attended by students from 12 to 14 years with 15.2% of the boys attending school, compared to 15.5% of the girls. The same parity remained for the 2nd cycle of secondary education attended by students between 15 and 17 years, with 8.6% of the boys attending school against 8% of the girls.

Despite major progress achieved in the past years, the major task of empowering women and promoting gender equality in Angola must keep actively pursued by UNDP, UN partners and the government itself. For UN Women, ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is a basic human right that works as a multiplier effect across all other societal areas towards inclusive development.

In Angola, the involvement of women in the procuring and selling of fish has a long tradition, where their role and division of labor within the fishing sector is well accepted. Women retailers are commonly married to fishermen complementing each other on what often becomes a familiar business. The *Food and Agriculture Organization* (FAO), estimates that worldwide there are three times more people involved in taking care of fish on land, than in fishing as such, most of them are women. Nevertheless, the majority of women in the sector have less qualified jobs, procuring and selling fish under often rough conditions (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2006: Gender Policies for Responsible Fisheries—Policies to Support Gender Equity and Livelihoods in Small-Scale Fisheries. Rome: 50 pp).

During fieldwork it was noticed that artisanal fishery sector in the Tombwa Bay requires little capital and relatively low skills. Besides, there is a quick cash turnover if there is daily demand for fish. Women (locally designated *Zungueiras*) buy fish directly from fishermen after it has been landed. Major part of fish is sold fresh and the rest is

dried. Generally, women sell fish in local markets, but sometimes can travel to neighboring urban areas to sell it when supply exceeds local demand. Nevertheless, women retailers face some important constraints, namely little working capital, inability to break down costs, inability to incorporate the rate of inflation into their prices, limited mobility because of the high price of transport, limited networks and unsafe working conditions due to their constant mobility and informal settings. In addition, women lack access to credit to develop their small businesses, and appropriate professional training.

Although equality between women and men is enshrined in the Angolan constitution and major objective of several recent laws and policies, the influence of traditional laws and culture often implies in a certain discrimination against women, including with regard to ownership of property, increasing the social vulnerability of women within society.

Therefore, gender and social issues will be fully considered in the project, and gender accountability is a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the M&E system. The project will pursue a gender-sensitive approach whereby Gender Equality and Women Empowerment will be strongly promoted. This will especially be important in all consultations relative to the sitting and management arrangements for marine protected areas, given that women play a key role in the traditional processing (i.e. drying, salting) and selling of fish.

In order to prevent negative impacts of the creation of MPAs on women in the local communities, it was necessary to obtain a clear understanding of the fishery situation through extensive consultation processes and gender assessment, of the local uses of the coastal and marine resources that are compatible with conservation objectives and to ensure that those uses on which local communities and specifically women depend will not be restricted through appropriate regulations and zoning. Women should also be fully represented in all committees overseeing the uses and management of these areas. The project will also underline the importance of Angolan Gender Policy of future studies consider collection of gender disaggregated data to ensure a greater comprehension of gender interactions, its challenges and possible solutions. More gender specific research is therefore needed to highlight women's and men's living conditions at individual and societal levels as foundation for better gender policies.

3. BASELINE INFORMATION

Geographically located in the province of Namibe in southeastern of Angola, the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) project is located in the municipality of Tômbwa, bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the river Kunene (bordering Namibia), including Ilha dos Tigres and on the north by Ponta Albina.

The province of Namibe is divided into five municipalities such as Namibe, Bibala, Virei, Camucuio and Tômbwa. It has a total area of 57.091 square kilometers (km^2) and according with the General Census of Population and Housing of Angola in 2014, the province has a total population of 495,326 inhabitants, out of which 240,144 are men (representing 48.5% of the total population), while 255,182 (51.5%) are women. In the province of Namibe the masculinity index is of 94 men per 100 women. As for the size of the household, at the province level, the average number of people per household is 5.1 persons, usually headed by men (65%), compared to 35% headed by women. According with the 2014 Census, agriculture and fishery are the two main economic activities in the province of Namibe with 32%, followed by the industrial sector with 7%.

Tômbwa municipality is situated 93 km to the south from Namibe city, the capital of the province. The municipal administration of Tômbwa is the body responsible for the management of the municipality competing to guide the economic and social development including the provision of services in the respective geographical area. The governing body of the municipality is composed of a municipal administrator and an associate administrator.

Alongside with the municipal administration of Tômbwa, traditional authorities represented by Séculos and Sobas, assure leadership within communities. They represent, mobilize, involve communities, disseminate information and assume great importance mainly in the resolution of conflicts due to the authority and respect they hold. Both structures are crucial for community participation and involvement in decision-making of any conservation strategy.

According to the 2014 Census, 54,873 individuals live in the municipality of Tômbwa, representing 11.6% of the total population of the respective Province. Out of the total, 27,086 are men and 27,781 women, translating into a balance between the number of men and women, with a masculinity index of 97.5 men per 100 women.

The municipality of Tômbwa is consisted of two communes: the commune of Tômbwa and Iona since the commune of the Bay of Tigers has been for some time uninhabited due to lack of basic living conditions. In 2014, the commune of Tômbwa was the most populous with a total of 52,324 inhabitants, whereby 25,676 are men and 26,648, women, representing 95.8% of the total population of the municipality. The commune of Iona recorded only 3,170 inhabitants, out of which 1,734 are men and 1,436 are women.

Despite being the largest municipality in the province in terms of surface area with a total of 17,279 km², the municipality of Tômbwa has a population of 3 inhabitants per square kilometer. Of this total, 90% of the population lives in the city of Tômbwa, with the remaining 10% of the population living in fishing communities such as Cabo Negro, Alcira and Rocha Magalhães.

As a result, the proposed site of the MPA project will have no direct impact within local communities as its vast coastal area is uninhabited. Nevertheless, projections foresee considerable economic growth in the coming years in the municipality of Tômbwa as a result of the tourism and fishing sectors with consequent urban expansion to the East and Southeast, areas that however stay out of the MPA area.

The population of the municipality of Tômbwa is very young with a total of 38,425 inhabitants aging between 0 to 24 years, whereas 19,083 are men and 19,342 women. Out of the total of 55,494 people in the municipality of Tômbwa, only 713 people have 65 or more years, from which 338 are men and 375 women.

The illiteracy rate for Namibe province is of 64%, with 74% of men aging 15 or more years able to read and write against only 55% of women. In the municipality of Tômbwa, the illiteracy rate is of 72.5%, whereas out of a total of 20,124 people with 15 and more years of age who can read and write, 10,978 are men and 9,146 women.

According to the Census of 2014, 28% of the population of the province of Namibe, between 5 and 18 years is outside the education system, with 25,888 boys (representing 28%) against 26,733 girls (28%). Between the ages of 5 and 14 years there is a slight predominance of boys out of school, while between 15 and 18 years the predominance is for girls. Among population aged 24 or over, only about 2% (that is, 3,109 people) in the province completed higher education, with men leading with a total of 1,921 against 1,188 women. In the municipality of Tômbwa, out of the 22,018 people aged between 5 and over 18 years, 3,132 were outside of the education system with a total of 1,614 boys and 1,517 girls. As for higher education, in Tômbwa a total of 1,903 people completed their studies with a slight predominance of men with 1,011 and women being 892.

Although there is a predominance of women in the working age, i.e. with 15 or more years in the province of Namibe, in 2014, women economically active were fewer than men, with 46.6% against to 61.1%. The municipality of Tômbwa, on its turn, had the highest activity rate in the province with 54.7%. Again, the proportion of economically active is lower for women with 45.3% against 64.6% for men.

The unemployment rate in the province of Namibe in 2014 was generally high, with numbers being higher among women. In fact, the unemployment rate in 2014 indicated that 18% (i.e. 24.666 people) of the total population in Namibe were unemployed. Of those, 16.4% were men and 19.9% women. The municipality of Tômbwa had, nevertheless, the lowest unemployment rate in the province with 14.7%, informing that 12.4% men are available labor force but unused while 17.6% are women.

4. Baseline Fishing Activity in Tômbwa

Fishing is the engine of the municipality's economy and is done in all its coast of 420 km. The Bay of Tômbwa is one of the most important centers of the fishing industry of the province due to its location and diversification of fishing resources.

Tômbwa is traditionally a center for the development of artisanal fishing of small-scale, low-technology, low-capital undertaken mainly for local consumption or small revenues, as opposed to commercial companies.

The artisanal fishing is carried out by men in vessels, called *Chata*, which does not exceed 6 meters in length, and can be motorized or rowing, with the latter being very limited for fishing since it only allows fishing 5 to 6 kilometers away from the coast. The highest catch occurs between September and December, with the months from January

to April being the least favorable due to rainfall. Species locally named *cachucho*, *corvina*, *cherne* are artisanally fished and are means of subsistence for communities installed along the coast.

Generally, boats have an owner, commonly a man, who may or may not reside in Tômbwa, but who instructs a master to navigate and manage the vessel. Owners are required to have a "Fishing Certificate" issued quarterly by the Fisheries Directorate, varying prices with the size of the vessel. The law also requires the annual license that costs 9,000 Angolan Kwanza (AOA) (US \$54) issued by the captaincy fisheries that validates the construction and navigation of the vessel, in line with the approved law.

Depending on the species of fish and fishing gear (line or net), an artisanal fishing boat of 6-7 meters length can have a maximum of 4 fishermen, and it is the responsibility of the master of the fishing vessel to choose the fishermen who go out to sea. Boats can leave in the morning and return to the land at 4:00 p.m., or spend the night in the sea. Generally, those who have a little more savings build a boat to go out to sea with other fishermen. The owner of the vessel receives around 30-40% of the total fish caught; the rest is divided by fishermen and the master. Normally, master and fishermen are in charge of fuel and maintenance costs.

Artisanal fishing vessels that leave Tômbwa normally fish on a perimeter of 2 miles from the coast, in the opposite direction to Ponta Albina, where the proposed MPA starts. It is said that artisanal fishermen hardly venture to fish in the south of Ponta Albina because of the danger associated with the strong sea and wind. Besides, this long trip implies high fuel cost which is out of their financial capacity.

Originally, this non-commercial artisanal fishing was familiar non-associated property whose product is sold on the beach mainly to women hawkers. This fishing practice does not jeopardize the natural self-regeneration capacity of ecosystems as long as they employ arts (traps, hook, line, etc.), allowed in the Angolan fisheries law from 2003.

According with the Director for Fisheries in Tômbwa, artisanal fishing constitutes 75% of the economic activity in the municipality with 550 fishermen being directly accompanied by this Directorate. By 2015, there were 12 cooperatives operating each with a 7.40-meter boat, out of 71 built across the province. Currently, this number decreased to five operational cooperatives. Since 2015, government is supporting fishermen to organize themselves in cooperatives to foster their activity. The Directorate provides legal information and support, and training in environmental friendly fishing practices.

Commercial fishing is carried out in boats with more than 12 meters in length. It is individual and corporate property with great associative leanness due to the specificity of equipment, convergence of interest, market, class protection. The longstanding associative tendency of artisanal fishing in the province of Namibe derives from the adverse climatic characteristics and geographical discontinuity along the coast, where the first fishermen had to join forces to resist, and consequently creating a mechanism to support their households and safety for their practice.

According to the National Directorate for Fisheries of Tômbwa, there are currently in Tômbwa 8 fishing-based companies with around 1,450 tons of productivity per day that gives work to approximately 2,500 people. It is expected the opening of 10 new fishing companies.

The same institution informs that there is a considerable increase of artisanal fishing commercially oriented in the prohibited areas of the estuary of the river Curoka to the south of Tômbwa along Ilha dos Tigres and Cunene river estuary i.e. in the direction of the MPA project. This illegal fishing practice is commonly practiced by groups of up to 30 fishermen from Tômbwa or neighboring provinces such as Lubango that camp for days fishing and drying fish. Sometimes they can fish up to 600 kilograms that is commercialized in the urban areas of Namibe, Lubango, Benguela, Luanda, etc.

In addition, industrial fishing boats with more than 20 meters length in Cunene estuary (i.e. Foz do Cunene) have been seeing fishing with trawls, locally known as *banda-banda*. This harmful activity is prohibited by law as it employs small-mesh nets which drags and holds all kinds of fish, in any life cycle and therefore, becoming a highly damaging practice for the marine ecosystem. Besides, all marine nursery areas like Foz do Cunene are prohibited for fishing. Nevertheless, caravans from South Africa and Namibia have also been seen fishing in this protected area without having any legal permission to do so and without any connection to travel agencies in the municipality.

Tômbwa Fisheries Board Inspection is responsible for patrolling this coastal area. However, the three boats available for their role are not enough to cover the extensive area and the numerous situations that occur. Hence, their work is usually a response to complaints of illegal practices made by local people, fishermen and tour operators, when abuses are detected.

The coast in its extension is difficult to navigate with dangerous places that require boats properly equipped with communication and petrol supply. The Fisheries Inspectorate to better carry out its control function advances with the need to register all MAP users including tourists, tour guides, sports and recreational fishing fishermen in conjunction with the Iona Park management.

Sports and recreational fishing is indeed highly sought by nationals and foreigners along the coastal area within the MPA. It occurs 10 kilometers from Ponta Albina to Foz do Cunene, with emphasis on the Bay and the Island of Tigers (in Portuguese: Baía and Ilha dos Tigres), whose entry implies authorization by the administrative authorities of Tômbwa.

As mentioned by Namibe Provincial Government, this village was founded in the 1860s by fishermen from Algarve, from southern region of Portugal (<http://www.namibe.gov.ao>). However, in 1975, most of the inhabitants left the village; the same year that Angola became independent from Portugal, the former colonial power, and the longest civil conflict began that remained until 2002. In the following years, the rupture of clean water system from the Estuary Cunene River to the village turned finally the town into a definitive abandonment.

Licenses for sport fishing costs 1,200 AOA (US \$7) per year, being 5 kilograms per day the maximum allowed to fish per Law in Ponta Albina, while total fishing is prohibited in the remaining extension of the MPA. Representatives of local tour operators and fishermen in Tômbwa revealed that is frequent illegal fishing practices undertaken by national and foreign tourists, who fish for commercial purposes, mainly in Foz do Cunene and Tigres Bay.

In recent years there has been an increase of buoys and styrofoam kind of vessels made and used by young people and children in Tômbwa Bay for fishing by line. Fish is mainly for self-consumption and the surplus is sold. Generally, they fish the equivalent of 2,000 AOA (US \$12) per day that motivates high *school dropout*. *This survival-activity* also causes health problems due to the long hours inside water and exposure to the sun, and sometime fatal accidents occur.

During fieldwork, it was noticed conflicts between the main players of artisanal fishing activity due to the huge demand of fish by those who depend on it for subsistence and income. As a result, those who rely on fishing for living might tend to extend their usual fishing areas to more distant offshore areas, which may result in an increasing pressure on the future MPA. Hence, it is advisable that the management unit carry out environmental awareness towards harmful fishing practices on the marine ecosystem, including information on the benefits of a MPA on the reproduction of fishing resources, in number and quality.

Only this way, will local fishing communities be actively involved in protecting and preserving the future MPA, with their own users being the primary watchers of any harmful illegal practices. It is therefore recommended to establish an advisory council for MPA management that includes the representative of Iona Park, local authorities and women representatives, fishermen and young people to allow greater participation and empowerment of local actors in the preservation of marine biodiversity and resolution of conflicts.



Example of artisanal (right) and semi-industrial (left) boats in Tômbwa (photo by Pais, 2017).

5. Baseline Gender Situation in Tômbwa

According to the last General Census of Population and Housing of Angola in 2014, there is a predominance of females in the working age population in the municipality of Tômbwa which is foreseen to increase in years to come due to high birth rate. Nevertheless, unemployment rate is very high among young people regardless gender.

The manufacture and repair of nets, the maintenance of vessels for catching fish are tasks carried out by men, while the processing and sale of fish are the responsibility of women. Therefore, women play an important role in the processing and trade of fish in Tômbwa as they absorb all the fish that is caught by the vessels.

Fish can be sold fresh or dried when in excess, being commercialized locally to the final consumers or market intermediaries to Namibe, Huíla, Huambo, Benguela, etc. The drying of the fish is done when it is not possible to sell it all fresh. However, there are alarming fish situations that are left in stagnation and putrefaction which can be reverted with the establishment of appropriate infrastructures for that purpose and capacity-building to women on how best to process fish including hygiene practices to ensure quality to consumers.

Actually the government created 10 years ago the Artisanal Fishing Center in Tômbwa (*Centro de Apoio à Pesca Artesanal, CAPA*) with funding from the African Development Bank (ADB) and the national fund FADEPA, *Fundo de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Indústria Pesqueira e da Aquicultura*. Alongside with CAPA, there are two other centers, one in Namibe and another in Lucira, all established in 2007 with similar purpose and funding. However, all these three centers were abandoned four years ago due to mismanagement.

In response, two years ago the government opened a public tender for the concession of the center to private entities, with the enterprise Dourado getting its management. Given that the center lacked important infrastructures for fish processing and storage according to the Law, the company had to make necessary adjustments and for that reason, it only started functions 3 months ago. However, the amount of fishing caught has been insufficient to carry out with the processing of fish. The company has semi-industrial boats whose profits backup center's running expenses when needed.

Making easier fishermen's life is the main goal of CAPA. Ideally, the artisanal fishermen, who are registered in the Ministry of Fisheries, supplies the center with all the fish caught, getting in return, access to fuel, ice, bait and other fishing utensils.

However, according to the Director of the center, this goal was totally unsuccessful due to the inability of fishermen to sustainably manage the amount of fish caught with consequent lack of savings. Thus, fishermen have come to the

necessity of selling their product directly to the women fish vendors at the beach, who in turn can sell the fish to other resellers or to final consumers without going through the center.

Excluding the 2,000 government personnel, all other residents of Tômbwa live on fishing, but there is no respect for fish catch and sale rules. The Director also informed that before fishing will only occurred 30 meters away from the coast. Nowadays, however, due to the large volume of fishing, sometimes one has to sail all night to capture fish. In peak times, the fishing activity in Tômbwa can move around 10 tons of fish per day.

In CAPA, women can process and transform fish including salting and drying. Initially were 48 women, however, only 30 women today uses the center to sell their fish within the facilities established for that purpose by paying 30 AOA (US \$0.2) per day for its access. Besides the 61 women who are actual members, CAPA also works with two other fish processing cooperatives with a total of 16 women.

In fact, in the past years Tômbwa has seen an increase of the number of cooperatives or associations of small-scale fisheries run by women, thanks to the support given by the Government through the Federation of Women Entrepreneurs of Angola (FMEA) and Fisheries Ministry, including UN partners.

Outside the center, next to the harbor "17 de Setembro" where the boats land every day at 4:00 p.m., there is a cluster of women fish hawkers, who prefer selling fish outside the center built for that purpose, and against any rules of safety, hygiene or fair trade. In light of such disorganization, the center's manager requests for intervention of competent authorities to supervise the space.



Women and men busy with their day-to-day fishing tasks in Tômbwa (photo by Pais, 2017).

6. Analysis of Gender Issues

6.1 Gender situation in fishing communities around the proposed MPA project

In Tômbwa fisher communities, the size of the household follows the tendency of the province disclosed in the 2014 Census, where 5 people is the average number per household mainly headed by men. Men fish and their spouses clean the fish, cut, salt, dries and sell it directly on the beach to the final consumer or sells to resellers from or outside the Province.

Women can also travel for neighboring cities and stay there for days until all the fish is sold. Girls and boys also help their mothers in cleaning and processing the fish. The whole household is engaged in fishing-activity on a daily basis but without generating sustainable and steady income, as it depends always on the flow of fishing caught and consumers demanding for it. Fishing and processing techniques are also far from being the most efficient, effective and eco-friendly. Additionally, women and girls are engaged daily with household work, child care, shopping for daily necessities, meal preparation, facilitating young ones education and elderly care.

In the municipality of Tômbwa, the literacy rate in 2014 was 72.5%, whereas out of a total of 20,124 people with 15 and more years of age who can read and write, men take the lead with a total of 10,978, against 9,146 women. As for education attendance in 2014, out of the 22,018 people aged between 5 and over 18 years, 3,132 were outside of the education system with a total of 1,614 boys and 1,517 girls. As for higher education, in Tômbwa a total of 1,903 people completed their studies with a slight predominance of men with 1,011 and women being 892.

Conversations during fieldwork, informed that an artisanal fishermen can earn on average 2,000 AOA (US \$12) a day, while his spouse a scarce 500 AOA (US \$ 3) a day, if only cleans and salt 2 boxes of 35 kilograms of fish, for example, which can take around 2 hours to be done. Nevertheless, this amount depends on the volume of fish caught which, according to fishermen, is declining due to the action of seals and ocean cold waters. Some local fish species such as *ferreira*, *roncador* and *tainha* are already rare to catch, they say. Purchase is also declining due to the increase of local traders.

Landing occurs in "17 de Setembro" harbor, where every afternoon, on average 10 artisanal vessels with 6 meters length land. Each vessel can bring 4 boxes of 35 kilograms of fish, each box being sold at least for 5,000 AOA (US \$30). In this case, 20,000 AOA (US \$120) is the amount to be destined to the boat-owner who immediately gets from 30 to 40%, with the remaining being divided by the boat-master, his crew, and the purchase of fuel and fishing items if needed. Women who wait for the boats buy fish directly from the fishermen to sell it later.

In Tômbwa, women do not go out to sea because it's dangerous. Sea and its rough conditions are only for men to handle. Nevertheless, in a society that is generally led by men, women have been over the past years able to buy artisanal fishing boats due to savings. In Tômbwa, there are currently 20 women who own fishing boats, and several others in Cabo Negro community have 2 to 4 vessels each one, aiming at purchasing another 1 or 2 boats in the nearest future. Fishermen that work for these women usually practices illegal fishing gear (i.e. trawling) because it maximizes fishermen's efforts into greater volume of fish caught and profits.

For example, Mrs. Ana Maria from the fishing community of Cabo Negro has two 6-meters length vessels. She started as a young lady selling and processing fish until she was able to buy her first second-hand rowing vessel for 25,000 AOA (US \$150). Two years ago, she bought a brand new artisanal vessel for the double of the price. Both boats leave daily from Cabo Negro, a fishing community of 300 people that has existed since year 2000, and where boats leave to fish 12 kilometers away from Tômbwa, towards Namibe, on the perimeter of the Curoca River where fish are extremely abundant as this is an important spawning ground, rich in juvenile fish.

According to the traditional authority of Cabo Negro, the number of fishermen and women hawkers coming from other provinces where they do not have employment, has increased. In Cabo Negro, sea gives everyone a livelihood, he said. The traditional authority, informs that community lack of materials and fishing items such as, fishing rod, line, hook, bait, vessels. Despite numerous awareness-raising activities for fishermen and traditional authorities on the promotion of legal artisanal fishing techniques by the Fisheries Inspection Department, the fishing trawler predominates.

Fines for those breaking the law can cost up to 180,000 AOA (US \$1,080). However, such fines are difficult to apply to those who have struggles for money. Therefore, for the Inspector the destruction of illegal fishing gear and its replacement with nets with larger meshes or fitted with square-meshed panels (i.e. 120-140mm thickness) can put an end to highly destructive bottom-trawling fishing practice which causes significant risks to marine biodiversity. Therefore, future awareness actions should include the owners and masters of the artisanal vessels for greater impact as they instruct fishers directly.

During field work, it was learnt that both artisanal fishermen and women fish hawkers and fish processors have low level of schooling and lack of training and information on appropriate artisanal fishing and fishery techniques. Furthermore, there is no detailed and up-to-date data on artisanal fishing at municipal level which represents a challenge to the sector itself, as its specificities remain unknown, and therefore unmonitored.

Therefore, the project will address this with proper training and data, so that men and women involved in artisanal fishing are able to fully utilize in a sustainable manner marine resources, while improving their living conditions and supply the market with quality fishery products.

It has also been found that in Tômbwa, women sell their fish on the street without organization which leads to low prices, large price oscillation and a low appreciation of fish. In turn, settled traders who have isothermal transport that allows them to carry fish with the necessary sanitary conditions are the ones that get higher profits, as they get fish at low prices. A possible way to address this constraint could be through the improvement of transport to other provinces done, for example, by women cooperatives set up for this purpose including the promotional campaign for use of the already established fish market facility by CAPA in Tômbwa, where fish can be trade in hygienic appropriate conditions, without price oscillations.

In addition, it was noticed that there are many fish processing and drying facilities operating without the minimum hygiene conditions. Therefore, both physical improvements of these same family-based units led by women should be promoted. Simultaneously, awareness raising and dissemination of good hygiene and food safety practices should be carried out to women involved in fish processing.

Lastly, it was observed that in Tômbwa there is a motivated associative movement but with few resources to operate and therefore is gradually losing its members, both men and women. It is well known that these movements make possible to strengthen the organization of artisanal fishing and its intervention at the market level with immediate results for fishermen and women fish vendors. Fisher communities are highly dependent on marine resources that make fishing a very competitive activity. Hence, associations must promote firstly the collective interest of their members, while nurturing synergies amongst the fishing sector and the own associative/ cooperative movement. Thus, the project foresees training to be promoted at the level of creation and functioning of these cooperatives and associations; ones constituted by men and women's separately, others mixed, as involvement in similar movements are proved to be fundamental on community participation and engagement in community-based activities.



Woman drying fish while man repairs nets in Cabo Negro fishing community (photo by Pais, 2017)

6.2 Role and participation of men and women in biodiversity conservation

It is well known that women and men have different knowledge and perceptions of their environmental and biodiversity surroundings as a result of gender differences in functions, responsibilities, needs, social relations, behaviors, resource accessibility, ownership, and awareness.

Gender and its social nuances which are location-specific and socially constructed, can strongly influence the way women and men experience environmental and socioeconomic interactions within a given community. Therefore, it is essential to incorporate gender perspectives into the ecosystem based conservation and livelihood approach to ensure inclusive participation and equal opportunities for women and men.

Incorporating gender perspectives into the biodiversity approach makes us more conscious of the impact of gender in defining roles and responsibilities, the division of labor, needs, knowledge, and inequalities, and the differences inherent in the unequal power relations between men and women in terms of resource use and access. This can help to improve the livelihoods of resource dependent social groups and results in improved gender positive impacts from interventions related to biodiversity resource management.

Gender integration provides therefore, a way to acknowledge the different roles that women and men play in resources planning and management, and to create opportunities that enhance women's exposure, networking, knowledge, and skills and give them a platform to share their concerns, needs, aspirations and knowledge. Ultimately it facilitates gender responsive policy solutions to promote equitable ecosystem-based adaptation and improvement of livelihoods.

Marine biodiversity conservation and management practices are social processes in which women and men across various ethnic and socioeconomic groups, ages, occupations, are key actors in helping to conserve, manage, and use biodiversity in a sustainable way. Therefore, diverse elements of gender analysis such as gender roles, responsibilities, division of labor, gender relations of power, and rights, ownership, access to, and control over resources, biodiversity are useful in analyzing the gender dynamics embedded in biodiversity conservation and management practices.

6.3 Status and Project Interventions in the proposed MPA

In the closest fishing community to the proposed MPA project, the municipality of Tômbwa, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is undoubtedly a key dimension in future sustainable conservation, management, livelihoods strategies and sustainable use of marine and fishing biodiversity resources. Men fish, manufacture and repair nets and boats, while women process, transform and trade fish. Fishing is the livelihood for the great majority of households in Tômbwa.

The project recognizes that women and men play different but complementary roles in their day-to-day fishing-related activities, which needs to be addressed in the context of marine biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods for inclusive participation of women and men within the community. For this reason, **the project will have component of research to identify the issues related to gender so that capacity building and policy interventions can be planned and implemented accordingly within institutional and grassroots level.**

It is known that in coastal areas of Angola and specifically in Tômbwa women have an important and very dynamic role in fishing sector. This is mainly due to their strong association with women-based groups that enhances their participation and role within local livelihoods which is extremely useful in marine biodiversity conservation.

Indeed, the Salting and Fishing Center of Tômbwa (Centro de Salga e Pesca de Tômbwa, GESTOMBWA) is a good example of women's association in Tombwa. It was established in 2013 with the financial support of the Angolan Ministry of Fisheries. Initially, the center was made up of 61 women, with this number being reduced over the past year to 30 women divided into 6 cooperatives with 5 members each. This drop out has to do with the lack of money to pay on their membership fees as a direct consequence of shortage of fish demand.

The Center has a fixed rent of 50,000 AOA (US \$300) to be paid to the Ministry of Fisheries, along with electricity, water and maintenance costs. Each member of the center pays 2,000 AOA (US \$12) per month to have access to the center's processing fishing facilities, training and financing-programs promoted by the center or loans from banks. In addition to the monthly-fees, each woman pays 150 AOA (US \$0.90) for every 35 kg of fish that needs to be cleaned, salted and dried in the facilities offered by the center. Once transformed and processed, the amount of 35 kg is then sold in the informal market normally for 6,000 AOA (US \$36).

Since its establishment, the Salting and Fishing Center of Tômbwa has promoted several training activities for its members in rules and processing fish techniques, storage and marketing of the product including hygiene and safety, the production of fishmeal for animal feeding, among others. In addition to training, its members can apply through the Center for microcredit finance programs. In 2016, for example, the center received from FADEPA an interest-free one-year loan of 100,000 AOA (US \$600) to 61 women to purchase fish. In 2015, the center received funding of 500,000 AOA (US \$3,000) from the Ministry of Fisheries with interest of 2% per year for a total of 45 women. **The project will strengthen the existing production and technology units for fish processing through skills development training for women fishing-entrepreneurs so that they manage and expand their own businesses and keep using such facilities.**

Currently, the Salting and Fishing Center of Tômbwa has a microfinance cooperation protocol with an Angolan bank Banco Sol, which guarantees a minimum credit of 175,000 AOA and a maximum of 600,000 AOA (US \$1,050 – \$3,600) to 30 women from Tômbwa to be repaid within one year time at 2% of interest rates annually. This loan aims at boosting the start up of small businesses of women entrepreneurs affiliated in the Salting and Fishing Center. For the Center's director, this agreement with Banco Sol represents an important step towards female entrepreneurship because it facilitates the acquisition of credit to associates to start and boost their commercial and productive activities, which would otherwise not be possible.

The Federation of Women Entrepreneurs of Angola (Federação das Mulheres Empreendedoras de Angola, FMEA) is also represented in the province of Namibe through the Association of Women Entrepreneurs and Fish Processors (Associação de Mulheres Empresárias e Processadoras de Peixe, SOMETE). This association promotes several projects to support the economic empowerment and participation of women in community development through training in business, strategic coaching and easy access to banking loans for women who wants to expand their business.

One of these projects was technically and financially supported by the Social Support Fund (Fundo de Apoio Social, FAS), a program jointly-implemented by Angolan Provincial Governments and European Union (EU), aiming at promoting a diversified local economy to improve social welfare to vulnerable families. Through loans provided by FAS, 13 women-boat owners in Tômbwa were able to purchase outboard motors for their vessels. There are still 31 engines to be delivered, with FAS subsidizing 80% of the total cost of the engine, and the remaining 20% being charged to the owner of the vessel, which can cost 2 million AOA (US \$1,050 – \$12,000). In addition, FAS provides technical support for 12 months.

The lack of artisanal fishing vessels is seen as a major fishing constraint in Tômbwa. To date, several banking institutions, such as Banco de Comércio e Indústria (BCI) and Banco Sol, have secured loans exclusively to women to expand their business and become more actively economic involved in local development. For banks, loans giving to women represent little risk, as they generally pay back, unlike men. Loans to women represent a substantial increase in their incomes and therefore an improvement in the quality of life of their respective households, and gives employment for the fishermen who constitute their crews.

Thus, the project will promote social inclusion through access to credit for women within the MPA to start their own fishing-business that generates sustainable employment and income including strengthen the already existing women fishing associations and cooperatives for greater contribution on the local development. Besides facilitating women's access to microfinance, **the project will promote training on business management, and microfinance, so that entrepreneurs groups are formed, organized, and managed by women themselves, who control and manage their own resources.** This background in financial literacy, will able women to transform their livelihoods into more productive businesses in the long run and be better integrated in the job market while gaining self-confidence.

Field visits and interactions with women in Tômbwa revealed that, women who are associated with fishing centers and cooperatives, the awareness of women, communication level and participation in fishing business activities is high. While the project will promote women in the proposed MPA to associate with already identified associations in Tômbwa, the biodiversity conservation awareness will also be taken up utilizing these same groups in articulation with the municipal administration, traditional authorities, environmental NGOs.

The project will therefore promote activities to raise awareness and information on the limits, rules and uses of the future MPA among citizens with a focus on specific marine-user groups such as fishermen, boats owners and tourism operators, to ensure their engagement on the preservation of the marine ecosystems. In addition to this, **the project will also promote the protection, dissemination and use of traditional fishing gear with no negative impact on marine biodiversity resources among fishing communities in collaboration with traditional, governmental authorities and environmental NGOs.** Such activities will be supported by a documented study on artisanal fishing sustainable techniques, its challenges and potentialities for the preservation of marine biodiversity and local livelihoods in articulation with Artisanal Fisheries Institute.

Clearly, in the community of Tômbwa, women who are associated and having their own savings and fishing income generating activities with the help of the just mentioned centers and cooperatives have more recognition and

decision taking power as they are active part of fishing business, and their respective households. By virtue of being the members of the women-based associations and having their share capital in the cooperatives give them a better position to influence and take decisions at the household as well as institutional level. **The project will strengthen women associations through capacity building in leadership, fishing processing techniques and marine conservation so that women participation is enhanced.**

A process of community orientation and mobilization will be undertaken under the project by involving both men and women with the aim of dissemination of the project information and objectives, and to seek to accurately identify the perceptions of the local communities and other stakeholders regarding existing marine resource management practices, options for their better management, opportunities for sustainable fisheries through improvement of income and ecosystem services. **Through the collectives of women and men, issues of marine conservation and sustainable local livelihood will be discussed in an organized manner and women more entitled to be actively involved on them.**

The project will also focus on special activities for women empowerment, including women-fishing and processing techniques, and value chain activities (ecotourism, particularly home stays and associated local product development, organic vegetable growing, weaving and crafts, etc.), capacity building of women in various sectors related to marine resource management and sustainable fisheries improvement. The awareness and communication campaigns under the project will also have a specific gender focus. The project includes gender specific indicators and data.

Under the project, **skills development programs will include capacity building of the project team on Gender issues linked to marine biodiversity to strengthen gender analytical and applied-research capacity at organizational and local levels** (UNFP and FAO 2001). Tailor-made training on gender and social analysis is an important strategy to promote gender equality in skills and knowledge sharing, while extremely useful on biodiversity conservation purposed when includes key-conservation actors, such as researchers, local communities, politicians and policy-makers. More so, the project will promote gender training at inter-ministerial level involving departments of fisheries, tourism, family and gender promotion, among others, in order to promote an inclusive policy and boost equal opportunities for women and men.

The project recognizes that the best way to raise awareness on gender issues, and to support incorporation of a gender perspective in planning is to develop – and implement – a gender mainstreaming strategy listing the steps to be taken in program planning and management. **Project will use gender-sensitive indicators and collect sex-disaggregated data and this will be systemically recorded, reported and integrated into adaptive management responses.** In addition, projects will use the GEF gender mainstreaming core indicators, which will be aggregated for portfolio level monitoring and reporting purposes.

Given that the knowledge base on gender and marine biodiversity management is always evolving, **the project will also undertake periodic reviews of the portfolio and highlight best practices in mainstreaming gender in its course for greater monitoring purposes.**

In addition, the project will indicatively seek to document gender roles in the management of marine resources in the region and in particular within the MPA, as well as raise awareness of the institutions working in the region about the different issues women and men may face and the benefits of mainstreaming gender, promote better fishing processing technologies and sustainable fishing practices to address women's and men's practical needs, support women's empowerment, and influence policy makers on gender issues.

Finally, to ensure equal opportunity for qualified training and employment, the project will encourage women to study marine sciences and engage in applied-research through scholarships in the recently inaugurated Academy of Fisheries and Marine Sciences as well as apply for future positions, as per UNDP rules and regulations.

Located in the capital of the province, the Academy is directed by the Professor Carmen dos Santos, a highly qualified woman who aims at contributing to the revitalization of the fishing sector in Angola through training and applied research of national human resources. The Academy comprises six buildings destined to courses of Electricity and Electronics Engineering, Coastal Management, Navigation Engineering, Refrigeration Engineering, Computing, Technical Design and Electronic Communication Equipment, Fish Processing, Aquaculture and Oceanography. With

a capacity for more than 1,500 students, the institution has currently 540 students and expects to bring together 131 teachers in the coming years. In Namibe province, there were in 2014, a total of 19,771 students enrolled in Higher Education, whereas men are slightly more in number than women, i.e. 10,068 against 9,704. In Tômbwa, 1,903 students were the total in higher education, with 1,011 being men and 892 women.

Strategy/Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming in project

Special mechanisms are envisaged under the project to empower women and vulnerable groups for in various livelihoods activities. These include in particular the following:

Gender Mainstreaming Objective	Gender Mainstreaming Activity	Gender mainstreaming Target
Improve understanding of gender issues, capacity building needs of women and policy issues on a ministerial level.	Support action research to identify the issues related to gender equality so that capacity building and policy interventions can be planned in a specific manner.	Specific gender related issues and capacity gaps are identified and taken up as a part of the planning process in all the four landscapes of the project
To strengthen women's and men's capacities in policy/decision making, management, planning and implementation of MPA related policies at all societal levels.	Support capacity building for national parliamentarians in MPA related legislation and policy making. Support building capacity for central level MPA related managers and officials on MPA establishment and management.	At least 50% of the participants are those female parliaments, governmental and sectoral managers of relevant stakeholders received capacity building and awareness raising on PMA establishment and management.
To strengthen institutional capacity at all level on gender equality and women's participation in MPA management, livelihood, and sustainable use of marine resources.	Support gender studies and awareness raising for relevant institutions at both central and local level on gender equality and roles of women in biodiversity conservation, community-based management, sustainable use of marine resources, and livelihood in the MPAs.	Specific gender related issues and capacity gaps are identified and taken up as a part of the planning process in related institutions at central level and in new MPA.
To enhance capacity, skills and competence of women in technical aspects related to MPA management, marine biodiversity conservation and livelihood promotion.	Technical training programs and other skills development activities for relevant target groups of women including managers at central and local level on MPA management, livelihood, and marine biodiversity conservation.	At least 50% of technical and front-line women staff is trained.
To promote women's participation in MPA co-management and sustainable use of marine resources within the MPA.	Support Provincial government including fisheries, tourism, and gender promotion and INBAC to build capacities for community women in marine fisheries resources co-management.	At least 60% of community women are trained on co-management and sustainable use of marine fisheries resources.
To promote women's roles in sustainable livelihood activities within MPA site.	Provide technical training for community women on sustainable fishery techniques, hygiene, transport and storage of fishery products, value addition, marketing and trade, as well as other sustainable livelihood development activities.	At least 60% of community women received technical training on these issues and received further technical and logistical support to expand their trade into commercial and touristic establishments in and out of Namibe province for greater livelihood activities.
To monitor and evaluate gender equality and women's participation and their empowerment through project interventions.	Incorporating gender-sensitive indicators and collection of gender-disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluating project results.	Gender disaggregated data included in Results Framework and other monitoring and evaluation formats at various levels.

To ensure women are involved in the project activity planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	Engaging local women community workers for social mobilization to encourage greater participation of women from local communities.	At least 60% of the participants of the project management, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation are women.
To ensure high participation of women in project activities through innovative communication strategy and methods.	To encourage women's role in the project communication strategy development and implementation in order to ensure information and knowledge of the strategy can reach relevant groups of community women as well as to keep gender focus in awareness and communication campaigns.	At least 50 % of the communication methods used in the project will be focused towards women.
To improve women's role in decision-making.	Promote adequate representation and active participation of women decision-making bodies.	At least 50% women representation in project specific committees at the local levels and grassroots level.
To strengthen women based institutions and ensure women's participation and leadership in the project.	Support to strengthen women-based associations in the MPA area ensuring women participation through capacity-building in sustainable fishery processing techniques, assistance on microfinance schemes to boost their fishery small-scale enterprises and purchase of artisanal fishing boats including marketing and trading tools and networks.	At least 50% of women in the target fishing-communities are associated with women-based institutions, participate and benefit from the project activities.
To promote alternative pro-women livelihood activities, to improve environment, biodiversity and economic empowerment of women.	Introduction of friendly-fishing practices and ecotourism activities compatible with MPAs. Skills development programs for women to function as agent of change on illegal fishing practices and tourism entrepreneurs. Technical training programs, study tours and other skills development activities involving women.	At least 50% of women including leaders of grassroots associations and owners of fishing boats are trained and ready to replicate their practical knowledge within the community.

Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy

The Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy is designed to promote awareness towards the project from local to national and global level, for flow of information and exchange of ideas between stakeholders for knowledge management and implementation based on dissemination of documented best practices and experiences by the project. It will also help build visibility and interest to the marine biodiversity conservation needs by connecting communities, policy makers, media, research and academic institutes, private sector, NGOs and general public, through a comprehensive program that goes from consultative meetings, to outreach and awareness events and talks at local level and build ownership to the goals of the project,

The core intent of the KM and communication strategy is to achieving a harmonized documentation approach of experiences and best practices that enables shared knowledge, experiences, inputs and ideas for effective and efficient action and for replication and scaling up. The main idea is to put systems in place that facilitate and generate a common vision for the project to ensure its sustainability in the future from its People.

Approach to Developing Strategy

The approach to develop and implement the KM and communication action plan will be developed based on the KM and communication strategy and specifically developed for the MPA project by taking inputs and learning from available communication strategies developed for project areas in the past to facilitate awareness, review and informing of policy, stakeholder participation and documentation of best practices related to the project. The implementation of the communication action plan will ensure that all stakeholders are informed on an ongoing basis about the project's objectives; overall project progress; and the opportunities for involvement in various aspects of the project's implementation.

For this purpose, the project will undertake a baseline assessment of specific needs, roles and responsibilities and challenges with regard to different aspects of communication and advocacy for the different stakeholders engaged. This baseline study will help to design the intervention and set up markers for monitoring and evaluation of the strategy, and also measure to some degree the change in attitude, adoption of methodology, awareness about the different components and the extent of involvement and relationship among stakeholders.

As a result, the Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy will ensure the use of communication techniques and approaches that are appropriate to the MPA local context to enhance communication effectiveness. The project will also develop and maintain a web-based platform for sharing and disseminating information on marine biodiversity conservation, marine spatial planning and management, sustainable marine resources use including illegal and unsustainable activities and its prevention and management.

Based on this Strategy, the project will run the above list of interventions over a period of three years. The main value embedded in the plan is to set systems that are effective, sustainable and long lasting; aiming to build capacities at the local level to create communication material that gives a voice and purpose to the local community, builds regional visibility and integrates concern and action across the outer circle. The communication plan should be able to create an effective network across the PMA representing diverse stakeholders at a local and national level, with the aim of branding the first MPA to be as a conservation priority for the nation.

Overarching Goals of Knowledge Management and Communications:

1. The Project itself is well understood and implemented effectively and efficiently by all involved partners, including the public.

2. Knowledge gained through the project (is treated as an asset, and Knowledge Management Products related to or arising from project implementation are documented, accessed, and used to improve practices by partners, the public, and regional and international partners.
3. Awareness of key subject matters covered by the project (Integrated MPA Planning and Best Practices for Sustainable Marine Resources Management) is improved and leads to upscaling for replication of best practices on the ground by partners and the public. As a result:
 - a. Key stakeholders from Provinces, National, Private, and Nonprofit sectors have increased their **understanding of integrated MPA Planning** and the importance of biodiversity conservation in development sectors that operate in the marine environment through improved partnerships
 - b. Key stakeholders, including fishery communities and other marine resource users have increased **understanding of best marine resources practices**.
 - c. The public has increased its **understanding of MPA Biodiversity values and Ecosystem services and the threats posed to these**.
4. Documents about project activities and resources (e.g. monitoring and evaluation reports) arising from the project are captured in a durable form and feed into a clear Knowledge Management system.

Communications Objectives:

1. That key national, provincial and district partners, participating communities and private sector agencies are aware of the project objectives and activities and understand the value and benefit of mainstreaming biodiversity in socio-economic and sector development
2. That there is good understanding of the approaches for improving biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services within MPAs.

Knowledge Management Objectives:

1. By the end of the project, the Implementing Partners will have created a system of Knowledge Management (e.g. containing multiple services lines such as a manual, annual conferences, cataloguing of reports) that captures learning from the process of implementing the project so as to provide a means for replication.
2. By the end of the project, a majority of project documents (including monitoring and evaluation results, case studies and best practices, planning documents, etc.) are available on a publicly accessible digital platform, and stakeholders have the means to access available Knowledge Management Products.

Communications Approaches:

1. **Improving Public Relations:** These include efforts to promote the project, its objectives and accomplishments. This involves communication through the news media, including radio, television and other social media networks.
2. **Public Outreach and Awareness:** The goal of these activities is to inform key stakeholders and the participating communities (on integrated MPA Planning and practices, Best Practices, etc.). Activities include:
 - Face-to-face actions (e.g. fair exhibits, school visits, community visits),
 - One-way actions (using mass media, social media, public service announcements, printed materials, advertising, posters, signs, songs, or use of a logo),
3. **Social Marketing and Behavior Change Marketing:** This may include:
 - A mix of tools from PR and Outreach
 - Direct marketing (e.g. meetings, letters, social media posts, calls, text messages, that are directed to an individual; plus advertising).
 - Include innovative mechanisms such as videos, photography exhibits, drama, community mapping.
4. **Advocacy:** This specifically targets decision makers with a specific policy goal of replication of integrated MPA planning approaches.

Knowledge Management Approaches:

These efforts are geared to ensure that information being produced through the project is used, accessible, shared, and available for comment/feedback.

1. **External Content Availability:** This includes creating systems and protocols for collecting monitoring and evaluation reports, research reports, scientific and social findings, and other content generated through the project; and then cataloguing it and making it accessible.
 - Sub-contracts should include local language as to the minimum requirements for sharing knowledge.
 - Knowledge to be shared (written or filmed) and accessible forms (e.g. via the web) and by taking advantage of existing, multiple opportunities (e.g. libraries).
 - Knowledge is catalogued, resulting in a bibliography at the end of the project of content generated through the project.
 - A system should be in place to inform project partners and the public about the availability of new Knowledge Products.
2. **Internal Capacity Building:** These include efforts to capture knowledge about the process of the project, in addition to the content.
 - Minimum outputs include a **Project Webpage with a catalogued resource tab leading to a digital resource library**; and an **Implementers Manual and Lessons Learned guide** to improve the implementation of future such projects.
 - Additional service lines should encourage multi-directional learning, and can include workshops, webinars, web pages, databases, conferences, meetings, scientific meetings, e-learning forums, knowledge networks, newsletters, and technical reports.

Knowledge Management Tools to use in the Project:

- Creation of an Implementer's Manual and Lessons Learned guide, with input from the Project Managers and MPA Managers, as well as creation of a system for handover of knowledge between project implementers (e.g. a system for handling staff turnover).
- Digital Copies made accessible via a website or online hosting platform (e.g. Google Drive).
 - Contribute to and take advantage of (including links to) the INBAC and Provincial websites
- Use of the INBAC and Provincial Databases, and other existing databases in country
 - Reference Lists (a list of all Knowledge Management Products created, what they are about, where they can be found, who to contact for more information)
- A searchable, catalogued portion of a Website with uploaded, accessible documents
- In-country Workshops and exchange opportunities and/or conferences
- Meetings
- Printed Materials
- Shared Photo Database
- Use of alerts or social media to inform partners and the public about newly available KM Products.

LIST OF KM and COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS	
Stakeholder	Intervention
A. Multiple Stakeholders – INBAC and other line departments, local community, NGOs, local level administration, academia, general public, media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workshops and consultative meetings using participatory methodologies like focus group discussions for engaging stakeholders in collective decision on the integrated plan for Tõmbwa and its implementation, while sharpening perspectives on their marine resources use and perceptions around conservation issues and ideas for adaptive changes, if needed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of good practices and Practitioner’s manual through participation of annual environment and tourism day and related-events and exhibitions at national and local level, news articles in covered by print and digital media, informative brochures including signboards disseminated in Tõmbwa. • Community outreach activities, non-formal education and awareness programs with local communities on conservation and responsible tourism. • Creation of website and social media channels for sharing and disseminating information related to the project to be used by multiple stakeholders including travelers, as a community space for engagement. • Exchange of information and updates with other countries including neighboring countries for dissemination of good practices. • Engagement of researchers from local and national academia in relevant topics for the project.
B. Women's fisher organizations including fishermen and youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of local community in communication and informing policy and advocacy. • Awareness programs and skills development programs on sustainable artisanal fishing and processing fishery techniques. • Improve information and training on ecotourism (i.e. with a focus on village home-stays and crafts) to promote economic diversification. • Improve connectivity and marketing within touristic providers (e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.) in the region for greater flow of fish-based products trading. • Engagement of youth through unpaid internships with organizations working on marine conservation and tourism (e.g. nature guides, research assistants, community mobilizer, etc.) • Collective talks to improve participation and engagement of youth in marine conservation and traditional livelihoods. • Prepare documentation to be used as promotional marketing on the MPA i.e. biodiversity, traditional fishing and women’s small-scale fishery industries, success stories and narratives from fisher communities.
C. NGOs, CBOs and other institutes working at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge products for information and promotion. • Supporting on-going communication activities for conservation awareness. • Capacity building and training in communication and informing policy and advocacy.
D. National and Provincial level Departments – INBAC and other line departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory workshops, meetings to strengthen internal communication related to the project. • Knowledge products specific to department needs that will be developed under the project. • Capacity building on communication with a gender-sensitive focus team at local level including website tools and maintenance.

Participatory Community Consultative and Planning Framework

The Framework outlines the procedures and mechanism that should be followed to ensure the consultation and participation of local fisher communities in Tômbwa, including women and vulnerable groups through an informed, transparent and inclusive process in the planning and implementation of activities of the project so that a self-managed and governed system sustains even after completion of the project and people own the project.

Institutional arrangements for integration of local communities into landscape conservation activities

The MPA Management Unit team will be responsible for: (i) undertaking *situational analysis* in the context of marine conservation and livelihoods, information dissemination, social mobilization, strengthening of local institutions and if required formation of new collectives/ institutions; (ii) designing and conducting *field surveys* as well as social and resource utilization surveys; (iii) *mapping of existing user rights* and facilitation of dialogue to resolve or manage conflicts; (iv) formulation of *management strategies for conservation, sustainable marine resources management, fisheries improvement and climate risk management* in conjunction with local communities; (v) formulation of *community development, livelihood and fishing value chain strategies*; (vi) supporting *participatory monitoring of community and conservation activities*; (viii) and facilitating *resolution of conflicts* over resource use.

The MPA Management Unit, with the help of INBAC and municipal government, will also coordinate with NGOs, CBOs, private institutions from tourism sector, research institutions and service providers to provide specialized services in the area of conservation or livelihoods promotion. All management arrangements and community based activities at the local level will be detailed in a legally binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between local institutions, as appropriate. This will also ensure that social and environmental screening and mitigation action are planned and implemented at the village level and ensure that local communities have access to technical support and capacity development in the implementation of project activities and/ or marine resource management strategies.

Households in each cluster of fisher villages in Tômbwa project area will be organized into user groups including artisanal fishermen, women fish hawkers and youth; such groups will be collectively consulted and responsible for formulation of community-level plans with potential benefits from tourism services and crafts, fishing processing techniques, prioritizations of such investments, ensuring community reciprocal commitments and participatory monitoring of marine biodiversity and socio-economic impacts.

Local NGOs with appropriate expertise would be contracted to assist with community level planning, and capacity building at the community level as well as for independent monitoring of social and economic impacts of the project interventions. Technical specialists from line departments, NGOs and research and development institutions will be contracted as and when required to provide specialized technical support in livelihood, fishing value-chain and capacity building support.

Planning and Implementation of Community Activities

The steps of bottom-up participatory community planning process are as follows:

Step-1: Community orientation and mobilization: As a first step, the project objectives and approach will be disseminated by the MPA Management Unit accompanied by technical specialists from INBAC and other municipal line departments, amongst local fisher communities, existing community based organizations that include both women and men. In addition to dissemination of the project objectives and approach, orientation meetings would seek to more accurately identify the perceptions of the local communities and other stakeholders regarding existing fisheries and marine resource management practices, options for their better management, opportunities for livelihood and income improvements, and identify key representatives of the community or resource user groups for participation in subsequent resource mapping. Data obtained from these meetings will be used accordingly by the project and key stakeholders and gender disaggregated.

Step-2: Mapping of conservation value of community marine resources: Despite the fact that the MPA has not direct impact on local communities as they adjacent to it, the project will however address pressures and threats and

management responses both within fisher communities and adjacent protected marine areas (i.e. Foz do Rio Kuroka) so as to provide a more holistic approach to management of the MPA. This is particularly relevant as fisheries practices adjacent to the MPA might have indirect impacts on species and ecosystems that form part of the MPA and its surroundings.

MPA conservation mapping exercise will be carried out to identify and assign conservation values to individual components of the marine landscape so as to help determine appropriate management options for these individual components. The mapping exercise will help identify critical areas of marine species breeding and nursery, species diversity and concentration areas, and locations of high pressure and vulnerability. This mapping would provide the basis for defining options for zoning and management of marine resources within the MPA, as well as options for sustainable resource management, sports fisheries and tourism development, etc.

Step-3: Mapping of community fisheries resource utilization and community rights: The participatory resource mapping will constitute an input to the planning of activities within the MPA and will help establish the baseline for future monitoring. The socio-economic mapping will include the mapping of marine resource dependencies of communities around the MPA and climate risks. Special efforts would be directed at mapping resource utilization and dependencies of local user groups with a focus on women-based associations. Information generated through this participatory mapping exercise will be used to facilitate the formulation of marine conservation plans and the planning of skills development programs and activities that will boost benefits deviated from the project.

The mapping will draw on Participatory resource appraisal and planning (PRAP) techniques, site inspections, observations, transect walk etc. and provide information on (a) scale and seasonality of specific forms of marine resource within the coast including protected areas (e.g. fishing); (b) key stakeholders analysis to identify the number, location and circumstances of the stakeholders utilizing specific resources, (c) customary rights and conflicts in resource use by different stakeholders within villages, (d) specific resource use and dependencies user groups including women and youth; and (d) possible solutions analysis.

Step-4: Strengthening/ Formation of relevant local community organizations: During the orientation meetings and community mobilization process, the interest, capacity and skills of the communities and their institutions would be accessed. This will give opportunity to prepare a socio-economic profile that may later help in the social and environmental screening of the project activities.

A participatory approach will be adopted to facilitate the involvement and participation of local communities, either as a group or through their CBOs, including both men and women in the planning and implementation of the project activities. The members of CBOs residents (particularly resource dependents) would be trained in the participatory approach. To ensure participation of local communities, the project would develop terms of partnership in consultation with INBAC and sign the same with the local CBOs and other groups of local communities and user groups before implementation of main activities of the project. The operation and management of implemented initiatives after completion will be the responsibility of the CBOs. Special efforts will be undertaken to ensure that women and vulnerable groups are well integrated into the local institutions and if necessary new women groups will be established to ensure that women's needs and priorities are addressed.

Step-5: Development of project activities: On quarterly basis, the MPA Management Unit will organize individual meetings with the main stakeholders including groups of local communities (CBOs, fisher communities, local level organizations, community groups, etc.) with the aim of discussing achievements, project implementation on participatory basis, preparation of plans, challenges faced, corrective steps taken and future corrective actions needed for the implementation of planned activities. It would be ensured that the groups of local communities have the participation of women among the local communities. Result based management and reporting would consider inputs taken from stakeholders during such meetings. It will be also the moment to resolve any specific issues arising from project implementation and monitor implementation outcomes and impacts.

Community participation and contributions to conservation, sustainable marine resource use and livelihood diversification and development activities that are selected for project support will be based on the following pre-requisites:

- All community investments must be based on some *minimum level of cost sharing* by local communities.

- *A clear and transparent linkage must exist between improving conservation and sustainable marine resource use and the proposed investment*, so that the MOUs representing agreements between fisher communities and MPA support sustainable practices by creating adequate incentives for local communities to take measurable action that supports conservation of marine resources and their sustainable use; and
- All community investments, including restrictions on resource access (if any) must *evolve through a common understanding and consensus* amongst the local communities, and not be imposed on them.

To be eligible for inclusion as investments opportunity eligible for the project grant funding, community activities should comply with the following criteria:

- *Be identified as priorities through the community consultative process;*
- *Conserve and sustainably use marine resources* either directly or indirectly by creating sufficient incentives to commit local people to specific, measurable actions that improve the sustainability of resource use.
- *Provide equitable share of benefits to local communities, including minorities, poor households and women, and mitigate any negative impacts* to these groups;
- *Be socially sound and institutionally feasible* ensuring that associated activities are culturally acceptable and do not impose an unnecessary heavy burden on individuals, and that local community capacity is adequate to organize resource use and management;
- *Be low cost and financially feasible* so that costs are within local norms, and returns are sufficient to compensate for any resource use limitations as well as compare favorably with business as usual or other alternative investment options.
- *Be technically feasible and innovative* so that inputs and technical advice are adequate, physical conditions are suitable and the activity is technically sound.
- *Be environmentally sustainable in support of global environmental objectives.*
- *Improve community resilience to climate change by diversification of livelihood, improving fish and marine resource conservation and improved knowledge and awareness*
- *Be selected and owned by local communities* and a commitment by the community to bear maintenance costs of any infrastructure component
- *Be supported by training and capacity development* for strengthening all households, and
- *Be supplemental or incremental in nature* to ensure that activities supported under the project are not a substitution for what should be supported by the government as part of their development responsibilities.

Lessons learned from other participatory integrated initiatives has validated the importance of requiring some form of cost sharing for investments intended to benefit local people, including extremely poor households, since it builds commitment and ownership on the part of stakeholders and strengthens the likelihood of sustainability. Therefore, the project would establish clear and transparent contribution requirements and will also promote creation of village or user group level revolving funds.

Procedures (based on the above mentioned criteria and the SESP) would be established at the beginning of the project to screen resource development or income generating investments to ensure that they are technically feasible, socially acceptable, have positive environmental and biodiversity conservation impact and are part of a holistic approach to the local ecosystem management, likely to generate supplementary income, comply with sound social and environmental principles and are sustainable. The PITs would be primarily responsible for such environmental and social screening.

Step-6: Monitoring and Evaluation: A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed for the Project. A monitoring system will also be designed to provide for continuous learning and adjustment of approach, and will involve participatory monitoring and include gender sensitive indicators. A framework for monitoring will be developed and will include description of the institutional arrangements and processes incorporating participatory monitoring and learning systems, selection of indicators, sampling methods, interval and intensity of sampling and mechanisms for feedback and project improvement. The tools of monitoring the activities and outputs of the project will be formed so that both quantitative, qualitative and gender disaggregated information is captured regularly.

Three areas of significance for monitoring and achievement of project objectives will (i) the ecological aspects of field activities for biodiversity conservation and landscape management; (ii) community participation in conservation, sustainable use and livelihood improvement, community compliance with conservation and resource use agreements, and outcome of livelihood activities; and (iii) institutional aspects at the landscape levels and modalities for conflict resolution and new community-based agreements on resource use.

Summary of Consultants and Contractual Services Financed by the Project for 4-years

Consultancy assignment	Main tasks	Required Qualification	Input (months)	Total Costs (USD)
<i>International Consultants</i>				
International consultancy firm to support development of national strategy and action plan for marine protected areas	<p>This assignment aims at developing a national strategy and action plan for MPAs in Angola. Specific tasks include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze relevant legislation, institutional arrangements and adopted policies on marine resources planning and management with focus on MPAs and provincial/landscape-seascape level designated responsibilities, to formulate a SWOT analysis on gaps, weaknesses, overlaps in existing policy, legal and planning frameworks. Review the global and regional best practices and national goals and strategies as guiding principle for MPA management in Angola. Conduct consultations with relevant stakeholders to develop recommendations for improvements to existing policies and regulations towards integrated land, coastal and marine resources management. Based on above, agree on a systematic approach to marine protected area establishment for identification of ecologically significant representative MPA candidate sites; establishment and formalization of collaborative partnership arrangements for planning in MPAs building on strengthens and mandates of different stakeholders and sectoral agencies that operate in the seascape; and the use of scientific-based guidelines and decision-tools to identify and select new MPAs; Suggest appropriate measures and collaborative arrangements for planning, management, monitoring and enforcement of marine protected areas. Identify MPA research needs and collaborative mechanisms for research; MPA communication and public outreach tools to increase awareness of marine issues; and key legislative and policy concepts that would guide the ecological sustainable use, ecosystem based management and precautionary approaches to MPA management; Suggest measures for inking Angola's network of marine protected areas to regional and global networks, in particular to identify and strengthen collaborative partnerships with neighboring countries (in particular on-going BCC) for wider protection of species and habitat; and sharing of best practices with the international community on tools, techniques and approaches to achieving global marine protected area commitments. 	<p>Generic key qualifications for ICs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultants with Post-Graduate Degree with close relevance to the assignment; At least 12 years relevant professional experience in relation to the assignment; Profound and up-to-date knowledge on best practices globally, regionally and nationally relevant to the assignment specifically development of national strategies, MPA principles and opportunities, understanding of policy, strategy and planning development frameworks, established working relations with national stakeholder relevant to MPAs; Excellent English language skills, with ability to work in Portuguese and added advantage; Excellent analytical, writing and communication skills; and Previous work experience in Angola, with UNDP, and/or GEF is an advantage. 	6	75,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on steps above, facilitate the development of a National MPA Strategy and Action Plan for a 5-year period, including overall vision, envisioned targets, current limitations, threats and impacts, objectives and goals with SMART indicators of success, and proposed sectoral actions with anticipated financing needed towards improved MPA management Present the draft MPA-SAP, and finalize the document based on opinions and recommendations collected. 			
International Consultancy firm to support preparation of MPA nomination dossier	<p>This assignment aims at facilitating the preparation of a MPA nomination dossier for Iona MPA. Specific tasks include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing guidance on PA dossier structure and content. Discussing with national and provincial stakeholder the readiness for engaging in MPA dossier development towards formally gazetting a new MPA. Assessing availability of up-to-date information and spatial data necessary for the MPA dossier. Preparation of the Iona MPA Dossier for submission to MINAMB <p>The dossier will define MPA boundaries, management approaches, institutional coordination and monitoring and enforcement etc. following stakeholder consultations at national and provincial levels. This assignment will be supported by a national technical team for coordination of development of MPA dossier and proclamation actions</p>	Generic key qualifications for ICs staff include:	3	37,500
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrated profound experience in successful completion of comparable assignments in recent years; Demonstrated availability and core expertise relevant to the assignment, including up-to-date knowledge on best practices globally, regionally and nationally relevant to the assignment specifically biodiversity and development situation in Angola, Good understanding of MPA principles Experience in leading a team of consultants, Excellent analytical, writing and communication skills; Previous corporate work experience in Angola or neighboring MARISMA/BCC countries, with UNDP, and/or GEF is an advantage. 		
International consultancy firm (with multi-disciplinary expertise) for development of guidelines, criteria and tools for facilitating integrated MPA planning and management	<p>International Consultancy (IC) assignments under outcome 1 will support the MINAMB national in improving tools and techniques for integrated ecosystem management in MPAs. In particular this tasks will entail the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of national guidelines for MPA identification and prioritization; Development of national guidelines for integrated MPA planning and management; Formulation of criteria and national guidelines for zoning of MPAs, including establishment of core, buffer and multiple use areas and management and resource use criteria for each of the zones; Development of national guidelines for sustainable fisheries and marine resource use as well as responsible tourism promotion; Development of guidelines for monitoring and enforcement within MPAs and Identify partnership arrangements for research and monitoring 	Generic key qualifications for Firm include:	LS	100,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff with Master's degree or higher in marine biology, ecology, integrated marine and coastal resources management, fisheries management, or other field with close relevance to the assignment. Firm with at least 10 years of demonstrated professional experience in successful completion of assignments directly related to the assignment. Up-to-date knowledge on state-of-the-art and best practices globally and regionally, related to the subject of the assignment. Profound competency in delivering advisory services to international, national and site-level state agencies and other relevant stakeholders, through workshops, presentations, bilateral meetings, etc. Staff with excellent English language skills; knowledge of Portuguese will be an advantage. 		

International consultancy firm for supporting preparation of integrated Iona MPA management plan	<p>This assignment aims at facilitating the development of an integrated management plan for Iona MPA. Specific tasks include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of broad-based mapping exercise based on available national and regional information with stakeholders – to marine species and ecosystems, ascertain areas impacting on or impacted by resource use and access specific issues and constraints to development of integrated MPA management plan for Iona MPA; • Based on the review of outcomes of biophysical and socio-economic mapping exercise, specifically identifying options for zoning of MPA for conservation and resource uses, identification of impacts on coastal and marine resources use and draft the framework vision on biodiversity conservation, marine resources management and resources use for economic development and livelihood support. • Establish financial, human and physical resources required to establish the MPA and effectively manage and monitor its effectiveness • Conduct sectoral workshop consultations with involved sectors - administrative districts, fisher communities, as well as economic sectors like agriculture, fisheries, tourism - to discuss the framework vision, clarify the parties' role and responsibilities, and collect grouped opinions on sectoral engagement and action. • Facilitate high-level MPA round table engaging all relevant stakeholder to discuss the framework vision, sectoral opinions, and formulation of a draft integrated MPA plan. • Revise integrated MPA plan based on comments received and additional consultations with sectoral stakeholder as relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent analytical, writing and communication skills, specifically in English. • Previous work experience in Angola, with UNDP, and/or GEF is an advantage. 	LS	112,500
Terminal evaluation	<p>This assignment will be supported by a national technical team for coordination of development of integrated MPA management plan</p> <p>Produce formal Terminal Evaluation according to UNDP and GEF templates and requirements. The objectives of the evaluation are to assess (i) the achievement of project results, against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework; (ii) the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized; (iii) to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming. The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. Following a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF operational focal point, UNDP Country Office, project team, UNDP GEF Technical Adviser and other key stakeholders, the evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR/PIR, project budget revisions, midterm review, progress reports, GEF focal area tracking tools, project files,</p>	<p>Generic key qualifications for the TE IC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's degree or higher in marine biology, biodiversity conservation, integrated marine resources management, social sciences and sustainable development, environmental management, or other field with close relevance to the assignment. • At least 10 years of demonstrated professional experience in technical areas relevant to the project. • Recent experience with result-based management evaluations and methodologies, specifically related to donor project evaluations. • Profound competency in working with international, national and site-level state agencies and other relevant stakeholders during evaluations. 	2	25,000

national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment.

- Excellent English language skills; knowledge of Portuguese will be an advantage.
- Excellent analytical, writing and communication skills, specifically in English
- Previous evaluation/review experience with the UN, UNDP, and/or GEF is an advantage.

Short-Term National Consultants

National Consultant to develop Tombwa Bay Integrated Fisheries Management Plan	<p>The key tasks in this assignment are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate experiences of artisanal fisheries in Angola and extent to which these fisheries and products are sustainable and viable and best practices. • Consultation with local fisher people in Tombwa way to get an understanding of the viability and sustainability of this industry, existing constraints and opportunities, including product harvesting, transport, storage, processing and product development • Assess the role of women in the artisanal fish industry in Tombwa Bay and current constraints that they experience • Identify specific opportunities for improving fisheries experiences in Tombwa Bay that are biodiversity friendly and sustainable, including value addition and marketing of fish and fish products • Assess specific investments that enhance incomes and livelihoods for fisher communities at Tombwa Bay, in particular for women and disadvantaged groups • Assess if there will likely be any potential economic displacement of fisher families, and if so develop a Livelihood action plan based on a targeted assessment of economic impact on households to ensure that affected persons are compensated with adequate livelihood options to match or exceed their current assets. • Based on the above, develop an integrated fisheries management plan for Tombwa Bay that sets out (i) sustainable practices and harvest; (ii) improved facilities for storage and value addition (iii) marketing and promotion strategies; (iv) development of appropriate savings and loan schemes that can benefit local fisherfolk, in particular women • Identify specific barrier that need to be removed to improve and sustain fishery incomes and how these can be effected • Identify specific project and provincial investments that can provide specific income generation programs for women • Prepare a best practice guidelines and manuals for implementation of sustainable fisheries operations in Tombwa Bay, including plans for financial sustainability, monitoring and evaluation and promotion of improved such products and value addition. 	Preferred qualifications would include the following:	5	30,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSc Degree or higher in social field or other relevant qualifications for the assignment; • At least 6 years relevant professional experience in community management; • Profound and up-to-date knowledge on best practices regionally and nationally relevant to the assignment, specially in fisheries promotion, including community strategic planning, business planning, opportunity and profitability assessment, • Hands-on development of livelihood strategy and action planning, including costing; • Excellent Portuguese and English language skills; • Excellent analytical, writing and communication skills; • Previous work experience in Namibe province an advantage 		

National Consultant for development of best practice notes	<p>This task would entail the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review implementation, results and impact achieved under the current project. Preliminary themes could relate to management of integrated management planning for MPAs, zoning of MPA and management of conservation and sustainable use practices, biodiversity-friendly tourism initiatives, community fisheries and alternative livelihood, etc. Document best practices (at least 3-4) in terms of: (i) Development issues addressed, e.g. marine conservation, sustainable use, livelihood, tourism, etc.; (ii) Benefits and impacts at MPA, with focus on economic, ecological and socio-cultural aspects; and (iii) Key factors for adoption, sustainability, replication, etc. Compare selected best practices with national, regional and global literature on best practices related to the integrated marine management models in seascapes; Present best practice documents to the MINAMB and relevant partners, incorporate comments for finalization, publishing and dissemination. Prepare an interpreter's manual that provides a simple guidance to establishment, management, monitoring and enforcement to facilitate replication in the country 	<p>Generic key qualifications for this assignment is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSc Degree or higher in field with close relevance to the assignment; At least 6 years relevant professional experience in relation to knowledge management and documentation; Profound and up-to-date knowledge and experience specifically analytical skills on biodiversity conservation and management approaches, Excellent Portuguese and English language skills; Excellent analytical, writing and communication skills; Previous work experience in Angola, with UNDP, and/or GEF is an advantage. 	2.5	15,000
National Contractual services for tourism marketing and promotion	<p>This assignment will entail the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying constraints and opportunities for promotion of responsible tourism in Iona MPA Developing a responsible tourism marketing and promotion strategy and plan, identifying tourism products and services linking Iona national park and Iona MPA as an integrated package Developing website and its management Developing promotional materials like brochures, web information, best practice guidelines and other publicity actions Promoting information exchange with tour operators and tourism entities Define revenue sharing options and practices 	<p>The key qualifications of firm would be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 6 years relevant professional experience in relation to the tourism promotion in Angola Profound and up-to-date knowledge on best practices globally, regionally and nationally relevant to the assignment specifically impact assessment for tourism, strategic planning, business planning, opportunity and profitability assessment, hands-on development of ecotourism development strategy and action planning, including costing; Expertise in website development and tourism marketing Excellent Portuguese and English language skills; Excellent analytical, writing and communication skills; Previous work experience in Angola is an advantage 	LS	60,000
Mid-term Review	<p>Conduct the formal Mid-Term Review (MTR) according to UNDP and GEF templates and requirements. The overall objective of the MTR will be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of categories of project progress – project design, progress towards the project's objectives and outcomes, adaptive management, and sustainability. 	<p>Generic key qualifications for the MTR IC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master's degree or higher in biology, marine ecology, biodiversity conservation, integrated marine resources management, social sciences and sustainable 	1.0	6,000

- Identify strengths and weaknesses in implementation, and identify risks and counter-measures. Assessment will be based on document review (i.e. PIF, UNDP Initiation Plan, Project Document, SESP, Project Inception Report, PPRs, MTR Tracking Tools, Project Appraisal Committee meeting minutes, financial and administration guidelines, project operational guidelines, Project Board minutes, etc.), as provided by the Project Team, followed by targeted interviews and site visits.
- Assess the likelihood of the project achieving its objectives and delivering its intended outputs, and
- Provide recommendations and lessons to help the project design and modifications to increase the likelihood of success, as appropriate, including if necessary re-design of parts of the project

development, , environmental management, or other field with close relevance to the assignment.

- At least 10 years of demonstrated professional experience in technical areas relevant to the project.
- Recent experience with result-based management evaluations and methodologies, specifically related to donor project evaluations.
- Profound competency in working with international, national and site-level state agencies and other relevant stakeholders during evaluations.
- Excellent English language skills; knowledge of Portuguese.
- Excellent analytical, writing and communication skills, specifically in English.

Previous evaluation/review experience with the UN, UNDP, and/or GEF is an advantage.

UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

-See separate file-

UNDP Risk Log
-See separate file-

UNDP HACT Micro-Assessment

-See separate file-

Letter of Agreement

-See separate file-

UNDP Capacity development scorecard (Iona MPA January 15, 2018)

Summary Results of the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for MPA Management

Strategic Areas of Support	Systemic			Institutional			Individual			Average %
	Project Scores	Total possible score	% Achieved	Project Scores	Total possible score	% Achieved	Project Scores	Total possible score	% Achieved	
(1) Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislations, strategies and programs	2	6	33	2	3	67	N/A	N/A	N/A	44
(2) Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programs	3	9	33	12	27	44	4	12	33	40
(3) Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders	3	6	50	2	6	33	2	3	67	47
(4) Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge	1	3	33	1	3	33	1	3	33	33
(5) Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn	2	6	33	3	6	50	1	3	33	40
TOTAL Score and average for %'s	11	30	37	20	45	44	8	21	38	41

Detailed Results from the Capacity Development Scorecard

Strategic Area of Support	Target for CD	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments
1. Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislations, strategies and programs					
	Systemic	The protected area agenda is being effectively championed / driven forward	0 -- There is essentially no protected area agenda; 1 -- There are some persons or institutions actively pursuing a protected area agenda but they have little effect or influence; 2 -- There are a number of protected area champions that drive the protected area agenda, but more is needed; 3 -- There are an adequate number of able "champions" and "leaders" effectively driving forwards a protected area agenda	1	PAs have been championed by MINAMB and MINPESMAR for some time but this has not led to creation of an MPA
	Systemic	There is a strong and clear legal mandate	0 -- There is no legal framework for protected areas;	1	There is legislation

Strategic Area of Support	Target for CD	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments
		for the establishment and management of protected areas	1 -- There is a partial legal framework for protected areas but it has many inadequacies; 2 -- There is a reasonable legal framework for protected areas but it has a few weaknesses and gaps; 3 -- There is a strong and clear legal mandate for the establishment and management of protected areas		permitting the creation of MPAs but providing little information about responsibilities and procedures
	Institutional	There is an institution responsible for protected areas able to strategize and plan (this is 2 issues - needs separating, 1 Systemic, 2 institutional)	0 -- Protected area institutions have no plans or strategies; 1 -- Protected area institutions do have strategies and plans, but these are old and no longer up to date or were prepared in a totally top-down fashion; 2 -- Protected area institutions have some sort of mechanism to update their strategies and plans, but this is irregular or is done in a largely top-down fashion without proper consultation; 3 -- Protected area institutions have relevant, prepared in a participator manner, regularly updated strategies and plans	2	Most PAs in Angola have no plans, although some new plans are now being developed
2. Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programs					
	Systemic	There are adequate skills for protected area planning and management	0 -- There is a general lack of planning and management skills; 1-- Some skills exist but in largely insufficient quantities to guarantee effective planning and management; 2 -- Necessary skills for effective protected area management and planning do exist but are stretched and not easily available; 3 -- Adequate quantities of the full range of skills necessary for effective protected area planning and management are easily available	1	PA planning is mostly done in an opportunistic way
	Systemic	There are protected area systems	0 -- No or very few protected area exist and they cover only a small portion of the habitats and ecosystems; 1 -- Protected area system is patchy both in number and geographical coverage and has many gaps in terms of representativeness; 2 -- Protected area system is covering a reasonably representative sample of the major habitats and ecosystems, but still presents some gaps and not all elements are of viable size; 3 -- The protected areas includes viable representative examples of all the major habitats and ecosystems of appropriate geographical scale	1	There are no MPAs yet while terrestrial PAs only represent part of Angola's biomes
	Systemic	There is a fully transparent oversight	0 -- There is no oversight at all of protected area institutions;	1	PA oversight does take place

Strategic Area of Support	Target for CD	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments
		authority for the protected areas institutions	1 -- There is some oversight, but only indirectly and in a non-transparent manner; 2 -- There is a reasonable oversight mechanism in place providing for regular review but lacks in transparency (e.g. is not independent, or is internalized); 3 -- There is a fully transparent oversight authority for the protected areas institutions		but is not transparent or independent
	Institutional	Protected area institutions are effectively led	0 -- Protected area institutions have a total lack of leadership; 1 -- Protected area institutions exist but leadership is weak and provides little guidance; 2 -- Some protected area institutions have reasonably strong leadership but there is still need for improvement; 3 -- Protected area institutions are effectively led	2	Capacity for PA management is insufficient, and absent for MPAs
	Institutional	Protected areas have regularly updated, prepared in a participatory manner, comprehensive management plans	0 -- Protected areas have no management plans; 1 -- Some protected areas have up-to-date management plans but they are typically not comprehensive and were not prepared in a participatory manner; 2 -- Most Protected Areas have management plans though some are old, not prepared in a participatory manner or are less than comprehensive; 3 -- Every protected area has a regularly updated, prepared in a participatory manner and a comprehensive management plan	1	Most PAs have no recent management plans
	Institutional	Human resources are well qualified and motivated	0 -- Human resources are poorly qualified and unmotivated; 1 -- Human resources qualification is spotty, with some well qualified, but many only poorly and in general unmotivated; 2 -- HR in general reasonably qualified, but many lack in motivation, or those that are motivated are not sufficiently qualified; 3 -- Human resources are well qualified and motivated.	1	PA personnel lacks capacity and some lack motivation
	Institutional	Management plans are implemented in a timely manner effectively achieving their objectives	0 -- There is very little implementation of management plans; 1 -- Management plans are poorly implemented and their objectives are rarely met; 2 -- Management plans are usually implemented in a timely manner, though delays typically occur and some objectives are not met; 3 -- Management plans are implemented in a timely manner effectively achieving their objectives	1	Many PAs have no management plans or these are not effectively implemented
	Institutional	Protected area institutions are able to adequately	0 -- Protected area institutions typically are severely underfunded and have no capacity to mobilize sufficient resources;	1	Funding for PAs is insufficient

Strategic Area of Support	Target for CD	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments
		mobilize sufficient quantity of funding, human and material resources to effectively implement their mandate	<p>1 -- Protected area institutions have some funding and are able to mobilize some human and material resources but not enough to effectively implement their mandate;</p> <p>2 -- Protected area institutions have reasonable capacity to mobilize funding or other resources but not always in sufficient quantities for fully effective implementation of their mandate;</p> <p>3 -- Protected area institutions are able to adequately mobilize sufficient quantity of funding, human and material resources to effectively implement their mandate</p>		
	Institutional	Protected area institutions are effectively managed, efficiently deploying their human, financial and other resources to the best effect	<p>0 -- While the protected area institution exists it has no management;</p> <p>1 -- Institutional management is largely ineffective and does not deploy efficiently the resources at its disposal;</p> <p>2 -- The institution is reasonably managed, but not always in a fully effective manner and at times does not deploy its resources in the most efficient way;</p> <p>3 -- The protected area institution is effectively managed, efficiently deploying its human, financial and other resources to the best effect</p>	2	Additional capacity building is needed
	Institutional	Protected area institutions are highly transparent, fully audited, and publicly accountable	<p>0 -- Protected area institutions totally non-transparent, not being held accountable and not audited;</p> <p>1 -- Protected area institutions are not transparent but are occasionally audited without being held publicly accountable;</p> <p>2 -- Protected area institutions are regularly audited and there is a fair degree of public accountability but the system is not fully transparent;</p> <p>3 -- The Protected area institutions are highly transparent, fully audited, and publicly accountable</p>	1	No independent auditing takes place
	Institutional	There are legally designated protected area institutions with the authority to carry out their mandate	<p>0 -- There is no lead institution or agency with a clear mandate or responsibility for protected areas;</p> <p>1 -- There are one or more institutions or agencies dealing with protected areas but roles and responsibilities are unclear and there are gaps and overlaps in the arrangements;</p> <p>2 -- There are one or more institutions or agencies dealing with protected areas, the responsibilities of each are fairly clearly defined, but there are still some gaps and overlaps;</p> <p>3 -- Protected Area institutions have clear legal and institutional mandates and the necessary authority to carry this out</p>	2	INBAC is responsible for PAs but there is overlap with Ministry of Fisheries in the marine area

Strategic Area of Support	Target for CD	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments
	Institutional	Protected areas are effectively protected	0 -- No enforcement of regulations is taking place; 1 -- Some enforcement of regulations but largely ineffective and external threats remain active; 2 -- Protected area regulations are regularly enforced but are not fully effective and external threats are reduced but not eliminated; 3 -- Protected Area regulations are highly effectively enforced and all external threats are negated	1	Protection is insufficient in most areas
	Individual	Individuals are able to advance and develop professionally	0 -- No career tracks are developed and no training opportunities are provided; 1 -- Career tracks are weak and training possibilities are few and not managed transparently; 2 -- Clear career tracks developed and training available; HR management however has inadequate performance measurement system; 3 -- Individuals are able to advance and develop professionally	1	Career tracks are weak and few training opportunities
	Individual	Individuals are appropriately skilled for their jobs	0 -- Skills of individuals do not match job requirements; 1 -- Individuals have some or poor skills for their jobs; 2 -- Individuals are reasonably skilled but could further improve for optimum match with job requirement; 3 -- Individuals are appropriately skilled for their jobs	1	Some individuals are skilled but many are not
	Individual	Individuals are highly motivated	0 -- No motivation at all; 1 -- Motivation uneven, some are but most are not; 2 -- Many individuals are motivated but not all; 3 -- Individuals are highly motivated	1	Motivation is uneven
	Individual	There are appropriate systems of training, mentoring, and learning in place to maintain a continuous flow of new staff	0 -- No mechanisms exist; 1 -- Some mechanisms exist but unable to develop enough and unable to provide the full range of skills needed; 2 -- Mechanisms generally exist to develop skilled professionals, but either not enough of them or unable to cover the full range of skills required; 3 -- There are mechanisms for developing adequate numbers of the full range of highly skilled protected area professionals	1	Training mechanisms are insufficient
3. Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders					

Strategic Area of Support	Target for CD	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments
	Systemic	Protected areas have the political commitment they require	0 -- There is no political will at all, or worse, the prevailing political will runs counter to the interests of protected areas; 1 -- Some political will exists, but is not strong enough to make a difference; 2 -- Reasonable political will exists, but is not always strong enough to fully support protected areas; 3 -- There are very high levels of political will to support protected areas	2	Political will is there but often not strong enough against conflicting interests of resource uses
	Systemic	Protected areas have the public support they require	0 -- The public has little interest in protected areas and there is no significant lobby for protected areas; 1 -- There is limited support for protected areas; 2 -- There is general public support for protected areas and there are various lobby groups such as environmental NGO's strongly pushing them; 3 -- There is tremendous public support in the country for protected areas	1	Public support is insufficient, including because most people do not know the value of PAs and conservation
	Institutional	Protected area institutions are mission oriented	0 -- Institutional mission not defined; 1 -- Institutional mission poorly defined and generally not known and internalized at all levels; 2 -- Institutional mission well defined and internalized but not fully embraced; 3 -- Institutional missions are fully internalized and embraced	1	INBAC's strategy and mission has only recently been defined and is not fully internalized yet
	Institutional	Protected area institutions can establish the partnerships needed to achieve their objectives	0 -- Protected area institutions operate in isolation; 1 -- Some partnerships in place but significant gaps and existing partnerships achieve little; 2 -- Many partnerships in place with a wide range of agencies, NGOs etc, but there are some gaps, partnerships are not always effective and do not always enable efficient achievement of objectives; 3 -- Protected area institutions establish effective partnerships with other agencies and institutions, including provincial and local governments, NGO's and the private sector to enable achievement of objectives in an efficient and effective manner	1	There are some partnerships for select PAs but do not cover all PAs
	Individual	Individuals carry appropriate values, integrity and attitudes	0 -- Individuals carry negative attitude; 1 -- Some individuals have notion of appropriate attitudes and display integrity, but most don't; 2 -- Many individuals carry appropriate values and integrity, but not all;	2	Most individuals carry appropriate values but there are exceptions

Strategic Area of Support	Target for CD	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments
			3 -- Individuals carry appropriate values, integrity and attitudes		
4. Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge					
	Systemic	Protected area institutions have the information they need to develop and monitor strategies and action plans for the management of the protected area system	0 -- Information is virtually lacking; 1 -- Some information exists, but is of poor quality, is of limited usefulness, or is very difficult to access; 2 -- Much information is easily available and mostly of good quality, but there remain some gaps in quality, coverage and availability; 3 -- Protected area institutions have the information they need to develop and monitor strategies and action plans for the management of the protected area system	1	Information for most PAs is insufficient, and lacking for the marine environment
	Institutional	Protected area institutions have the information needed to do their work	0 -- Information is virtually lacking; 1 -- Some information exists, but is of poor quality and of limited usefulness and difficult to access; 2 -- Much information is readily available, mostly of good quality, but there remain some gaps both in quality and quantity; 3 -- Adequate quantities of high quality up to date information for protected area planning, management and monitoring is widely and easily available	1	Information on PAs is often insufficient
	Individual	Individuals working with protected areas work effectively together as a team	0 -- Individuals work in isolation and don't interact; 1 -- Individuals interact in limited way and sometimes in teams but this is rarely effective and functional; 2 -- Individuals interact regularly and form teams, but this is not always fully effective or functional; 3 -- Individuals interact effectively and form functional teams	1	Team building needs to be reinforced
5. Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn					
	Systemic	Protected area policy is continually reviewed and updated	0 -- There is no policy or it is old and not reviewed regularly; 1 -- Policy is only reviewed at irregular intervals; 2 -- Policy is reviewed regularly but not annually; 3 -- National protected areas policy is reviewed annually	1	PA policy is currently being reviewed but not clear if this leads to any changes
	Systemic	Society monitors the state of protected areas	0 -- There is no dialogue at all; 1 -- There is some dialogue going on, but not in the wider public and restricted to specialized circles;	1	Society is little involved with PAs

Strategic Area of Support	Target for CD	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)	Initial Evaluation	Evaluative Comments
			2 -- There is a reasonably open public dialogue going on but certain issues remain taboo; 3 -- There is an open and transparent public dialogue about the state of the protected areas		
	Institutional	Institutions are highly adaptive, responding effectively and immediately to change	0 -- Institutions resist change; 1 -- Institutions do change but only very slowly; 2 -- Institutions tend to adapt in response to change but not always very effectively or with some delay; 3 -- Institutions are highly adaptive, responding effectively and immediately to change	2	Institutions mostly adapt to lack of financial resources
	Institutional	Institutions have effective internal mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning	0 -- There are no mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting or learning; 1 -- There are some mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning but they are limited and weak; 2 -- Reasonable mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning are in place but are not as strong or comprehensive as they could be; 3 -- Institutions have effective internal mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning	1	M&E mechanisms are weak
	Individual	Individuals are adaptive and continue to learn	0 -- There is no measurement of performance or adaptive feedback; 1 -- Performance is irregularly and poorly measured and there is little use of feedback; 2 -- There is significant measurement of performance and some feedback but this is not as thorough or comprehensive as it might be; 3 -- Performance is effectively measured and adaptive feedback utilized	1	There is little performance measurement

GEF METT Tracking Tool at baseline

-See separate file-

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Information dissemination, consultation, and similar activities that took place during the PPG

This project was developed using transparent, open and fully participatory approach with involvement all groups of relevant stakeholders (government organizations, multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs, local communities, and private sector) at national and project area levels. Stakeholder group consultations were conducted in during the Inception and Validation Workshops in Luanda and additional consultations were undertaken with municipal administration of Tômbwa, the Namibe Fisheries Academy, Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Institute, Staff of the Iona National Park, Salting and Fishing Center of Tômbwa and Tour Operators and Sports Fishermen. Meetings with representatives of women's groups processing fish and fishermen in Tômbwa provided an understanding of the current artisanal fishery sector situation under the MPA. The key objectives of consultative process were the following:

- To inform all group of stakeholders on the project preparation and allow them participate in the project development and share their concerns about the project proposed implementation;
- To evaluate current level of key threats on marine biodiversity and means of management of such threats;
- To collect information on baseline programs and projects related to the project objective;
- To understand local, cultural and political context in the country and proposed project area;
- To assess current capacity of government agencies and local communities to manage marine protected areas and use these resources sustainably;
- To develop proposals for financing under the project based on national, provincial and local needs;
- To assess perceptions of local artisanal fisher folk that are active and around the proposed MPA and clearly define interventions that would benefit these communities as well as ensure sustainable harvest of marine resources;
- To assess potential for responsible tourism and opportunities for benefit sharing based on current practices in Iona national park and elsewhere in the country; and
- To identify potential project partnerships (see Partnerships section) and clarify stakeholder roles in the project implementation.

Over 200 stakeholders (refer Annex 18 on Consultations during Project Preparation), including a number of artisanal fishermen in Tombwa (Refer Annex 6 on Gender Analysis and mainstreaming Action Plan) were consulted Meetings in Luanda and Namibe province were attended by a mix of men and women, while meetings in Tombwa were mostly attended by women. Based on the consultations at Tombwa, the livelihood aspect of the project would largely focus on women to enable them to develop improved methods of fish marketing, storage and processing as well as alternative livelihood activities.

As a result of Stakeholder Analysis following groups of partners and stakeholders were identified for the project implementation and is presented in the table below:

Stakeholder Involvement Plan

Key Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities	Role in the project and involvement mechanism	Component and Output
Ministry of Environment	The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) will be the Executing Agency for the project. The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), within MINAMB, is responsible for managing protected areas and biodiversity outside of protected areas in the country, and will be the leading partner in the project design process.	Project executing agency responsible for overall marine protected area policy and regulations in the country. Responsible for creation and monitoring of MPAs and partner in the management of the MPAs	Components 1, 2 and 3 (All Outputs)
Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea	The Ministry of Fisheries (MINPESMAR), through the Department for Marine Protected Areas, will support the creation and management of 'multiple use' Marine Protected Areas to be established by the project, including on issues relating to enforcement and monitoring, stakeholder engagement, etc. The Ministry of Fisheries will also be a key partner in the identification and planning of MPAs through its access to information on marine resources and biodiversity.	Key agency for the management of the MPA, in particular for protection, enforcement and control of illegal activities	Components 1, 2 and 3 (All Outputs)
Ministry of Interior	The Ministry of Interior (MININT) will be involved in the project through consultations and coordination, given that the patrolling of the marine space including its protected areas will depend on the coast guard. The same applies to the Angolan Navy that is involved in patrolling coastal waters and will thus indirectly be a partner of the project.	Key agency for patrolling marine space and enforcement of marine legislation.	Component 1 (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2) and Component 2 (Outputs 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5)
Ministry of Defence	The Angolan Navy will play a key role in the patrolling national coastal waters and is a key player in the protection of MPAs from illegal fishing by foreign vessels. Their involvement in the creation and management of the new MPAs will be critical. The Ministry of Defence (MINDEN) will be engaged at highest level and will be closely involved during PPG to ensure the early agreement on the role of the Navy in the creation and management of the proposed MPAs.	MINDEN will serve as an important partner in joint patrolling of the Iona MPA and ensure enforcement of the MPA regulations. Would serve on the Multi-Sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee.	Component 1 (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2) and Component 2 (Outputs 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5)
Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum	The Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum (MINREPET) is responsible for the oil sector, which in Angola is largely off-shore. Although the Angolan oil fields are in the north of the country and do not overlap with the areas where this project is intending to create new MPAs, the Ministry will be invited to participate in planning meetings to ensure integrated management of the MPAs with national policies on oil and gas exploration.	Important for coordination of extractive activities with marine conservation. Currently there are no concrete plans for extractive activities in the area proposed for MPA creation.	Component 1 (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2) and Component 2 (Outputs 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5)
Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation	The Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESCTI) is in charge of universities and other scientific institutions in the country	MESCTI will contribute to marine research and education as well as be an important partner in the	Component 2 (Outputs 2.2 and 2.4) and Component 3

		management planning of Iona MPA. Would serve on the Multi-Sectoral MPA Coordinating Committee.	(Outputs 3.1 and 3.2)
Provincial and Municipal Administrations	Provincial and municipal administrations will be fully involved in determining the siting and management of MPAs and alternative livelihoods opportunities. The project will provide capacity building to officials of provincial and municipal governments in order to mainstream coastal conservation and management in their day-to-day decisions such as on coastal development, waste water treatment, fishing and tourism development.	Provincial and municipal administrations will be part of the Project steering Committee to advise, guide and monitor project implementation. Staff will also participate in training and capacity-building in several areas related to the project and be engaged in all aspects and phases of its cycle.	Component 2 and 3 (All Outputs)
Environmental NGOs	Environmental NGOs including the Quiçama Foundation will be involved in the design of MPAs, especially with regard to their extensive experience in the management of protected areas with community participation. NGOs such as Ajudo a Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP), Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente (ADRA), Development Workshop (DW) and Cooperazione e Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti (COSPE) will be involved through their experience in environmental education. ADPP has significant experience in professional training and will advise on the design and implementation of training activities for fishery in coastal communities. Juventude Ecologica Angolana (JEA) will be involved in awareness raising campaigns throughout the country.	Environmental NGOs will advise and support the project in their field of expertise and will assist in the awareness activities community-based due to their solid knowledge and field experience. NGO's will also be part of the Steering committee for greater inclusiveness of all key stakeholders	Components 1, 2 and 3 (All Outputs)
Local Communities	Communities will be consulted on the siting and management of marine protected areas (notably fishing communities in coastal areas). Their participation will be sought to help rangers to protect critically endangered marine and coastal species and ecosystems through activities such as ecotourism and sustainable fishing practices.	Women and men from fisher communities' i.e. local user groups would directly benefit from several skills development programs that empower their active involvement in decision-making on all phases of project planning, budgeting and implementation. Partnerships will be established to ensure their participation. Groups will be involved on regular meetings and reporting to keep up informed throughout the project. Fisher communities in the Tombwa Bay will participate in sustainable fisheries operation and women	Component 2 (Outputs 2.1, 2.2, and 2.4) and Component 3 (Output 3.2)

		fisherfolk will directly benefit from income generation activities	
Private sector	The private tourism sector will be involved in developing benefit-sharing schemes with local communities and the development of community based marine and coastal tourism programs.	The private sector will be actively involved in community-based tourism programs and skills related-development. Representatives of private sector would also be part of the steering committee	Component 2 (Outputs 2.2 and 2.4)
Academia	Universities including the Academia de Pescas e Ciências do Mar do Namibe among others, will be consulted on the sitting and strategies for sustainable management of marine resources within the protected area. Their knowledge will inform action to be implemented throughout the project, the same way as the project will provide a perfect setting for students to produce knowledge that is applicable outside of the research setting	Academia provides key expertise in strategies for sustainable marine resources management and is involved in the steering committee. Students research on project-related key areas contributing actively with applied-findings so important for the local sustainable development.	Components 1, 2 and 3 (All Outputs)

Profile of Iona Marine Protected Area

Physical characteristics

The Iona National Park situated in the Namibe Province in southern Angola, is one of eight terrestrial National Parks. The park extends from the Angolan coastline, bounded by the Kunene River (border to Namibia) in the south and the Curoca Rivers in the north. The eastern boundary follows the Otchifengo valley, from the upper Curoca to the Kunene at Montenegro Falls. The coastline of Iona National Park is over 180 km long, and is mostly sandy desert backed by mobile sandy dunes (Namibe to Kunene River Mouth). Baía dos Tigres is a large bay along the coastline that is protected from the open ocean by a large sand spit and the sand island Isla dos Tigres. The island is ~6 km at its widest point and ~22 km in length. Not part of Iona National Park, Isla dos Tigres supports breeding populations of Great White Pelicans, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, White-breasted Cormorants, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, and Cape Cormorants, *Phalacrocorax capensis*, as well as a Cape fur seal colony. Expansion of the Iona National Park to include Isla dos Tigres is planned. The Kunene River Mouth and wetland area is another significant feature of the Iona coastline.

The intertidal zone of the park is dominated by sandy beach interspersed with submerged sandstone reef, whilst the coastal shelf between Tombua and the Kunene River Mouth is generally flat and consisting of clay and silt sediments in Baía dos Tigres, and sandy sediments northwards towards Tombua. Although located in the tropics, the marine environment off Iona is characterized as having a temperate climate as a result of the Angola-Benguela Frontal Zone. During winter, the front shifts northwards by the dominating Benguela Current, bringing cooler water to the region. In summer, when the Angola Current is dominant, the front is displaced southwards, resulting in increased water temperatures. The Iona National Park is thus situated in the important transboundary area between Angola and Namibia.

The proposed Iona Marine Protected Area will extend seawards along the coastline of Iona National Park (terrestrial) covering at least 150,000 hectares from a location south of the Tombua Bay to the Kunene River mouth adjacent to Namibia. It will transcend along approximately 180 km of the length of Iona National Park coastline and provides an opportunity to build synergies across the continuum of land and seascapes.

Fisheries and key species

Commercial, artisanal and subsistence fisheries, largely based out of the towns of Tombua and Namibe, operate in the area. Tombua in particular is considered one of the most important fishing centers in the province. The majority of artisanal and subsistence fishing effort in southern Angola is concentrated around these two towns. The recreational fishery in southern Angola consists of both tourists and local recreational fishers.

The area from Lobito to the mouth of the Kunene River is the most productive of Angola's fishing zones with an abundance of commercially important species. The small pelagic fishery comprises of several species such as sardinella, pilchards, horse-mackerel; with the most commercially important species being the Kunene horse mackerel (*Trachurus trecae*), Cape horse mackerel (*T. capensis*), the Madeiran or flat sardinella (*Sardinella maderensis*), the round sardinella (*S. aurita*), and the South African sardine (*Sardinops sagax*). The Namib province (southern Angola) is home to 30% of Angola's purse seine fleet (i.e. 27 out of 90 vessels). Generally, the density and abundance of small pelagic schooling stocks are relatively higher in southern waters, particularly along the coast of the Namibe Province. Although the species distribution and abundance along this part of the coast varies depending on oceanographic conditions and the position of the Angola-Benguela Frontal Zone (ABFZ), this is an area of considerable significance to commercially valuable pelagic species.

Dentex macrophthalmus is an important artisanal species along the entire Angolan coast, and is by far the dominant sparid between the Kunene River mouth and Tombua. Inspection of catches in the artisanal boat-based hook-and-line fishery in Southern Angola showed *D. macrophthalmus* made up 67% in the catch of the Namibe, Tõmbua and Lucira artisanal fisheries, followed by *Atractoscion aequidens* (22%) and horse mackerel *T. trecae* (7%). *Diplodus capensis* is another species that forms an integral part of the subsistence fishery in southern Angola. The West Coast

dusky kob *Argyrosomus coronus* is also an important fishery species, being caught by all fishery sectors; particularly the recreational fishery. This species is clearly showing signs of significant overexploitation in the region. In southern Angola, juveniles and sub-adults seem to be resident and have been found to be particularly abundant around the mouth of the Kunene River. Adults undertake migrations that correspond with the movement of the ABFZ, moving north as far as Gabon in winter and returning to southern Angola in spring, when spawning appears to take place offshore.

In recent years, the Angolan government has upgraded its artisanal fisheries, in many cases converting artisanal vessels to small-scale commercial fishing vessels. With better vessels and motors, fishers have extended their fishing grounds and increased their fishing time, and there is an urgent need for effective management measures to be put into place. A number of the studies investigating the artisanal, subsistence and recreational fisheries in southern Angola have highlighted Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as a potential important management strategy in this region.

There are an increasing number of foreign recreational fishers who travel to the Kunene River mouth and estuary, both from Namibia and Angola. Marine species inhabiting the waters off Iona National Park, and often caught in the surf zone of the Kunene River mouth by recreational fishers are: Dusky Kob *A. coronus*, Garrick Lichia *Lichia amia*, West Coast Steenbras *Lithognathus aureti*, Blacktail *Diplodus sargus*, Galjoen *Dichistius capensis*, Barbel *Galeichthys feliceps*, Spotted Grunter *Pomadasys commersoni* and Elf *Pomatomus saltatrix*. Elasmobranchs caught from the shore are Bronze Whaler *Carcharhinus brachyurus*, Spotted Gullyshark *Triakis megalopterus*, Broadnose Sevengill Cow Shark *Notorynchus cepedianus*, Smooth-hound Shark *Mustelus mustelus*, Common Eagle Ray *Myliobatis aquila*, Blue Stingray *Dasyatis chrysonota* and Biscuit Skate *Raja straeleni*. Two species of guitarfish (sandshark) also occur in the area namely the Lesser Guitarfish, *Rhinobatos annulatus* and Bluntnose Guitarfish *R. blochii*.

The wetland serves as resting grounds for Palearctic migratory birds that use the area to build up energy reserves during their seasonal migrations. The area (particularly Tigres Island) also serves as the breeding site for several bird species. In addition to a colony of Cape fur seals, a number of other marine mammals (in particular Heaviside's dolphins, long-finned pilot whales, bottlenose dolphins, beaked whales and Atlantic humpback dolphins) have also been recorded in the general area. However, little research has been done on cetaceans in the region, and they are currently considered to be only transient visitors to the area. The region is very important for green turtles, *Chelonia mydas*, with high densities of these animals known to occur in the area, which also represents the southern-most distribution of the species along the African west coast. Furthermore, it is an important spawning area for many marine fish species found in the region. The region supports threatened and/or regionally endemic bird species – in particular the Great White Pelican: *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, Cape Cormorant: *Phalacrocorax capensis*, Lesser Flamingo: *Phoeniconaias minor*, African Black Oystercatcher: *Haematopus moquini*, Hartlaub's Gull: *Chroicocephalus hartlaubii*, Caspian Tern: *Hydroprogne caspia* and Damara Tern: *Sternula balaenarum*. Cetaceans that are endemic to the region (e.g., Heaviside's dolphin: *Cephalorhynchus heavisidii*), or are threatened (e.g., the Vulnerable sperm whale, *Physeter microcephalus*) also make use of this area during their life cycles. Other threatened species in the area include the fish and condrichthian species: *Squatina oculata* and *Squatina aculeate* (Critically Endangered); *Argyrosomus hololepidotus*, *Rostroraja alba*, and *Sphyrna lewini* (Endangered); and *Thunnus obesus*, *Mustelus mustelus*, *Rhinobatos albomaculatus*, *Oxynotus centrina*, *Oreochromis macrochir*, and *Centrophorus squamosus* (Vulnerable). Vulnerable olive ridley turtles, *Lepidochelys olivacea*, are also present.

Together, the Kunene River Mouth and the Tigres Island-Bay complex have been declared as one of the proposed Ecologically or Biologically Significant marine Areas (EBSAs) in the Benguela region. Although separated by some 50 km, discharge from the Kunene River has pronounced physicochemical influences on the adjacent marine habitat (sub-littoral to littoral coastal region) to an extent of ~100 km from the river mouth (mostly northwards, but also southwards during certain times of year and during abnormal climatic events, such as Benguela Niños). As such, the river mouth and the associated wetland and the Tigres Island-Bay complex is integrally linked by physico-chemical process. Habitat heterogeneity in the area is high and 15 distinct habitat types have been identified. An analysis of the threat status of the different habitat types in the Kunene-Namib EBSA indicates the Kunene outer shelf habitat to be endangered and the Kunene shelf-edge to be vulnerable.

Assessment of the area against the Convention on Biological Diversity EBSA criteria

C1: Uniqueness or rarity: **High**

- The Kunene-Namib area is unique in the sense that it is the only sheltered, predominantly marine, sandy bay with a link to a perennial river for a 1500 km stretch along the Namibian coast and a 200 km stretch along the Angolan coast.³⁹ Being both geographically and biologically isolated, this area is ranked amongst the most threatened in Namibia⁴⁰ and supports reptilian fauna unique to Southern Africa. Furthermore, the Kunene-Namib wetland is globally unique as it is the only freshwater input area that is located adjacent to an upwelling cell, viz. the Kunene upwelling cell, and wedged within the longitudinal range of a warm-cold water frontal system, i.e., the Angola-Benguela frontal system.⁴¹

C2: Special importance for life-history stages of species: **High**

- The Kunene-Namib wetland serves as resting grounds for Palearctic migratory birds that use the area to build up energy reserves during their seasonal migrations. The area (particularly Tigres Island) also serves as the breeding site for several bird species. In addition to a colony of Cape fur seals, a number of other marine mammals (in particular Heaviside's dolphins, long-finned pilot whales, bottlenose dolphins, beaked whales and Atlantic humpback dolphins) have also been recorded in the general area.⁴² However, little research has been done on cetaceans there, and they are currently considered to be only transient visitors to the area.⁴³ (Paterson 2007). Kunene-Namib is very important for green turtles, with high densities of these animals known to occur in the area, which also represents the southern-most distribution of the species along the African west coast. Furthermore, Kunene-Namib is an important spawning area for many marine fish species found along the northern and central Namibian coast.⁴⁴

C3: Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats: **Medium**

- The EBSA contains portions of two threatened habitats, assessed by determining the weighted cumulative impacts of various pressures (e.g., extractive resource use, pollution, development and others) on each habitat type for Namibia and Angola: the Endangered Kunene Outer Shelf, and Vulnerable Kunene Shelf Edge. Further, the Kunene-Namib area (including the island, the bay, the river mouth and adjacent marine environment) supports threatened and/or regionally endemic bird species – in particular the Great White Pelican: *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, Cape Cormorant: *Phalacrocorax capensis*, Lesser Flamingo: *Phoeniconaias minor*, African Black Oystercatcher: *Haematopus moquini*, Hartlaub's Gull: *Chroicocephalus hartlaubii*, Caspian Tern: *Hydroprogne caspia* and Damara Tern: *Sternula balaenarum*.⁴⁵ Cetaceans that are endemic to the region (e.g., Heaviside's dolphin: *Cephalorhynchus heavisidii*), or are threatened (e.g., the Vulnerable sperm whale, *Physeter microcephalus*) also make use of this area during their life cycles.⁴⁶ Other threatened species in the area include the fish and condrichthian species: *Squatina oculata* and *Squatina aculeate* (Critically Endangered); *Argyrosomus hololepidotus*, *Rostroraja alba*, and *Sphyrna lewini* (Endangered); and *Thunnus obesus*, *Mustelus mustelus*, *Rhinobatos albomaculatus*, *Oxynotus centrina*, *Oreochromis*

³⁹ Simmons, R.E., Sakko A., Paterson J. & A. Nzuzi 2006. Birds and Conservation Significance of the Namib Desert's least known coastal wetlands: Baia and Ilha dos Tigres, Angola. African journal of marine science, 28:

⁴⁰ Simmons, R.E., Braby R, Braby, S.J. 1993. Ecological studies of the Kunene River mouth: avifauna, herpetofauna, water quality, flow rates, geomorphology and implications of the Epupa Dam. Madoqua, 18

⁴¹ Lutjeharms, J.R.E., Meeuwis, J.M. 1987. The extent and variability of the South East Atlantic upwelling. South African Journal of Marine Science, 5dos Tigres

⁴² Dyer, B.M. 2007. Report of top-predator survey of southern Angola including Ilha. Final report of the BCLME Project on Top Predators as Biological Indicators of Ecosystem Change in the BCLME. Avian Demography Unit, Cape town

⁴³ Paterson, J.R.B. 2007. The Kunene River Mouth: Managing a unique environment. MSc Thesis, University of KwaZulu Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa:

⁴⁴ Holtzhausen, H. 2003. Fish of the Kunene River mouth. BCLME Orange-Kunene estuaries workshop. 21-23 October 2003, Swakopmund, Namibia. Kolberg H. & Simmons R.E. 1998. Wetlands. In: Biological Diversity in Namibia: a Country Study. Barnard, P. (ed.). 1998. Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force. Windhoek

⁴⁵ Barnard P. Curtis, B. 1998. Sites of special ecological importance. In: Biological Diversity in Namibia: a Country Study. Barnard, P. (ed.) 1998. Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force, Windhoek.

⁴⁶ Paterson, J.R.B. 2007. The Kunene River Mouth: Managing a unique environment. MSc Thesis, University of KwaZulu Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa:

macrochir, and *Centrophorus squamosus* (Vulnerable). The resident edible freshwater prawn: *Macrobrachium vollenhovenii* is also believed to be geographically, ecophysiologically and morphologically distinct here due to the physical characteristics of the Kunene River mouth.⁴⁷ Large aggregations of green turtles, *Chelonia mydas*, found in the area further support the significance of the area in relation to this EBSA criterion; Vulnerable olive ridley turtles, *Lepidochelys olivacea*, are also present. This criterion is ranked as medium because the cetaceans listed are probably non-resident here, and there are other areas along the Namibian coast that are considered more important in terms of supporting threatened and endemic bird species.

C4: Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity, or slow recovery: Medium

- The Kunene-Namib wetland is believed to be vulnerable to environmental change mainly as a result of anthropogenic stress from activities such as fishing, mining and industrial development.⁴⁸ Historically, dams constructed along the upper reaches of the Kunene River (six in total) have not had significant negative impacts on the flow characteristics of the river and naturalness of the adjacent wetland. This may be linked to the fact that the six dams have never been in operation at the same time due to structural damages sustained during the historic civil unrest in the region. This, however, may change as there is a proposal for a new hydroelectric dam to be built in the vicinity of the Epupa Falls⁴⁹, and potential still exists for the renovation of the existing six dams. Limited fishing occurs in the area that poses threats to vulnerable species such green turtles (which are often targeted by small military contingents near the Kunene River mouth) and marine mammals, which can get entangled in gillnets used by the fishers on the Angolan side of the border. On the Namibian side, diamond mining poses a threat to the area; prospecting taking place some 10 km south of the Kunene River mouth.⁵⁰ There has also been a proposal for a deep-water harbor at one of two locations (viz. Cape Fria or Angra Fria), which are located roughly 160 and 130 km south of the Kunene River mouth, respectively. There have also been calls for the investigation of aquaculture viability at the Kunene River mouth, focusing on the edible freshwater prawn that is resident to the area (Paterson 2007). Furthermore, limited tourism interests are already established on the Namibian side and with tourism gaining momentum on the Angolan side, this industry could also pose a threat to the naturalness of the area if not properly regulated.⁵¹

C5: Biological productivity: Medium

- The Kunene-Namib area is considered to be moderately productive due to its unique geographical location. It is situated within the moderately strong Kunene Upwelling Cell, within the longitudinal range of the Angola-Benguela frontal system⁵², and at the mouth of one of only two perennial rivers in Namibia. The nutrients carried by the Benguela Current are supplemented by nutrient inputs from the Kunene River, providing a rich food supply that supports a diverse fish community in the area.⁵³

⁴⁷ Carter R., Bickerton, I.B. 1996. Chapter 5 Aquatic Fauna. In: Environmental Study of the Kunene River Mouth. Morant, P. D. ed.). CSIR Report EMAS - C96023. CSIR, Stellenbosch

⁴⁸ De Moor F.C., Barber-James H.M., Harrison, A.D., Lugo-Ortiz, C.R. 2000. The macro-invertebrates of the Kunene River from the Ruacana Falls to the river mouth and assessment of the conservation status of the river. African Journal of Aquatic Sciences, 25

⁴⁹ Dentlinger, L. 2005. Namibia, Angola eye reviving Kunene hydropower plans. The Namibian. Wednesday, August 17. Dyer B.M. 2007. Report on top-predator survey of southern Angola including Ilha dos Tigres, 20-29 November 2005. In: Kirkman, S.P. (Ed.), Final Report of the BCLME (Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem) Project on Top Predators as Biological Indicators of Ecosystem Change in the BCLME. Avian Demography Unit, Cape Town

⁵⁰ Paterson, J.R.B. 2007. The Kunene River Mouth: Managing a unique environment. MSc Thesis, University of KwaZulu Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa:

⁵¹ Simmons, R.E., Sakko A., Paterson J. & A. Nzuzi 2006. Birds and Conservation Significance of the Namib Desert's least known coastal wetlands: Baia and Ilha dos Tigres, Angola. African journal of marine science, 28

⁵² Lutjeharms, J.R.E., Meeuwis, J.M. 1987. The extent and variability of the South East Atlantic upwelling. South African Journal of Marine Science, 5dos Tigres

⁵³ Paterson, J.R.B. 2007. The Kunene River Mouth: Managing a unique environment. MSc Thesis, University of KwaZulu Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa:

C6: Biological diversity: **High**

- Habitat heterogeneity in Kunene-Namib is high, with 15 distinct habitat types present in the EBSA.⁵⁴ The Kunene-Namib wetland also supports a high diversity of species, including terrestrial, freshwater and marine fauna. Over and above freshwater and marine reptiles (e.g., Nile soft-shelled terrapin, Nile crocodile, green turtle and Nile monitor), and cetaceans, the area also supports a large colony of Cape fur seals. The Kunene river mouth is also one of Namibia's most diverse bird areas, with a total of at least 119 bird species (including 8 resident waders, 22 palearctic waders, 32 wetland-, 19 marine- and 38 non-wetland bird species).⁵⁵ In terms of ichthyofauna, 65 freshwater fish species (five of which are endemic to the area) and 19 marine fish species have been recorded in Kunene-Namib.⁵⁶

C7: Naturalness: **Medium**

- In Namibia, human impacts on the Kunene-Namib area have been limited due to its remoteness. However, historic and current fishing activities, combined with dam construction, mining and prospecting activities in and around the area have had some impacts on the local naturalness.⁵⁷ Much of the Angolan sea area is identified as being in fair condition largely due to the high intensity of artisanal and commercial fishing.⁵⁸ Consequently, overall 63 % of the area is in fair condition and 25 % in good condition.

Threats to the MPA

The wetland is believed to be vulnerable to environmental change mainly as a result of anthropogenic stress from activities such as fishing, mining and industrial development. Historically, dams constructed along the upper reaches of the Kunene River (six in total) have not had significant negative impacts on the flow characteristics of the river and naturalness of the adjacent wetland. This may be linked to the fact that the six dams have never been in operation at the same time due to structural damages sustained during the historic civil unrest in the region. This, however, may change as there is a proposal for a new hydroelectric dam to be built in the vicinity of the Epupa Falls, and potential still exists for the renovation of the existing six dams. Limited fishing occurs in the area that poses threats to vulnerable species such green turtles (which are often targeted by small military contingents near the Kunene River mouth) and marine mammals, which can get entangled in gillnets used by the fishers on the Angolan side of the border. On the Namibian side, diamond mining poses a threat to the area; prospecting taking place some 10 km south of the Kunene River mouth. There has also been a proposal for a deepwater harbor at one of two locations (viz. Cape Fria or Angra Fria), which are located roughly 160 and 130 km south of the Kunene River mouth, respectively. There have also been calls for the investigation of aquaculture viability at the Kunene River mouth, focusing on the edible freshwater prawn that is resident to the area. Furthermore, limited tourism interests are already established on the Namibian side and with tourism gaining momentum on the Angolan side, this industry could also pose a threat to the naturalness of the area if not properly regulated. Over recent years, there has been a notable increase in the exploitation of marine resources in the area (Kunene River mouth to Tombua) by artisanal, subsistence and recreational fishers; with artisanal fishers in particular now able to travel further and remain at sea longer.

⁵⁴ Holness S., Kirkman S., Samaai T., Wolf T., Sink K., Majiedt P., Nsiangango S., Kainge P., Kilongo K., Kathena J., Harris L., Lagabrielle E., Kirchner C., Chalmers R., Lombard, M. 2014. Spatial Biodiversity Assessment and Spatial Management, including Marine Protected Areas. Final report for the Benguela Current Commission project BEH 09-01

⁵⁵ Ryan, P.G., Cooper, J., Stutterheim, C. J. 1984. Waders (Charadrii) and other coastal birds of the Skeleton Coast, South West Africa. Madoqua, 14

⁵⁶ Holtzhausen, H. 2003. Fish of the Kunene River mouth. BCLME Orange-Kunene estuaries workshop. 21-23 October 2003, Swakopmund, Namibia. Kolberg H. & Simmons R.E. 1998. Wetlands. In: Biological Diversity in Namibia: a Country Study. Barnard, P. (ed.). 1998. Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force. Windhoek

⁵⁷ Simmons, R.E., Braby R, Braby, S.J. 1993. Ecological studies of the Kunene River mouth: avifauna, herpetofauna, water quality, flow rates, geomorphology and implications of the Epupa Dam. Madoqua, 18

⁵⁸ Holness S., Kirkman S., Samaai T., Wolf T., Sink K., Majiedt P., Nsiangango S., Kainge P., Kilongo K., Kathena J., Harris L., Lagabrielle E., Kirchner C., Chalmers R., Lombard, M. 2014. Spatial Biodiversity Assessment and Spatial Management, including Marine Protected Areas. Final report for the Benguela Current Commission project BEH 09-01

Opportunities

This is an area of great beauty, particularly the coastline of Baía dos Tigres. The stunning scenery offered by the high dunes adjacent to the beaches and the productive shallow waters of the protected embayment make this unique space, at least in the context of Southern Africa. The beaches often have huge flocks of cormorants, and ponds are full of a variety of coastal birds. Often there are seals on the beaches, as well as brown hyenas and jackals. Dolphins are also often seen a few meters from the shore. There is therefore a high degree of potential in terms of tourism, and use for recreational activities such as walking, canoeing, paddle boating, camping, guided day tours and recreational fishing. An evaluation of the characteristics and contribution of a developing recreational fishery to the local, regional and national economy of Angola found the total contribution to the local economy (southern Angola) was US\$ 1007 per harvested fish and US\$ 243 per harvested kg. This equated to a contribution to the local and regional economies of US\$ 151 685 and US\$ 44 767 respectively. It can be concluded that sport and recreational fishing have high potential value in the area.

The area is unique in the sense that it is the only sheltered, predominantly marine, sandy bay with a link to a perennial river for a 1500 km stretch along the Namibian coast and a 200 km stretch along the Angolan coast. Furthermore, the wetland is globally unique as it is the only freshwater input area that is located adjacent to an upwelling cell, viz. the Kunene upwelling cell, and wedged within the longitudinal range of a warm-cold water frontal system, i.e., the Angola-Benguela frontal system. There is therefore significant potential for monitoring, research, education, or training within the area that could contribute knowledge and appreciation of environmental values and conservation objectives.

This would be the first MPA in Angola, and would be the first step in the establishment of an MPA network. This MPA would also extend the network of MPAs along the west coast of Africa, from South Africa, further north into Angola.

Consultations during Project Preparation

-See separate file-

Procurement Plan

-See separate file-

Long-Term Monitoring

Long term monitoring is an integral component of marine area management; and provides the data required to evaluate changes in marine ecosystems as a result of the implementation of MPAs, especially areas zoned as ecological or fishery reserves⁵⁹. Evaluations are essential for determining effectiveness, improving design, and providing progress reports to stakeholders; and provide managers with crucial information for evaluating the current status of protected areas and the efficacy of conservation measures, whilst providing researchers with valuable data that are needed to identify trends in the health of living resources, trends that reveal fundamental features of how ecosystems function and help scientists distinguish between changes that are the result of human influences and those that are natural environmental fluctuations⁵⁹.

Suggested long term monitoring program: establishing a baseline and thereafter annual monitoring

Project 1. Sub-tidal and offshore information: representative areas be chosen and assessed using BRUV's and drop cams (for invertebrates)

Project 2. Continuation and expansion of existing tagging and catch per unit effort programs for shore-based fisheries - here some baseline information already exists

Project 3. Placement of two ADCP's to monitor oceanographic information

Project 4. Deploy an acoustic hydrophone in *Baia dos Tigres* to monitor the importance of the bay to different species of cetaceans and noise producing fish, and undertake shore counts of birds, turtles and marine mammals

Project 5: Habitat condition and Biodiversity:

Evaluation of the area against EBSA criteria has revealed it to be a region with relatively high biodiversity and in a fair condition. It is suggested that biodiversity and the condition of the area be regularly assessed to ensure that the MPA and management of the MPA is indeed contributing to the primary objective of maintenance of marine habitats, ecosystems and hence biodiversity. The methodology should be assessed with that for the terrestrial component.

Project 6: Socioeconomic attributes and impacts:

It is important to monitor changes in the human dimensions of the local fisheries so that the cultural and bio-economic consequences of the reserve can be evaluated⁵⁹. This will provide the knowledge necessary to determine the social and economic benefits and costs of instituting the MPA⁵⁹. The current use of the proposed marine area by the different fishery sectors should be assessed. Research into the number of commercial, artisanal, subsistence and recreational fishers utilizing and dependent on the marine area adjacent to the MPA and the catch composition and distribution of effort needs to be undertaken, and monitored to assess the potential benefits of the MPA in the medium to long term.

⁵⁹ Marine protected areas: tools for sustaining ocean ecosystems / Committee on the Evaluation, Design, and Monitoring of Marine Reserves and Protected Areas in the United States Ocean Studies Board Commission on Geosciences, Environment, and Resources National Research Council.

hose indicators to measure the biological impact of the project through indicators 9 (i) and 9 (ii) in the Results Framework are explained herewith. In particular, these include the following indicators:

Project 7: Change in status of species composition and their relative contribution to artisanal fish catches at Tombwa Bay.

Because of the great diversity of the artisanal fishery and the different catch techniques used in the artisanal fishery, the species composition and their relative contributions vary between the different “artisanal” techniques. The five artisanal techniques used are the following:

- Shore based - manual digging (S-md)
- Shore based - hooks and lines (S-h&l)
- Shore based - seine nets (S-sn)
- Boat based - hooks and lines (B-h&l)
- Boat based - gill nets (B-gn)

The following table lists the species important in the catches of at least one component.

Local Name	Scientific Name	S-md	S-h&l	S-sn	B-h&l	B-gn
Ameijoas	<i>Clam ?</i>	+				
Quitetas	<i>Donax sp.</i>	+				
Mexilhao	<i>Choromytilus sp</i>	+				
Lulas	<i>Loligo reynaudi</i>		+			
Sardinha do Reino	<i>Sardinops ocellatus</i>			+		
Sardinha	<i>Sardinella aurita</i>			+		
Carapau	<i>Trachurus trecae</i>			+	+	
Tainhas	<i>Mugilidae (3 species)</i>			+		+
Sarrajao	<i>Sarda sarda</i>			+	+	
Merma	<i>Euthynnus alleteratus ?</i>			+	+	
Judeu	<i>Auxis rochei ?</i>			+		
Smooth hound	<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>		+	+	+	+
Bronze whaler	<i>Carcharhinus brachyurus</i>			+		+
Spotted gulleyshark	<i>Triakis megalopterus</i>			+		+
Viola	<i>Rhinobatos albomaculatus</i>		+	+		+
Cachucho	<i>Dentex macrophthalmus</i>				+	+
Corvina	<i>Atractoscion aequidens ?</i>				+	+
Mariquita	<i>Diplodus capensis</i>		+	+	+	+
Quissenga	<i>Chimerus nufar</i>				+	+
Ferreira	<i>Lithognathus mormyrus</i>		+	+		+
Roncador	<i>Pomadasys commersonii ?</i>		+	+		+
Guemba	<i>Argyrosomus coronus</i>		+	+		+
Palombeta	<i>Lichia amia</i>			+		+
Anchova	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>		+	+	+	+

Cherne	<i>Polyprion americanus</i> ?				+	
Mero	<i>Epinephelus guaza</i>				+	

The Tombwa Artisanal Cooperative maintains the daily fish catches from the artisanal fishery. In Year 2, the Project will evaluate the reliability of the fish records at Tombwa and advise improvements to fish data collection and facilitate the establishment of a baseline for this indicator. Artisanal fish catch data will be compiled annually to ascertain any changes in fish species composition and their contribution to the artisanal catch to determine if the health of the marine ecosystem is maintained or changed.

Project 8: Change in status of species composition and their relative contribution to population of marine mammals and coastal birds from the beach between Pta. Albina and Foz do Cunene

Based on previous beach surveys and relevant publications, the key marine mammals species from the beach between Pta. Albina and Foz do Cunene are the following:

Marine Mammals

- Cape fur seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*)
- Bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)
- Humpback dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)
- Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaenglae*)
- Bryde's whale (*Balaenoptera brydei*?)
- Killer whale (*Orcinus orca*)

Coastal birds

While about 40 species of coastal birds have been identified along the beach between Pta. Albina and Foz do Cunene, about 10 species are the most abundant comprising about 95% of the birds seen and its biomass. These species will form the basis of the monitoring exercise:

- Cape comorant (*Phalacrocorax capensis*)
- Kelp gull (*Larus dominicanus*)
- Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)
- Curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)
- Lesser flamingo (*Phoenicopterus minor*)
- White pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*)
- Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*)
- Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)
- Swift tern (*Sterna bergii*)
- Royal tern (*Sterna maxima*)

Baseline surveys will be conducted in Year 2 and repeated annually to ascertain any changes in species composition of marine mammals and coastal birds and their contribution to populations. A beach transect will be established between Pta. Albina and Foz do Cunene for monitoring marine mammals and coastal birds.

Co-financing Letters
-See separate file