# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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## General Project Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Title<br>Mainstreaming Climate-Resilient Blue Economy in the BCLME Region (BCLME IV Project) | |
| Region<br>Regional | GEF Project ID<br>11282 |
| Country(ies)<br>Regional<br>Angola<br>Namibia<br>South Africa | Type of Project<br>FSP |
| GEF Agency(ies):<br>UNDP | GEF Agency Project ID<br>6732 |
| Project Executing Entity(s)<br>Benguela Current Convention Secretariat | Project Executing Type<br>Others |
| GEF Focal Area (s)<br>Multi Focal Area | Submission Date<br>6/28/2024 |
| Type of Trust Fund<br>GET | Project Duration (Months)<br>72 |
| GEF Project Grant: (a)<br>10,484,931.00 | GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)<br>0.00 |
| Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)<br>943,445.00 | Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)<br>0.00 |
| Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)<br>11,428,376.00 | Total Co-financing<br>55,561,027.52 |
| PPG Amount: (e)<br>200,000.00 | PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)<br>18,000.00 |
| Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)<br>11,646,376.00 | |
| Project Tags<br>CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No | |
| Project Sector (CCM Only) | |

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, International Waters, Acquaculture, Fisheries, Coastal, Biomes, Mangrove, Polar Ecosystems, Coral Reefs, Freshwater, River Basin, Marine Protected Area, Strategic Action Plan Implementation, Pollution, Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater, Persistent toxic substances, Nutrient pollution from Wastewater, Plastics, Biodiversity, Mangroves, Sea Grasses, Wetlands, Financial and Accounting, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Mainstreaming, Extractive Industries, Certification -National Standards, Ceritification - International Standards, Tourism, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Communications, Awareness Raising, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers

| Climate Change Mitigation | Climate Change Adaptation | Biodiversity | Land Degradation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Significant Objective 1 | Significant Objective 1 | Significant Objective 1 | No Contribution 0 |

## Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The BCLME is among the world's most productive LMEs. The countries are highly dependent on its environment and living and non-living marine resources for socio-economic development. Despite this fact and the ongoing management efforts at the regional and national levels to implement updated SAP, the BCLME's marine environment and living marine resources continue to be heavily impacted by human activities and climate change. The combined pressures from multiple sources have resulted in drastic changes, some of which irreversible, including depletion of fish stocks and degradation of critical coastal habitats and loss of marine biodiversity, which compromise the ability of the ecosystem to sustain many of the goods and services that it provides.

The objective of the BCLME IV project is to mainstream the development of climate-resilient Blue Economy in the implementation of the updated SAP of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem , which will, over the longer term, contribute to restoring depleted living marine resources and degraded marine habitats, enhancing livelihoods opportunities within the coastal communities, and increasing resilience of marine ecosystems and dependent coastal communities to climate change impacts. By strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks and institutional and private sector capacities, developing viable finance mechanisms to stimulate investment in Blue Economy interventions, and promoting blue carbon finance mechanisms the project will contribute to developing regional and national frameworks for innovative Blue Economy finance, which will make transition to Blue Economy (BE) in BCLME region a reality. Blue Economy is defined as sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of ocean ecosystem.

The project will address barriers to successful transformation to Blue Economy through the following components: (1) improving marine and coastal management efforts through effective MSP and MPAs; (2) enhancing sustainable and climate resilient marine living resources; (3) improving coastal and marine pollution management; (4) promoting regional and national frameworks for innovative Blue Economy finance; and (5) knowledge management, awareness raising and upscaling for Blue Economy. The project's activities will contribute to strengthened regional cooperation and coordination and increased technical capacity of relevant institutions to sustainably manage marine and coastal resources. It is expected that the above will help reduce discharge of pollutants from land- and ocean-based activities as well as impacts of exploration and extraction of non-living marine resources, and, in general, contribute to more rational use of marine and coastal resources. All of the above will be based on a strengthened policy and regulatory framework leading to sustainable and innovative Blue Economy, including improvement of respective finance opportunities, which will improve socio-economic conditions of coastal communities. Effective knowledge management, awareness

raising and communication of opportunities for a Blue Economy, including implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards in the BCLME region, will contribute to upscaling and replication of sustainable and viable Blue Economy interventions. The project will create new and improve management of existing MPAs totalling more than 3 million hectares, as well as introduce sustainable resource use practices in more than 2.3 million hectares of marine habitats areas; bring benefits to around 5,000 persons, out of which at least 50% will be women and; contribute to the GEF IW Focal Area Objective 1 "Accelerate joint action to support a Sustainable Blue Economy''. This project also contributes to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 7, 14, 15, 16 and 20.

Project Description Overview

## Project Objective

Mainstreaming the development of climate-resilient Blue economy in the implementation of the updated Strategic Action Programme of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem that will maintain integrity of coastal and marine ecosystems and improve livelihoods of coastal communities

## Project Components

### Component 1: Improve marine and coastal management efforts in the BCLME through effective spatial planning and the establishment and expansion of MPAs and SMAs taking into consideration climate change and ensuring climate-resilient socio-economic development

| Component Type | Trust Fund |
|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
| 2,812,255.00 | 7,886,758.08 |

Outcome:

1.1: Policy, regulatory and institutional framework for the sustainable management of the BCLME strengthened

1.2 Climate resilient nature-based solutions for restoration (and prevention of degradation) of MPAs and coastal ecosystems implemented through Special Management Areas/Locally Managed Marine Areas approach.

1.3: Improved biodiversity monitoring (using eDNA-based methods) to inform actions for improved management of MPAs and coastal ecosystems

1.4: Minimise impacts of exploration and extraction of non-living marine resources (NLMR) on critical marine and coastal ecosystems through regulation and industry action

Output:

1.1.1: Legal frameworks of selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems of global importance improved to enhance their protection and conservation in a context of coexistence with other marine economic sectors

1.1.2 Enhanced management plans of selected MPAs recognizing the ecological, socioeconomic, and institutional linkages and strategies to address threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities prepared with a participatory, climate and gender sensitive approach

1.1.3: Strengthened legal and institutional capacity for the implementation of ecosystem-based marine spatial planning

1.1.4: Participatory ecosystem-based marine spatial plans prepared for areas not yet covered by MSP

1.2.1: Sustainable community-based tourism developed in and around selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (under 1.1) with potential for third-party certifications (www.earthcheck.org)

1.2.2: Community-based climate-resilient ecosystem restoration interventions such as enhanced protection, control of alien and invasive species, assisted regeneration implemented in selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (under 1.1)

1.3.1: Community-based biodiversity monitoring within the selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (under 1.1) developed or enhanced

1.4.1: Policy and legislative frameworks strengthened to minimize adverse impacts of extractive activities in the BCLME

1.4.2: Capacity of government institutions, private sector actors and financial institutions involved in exploration/exploitation of non-living marine resources strengthened (with a gender-sensitive approach) for adoption and implementation of best practice exploratory and extractive methods and technologies that aim to minimize environmental impacts to the marine environment.

## Component 2: Enhance sustainable and climate resilient marine living resources and their value chains in the BCLME

| Component Type | Trust Fund |
|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
| 1,992,000.00 | 5,571,790.20 |

Outcome:

2.1: Climate resilient and sustainably managed fisheries and seafood

2.2: Market growth and diversification for BCLME sustainable and climate resilient marine commodities in domestic and international markets and improved socio-economic conditions of fishing communities

Output:

2.1.1: Bilateral agreements for joint sustainable and climate resilient management of transboundary fish stocks (Cape horse mackerel, Cape hakes) developed and implemented to curb IUU fishing
2.1.2: Sustainable and climate resilient mariculture opportunities and exploitation of other living marine resources at national levels identifies and plans for development and scaling up developed
2.1.3: Third-party sustainability and climate resilience certifications for fish and seafood products undertaken

2.2.1: Fish, seafood and mariculture market research and analysis that takes into consideration climate change impacts developed at national and regional levels

2.2.2: Capacities for sustainable and climate resilient value chains developed (with a gender sensitive approach) for new and diversified fish and seafood products, including mariculture

2.2.3: New climate resilient markets identified, explored and viable ones engaged

## Component 3: Improve coastal and marine pollution management in the BCLME

| Component Type | Trust Fund |
|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
| 854,700.00 | 25,259,362.25 |

Outcome:

3.1 Reduced discharge of pollutants from ocean-based activities

3.2: Reduced discharge of pollutants from land-based activities in priority coastal areas [and river basins] through Community-Level Stakeholder Engagement

3.3: Strengthened regional cooperation and coordination, and increased institutional and technical capacity to undertake broad-scale monitoring and surveillance of marine pollution in priority transboundary and coastal hotspots

Output:

3.1.1 Policy and legislative frameworks developed/updated/strengthened
and related strategies in place to address pollution prevention and control and response from shipping and extractive industries in the BCLME

3.2.1: Pilot level community-based EBM and integrated watershed and coastal area management (IWCAM) approaches to pollution reduction demonstrated and addressed through demonstrations at pilot sites by mid-project and ready for replication

3.2.2 Community awareness, training and capacity building and implementation plans and best practices for pollution management undertaken (with a gender-sensitive approach) in selected pilot sites along the BCLME coast

3.3.1: Cooperative agreements and long-term programs for ecosystem health monitoring and compliance between countries formalized

## Component 4: Promote regional and national frameworks for innovative Blue Economy finance to foster positive ecosystem, social and economic impacts

| Component Type | Trust Fund |
|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
| 3,443,174.00 | 10,594,193.21 |

Outcome:

4.1: Policy, regulatory and institutional capacity for boosting sustainable innovative Blue Economy finance strengthened (within the framework of a Circular Economy)

4.2: Innovative Blue finance at national and/or regional levels accelerated

Output:

4.1.1 Policies and strategies for Blue Economy finance developed and/or strengthened

4.1.2: Reinforced public sector (national and regional) and private sector capacities in the design and implementation of bankable Blue Economy projects, innovative financing, principles, standards and green investments, among others

4.2.1: Viable sustainable Blue Economy finance mechanisms and tools developed and piloted (including incentives to stimulate regional, national, local and private sector BE investments, pollution reduction, circular economy etc.)

4.2.2: Feasibility for blue carbon finance assessed and viable options developed (the project will work with NGOs to expand kelp harvesting.

4.2.3: Blue carbon finance mechanism developed and implemented

## Component 5: Knowledge management, awareness raising and upscaling for Blue Economy

| Component Type | Trust Fund |
|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
| 673,822.00 | 3,370,362.40 |

Outcome:

5.1: Knowledge management, awareness raising and communication on Blue Economy, and Social and Environmental Safeguards in the BCLME region strengthened

5.2: The upscaling of sustainable and viable Blue Economy interventions is promoted

Output:

5.1.1: Strengthened capacities for knowledge management in relation to BE, ICZM, MSP and MPA, and monitoring Knowledge Management performance

5.1.2 Communication and Outreach Programme for awareness raising on Blue Economy and implementation of SEP and GAP

5.1.3 Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized

5.2.1: Communications and knowledge products (information packages, tools and approaches) for upscaling developed and shared with beneficiaries via knowledge-sharing platform

5.2.2: Blue Economy practice, knowledge and lessons shared across African LMEs in partnership with IW:LEARN.

## M&E

| Component Type | Trust Fund |
|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
| 209,698.00 | 100,000.00 |

Outcome:

Monitoring and evaluation developed and implemented to ensure adaptive project implementation

Output:

Conducting the Inception Workshop and the development of the Inception Report

Annual GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR), and M&E of GEF core Indicators, Gender Plan, Safeguards Frameworks and Action Plans indicators; Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation

## Component Balances

| Project Components | GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
|---|---|---|
| Component 1: Improve marine and coastal management efforts in the BCLME through effective spatial planning and the establishment and expansion of MPAs and SMAs taking into consideration climate change and ensuring climate-resilient socio-economic development | 2,812,255.00 | 7,886,758.08 |
| Component 2: Enhance sustainable and climate resilient marine living resources and their value chains in the BCLME | 1,992,000.00 | 5,571,790.20 |
| Component 3: Improve coastal and marine pollution management in the BCLME | 854,700.00 | 25,259,362.25 |
| Component 4: Promote regional and national frameworks for innovative Blue Economy finance to foster positive ecosystem, social and economic impacts | 3,443,174.00 | 10,594,193.21 |
| Component 5: Knowledge management, awareness raising and upscaling for Blue Economy | 673,822.00 | 3,370,362.40 |
| M&E | 209,698.00 | 100,000.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Subtotal** | **9,985,649.00** | **52,782,466.14** |
| Project Management Cost | 499,282.00 | 2,778,561.38 |
| **Total Project Cost ($)** | **10,484,931.00** | **55,561,027.52** |

Please provide Justification

## PROJECT OUTLINE

### A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

**1. The global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context**

1 Environmental and socio-economic context

The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) is situated in the south-east Atlantic, stretching along the coasts of Angola, Namibia and South Africa over approximately 6800 km. The BCLME covers the marine area east of the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa to the province of Cabinda in Angola and encompasses Namibia's entire marine environment (Figure 1). The territorial waters and exclusive economic zones (EEZ's) that form part of the LME extend over an area of approximately 1,485,000 km2. The cold Benguela Current influences the marine environment, which – together with the Humboldt, California and Canary currents – is one of the world's four eastern boundary upwelling systems. A strong, wind-driven coastal upwelling system dominates the BCLME. The high primary production of the ecosystem makes it a unique region in terms of biodiversity and biomass).

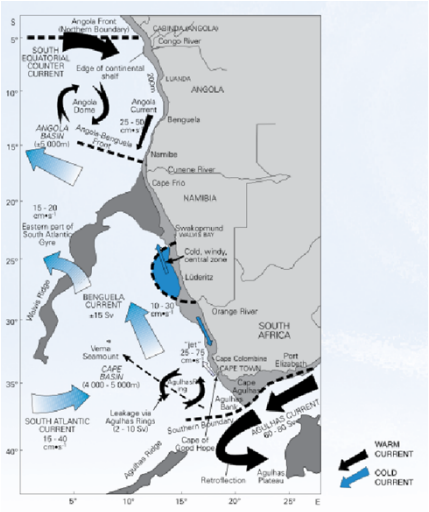


**Figure 1: Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem – BCLME (Source: BCC TDA))**

The three countries bordering the BCLME (Angola, Namibia and South Africa) are part of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and classified as upper-middle income developing countries. In 2022, per capita GDP (in Purchasing Power Parity)

was as follows: Angola – USD 7,929, Namibia – USD 12,282, and South Africa – USD 15,331.[1][1] However, unemployment and social inequalities are high in all three countries but highest in Angola, followed by Namibia and South Africa. Life expectancy and education are highest in South Africa, followed by Namibia and Angola. Whilst Namibia has a population of about 2.6 million inhabitants of which only approximately 200,000 live on the coast, approximately 40% of the 60 million South African and 50% of the 36 million Angolan citizens live on the coast. This distinct difference in coastal populations is attributed to the harsh living conditions along the entire Namibian coast, especially the lack of freshwater. Angola and South Africa have always had a much larger coastal population; especially in South Africa's large coastal towns this number is expected to grow.[2][2]

The Benguela Current is the eastern boundary current of the South Atlantic subtropical gyre. The Benguela Current flows through a strong, biologically productive upwelling region, advecting cool waters to the tropic. This water is then warmed and is one of the source waters for the South Equatorial Current. The BCLME is one of the world's richest marine ecosystems supporting an abundance of life, sustaining both artisanal and large-scale fishery activities which contribute to local food security and employment for hundreds of thousands of people in areas of limited alternatives. These fisheries activities serve as important drivers of economic development. Commercial fisheries and the extraction of non-living natural resources such as oil, gas, diamonds and other minerals, are the focus of industrial activities in the region.

The Benguela Marine Ecosystem is an important center of marine biodiversity and is one of the most productive ocean areas in the world due to its distinctive bathymetry, hydrography, chemistry and trophodynamics. The system supports rich fish stocks of sardines, anchovies, horse mackerel, other small pelagic fish as well as zooplankton and crustaceans. The most abundant fishes in the Benguela system are pilchards (*Sardinops ocelata*), which has been intensely overfished by foreign fishing fleets during the 1950s to 1970s, and anchovies (*Engraulis capensis*). These species in turn support a large biomass of larger fish, seabirds and marine mammals.
Fisheries being roughly six times more productive than that of the North Sea, the Benguela Current supports an important global reservoir of biodiversity and biomass of zooplankton, fish, sea birds, and marine mammals, while nearshore and offshore sediments hold rich deposits of precious minerals (particularly diamonds), as well as oil and gas reserves. However, the BCLME faces complex pressures from anthropogenic activities and climate change, leading to structural and functional changes.

The shared nature of the BCLME and its many natural resources, combined with the transboundary sources and the environmental pressures to which it is subjected, made it imperative for the Parties to adopt a collaborative and coordinated ecosystem approach to the sustainable use and management of the BCLME. In this context, the development of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) in 2013 (updated in 2020) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) in 2014 (updated in 2023), provided a framework for coordination and integration of regional and national interventions for sustainable use of the BCLME ecosystem resources.

Major economic sectors in the three countries that are highly dependent on the BCLME and its natural resources, which are expected to be engaged under the BCLME IV include: fisheries, aquaculture/mariculture, coastal and marine tourism, mining, maritime transport, and blue carbon. It is estimated that coastal and marine resources of the BCLME contribute to around 25% of the total GDP of all three participating countries. The fisheries sector involves the harvesting, processing, and distribution of fish and other marine resources and related activities (such as deck handling, transport, trade on ice, other supplies such as fishing gears, and fish products). Because of the high dependence of the countries on fisheries resources for food, livelihoods, revenue, and employment, non-optimal fisheries exploitation has serious socio-economic consequences for the BCLME countries, such as food insecurity and loss of livelihoods (especially for the less privileged and vulnerable communities), reduced revenue (including export earnings), increased poverty, user conflicts, and increased migration to cities (which all three countries have experienced to varying degrees). Women are especially vulnerable since the majority of land-based fisheries employees are women. In addition to the harvesting of wild fish stocks, the BCLME is also home to a growing aquaculture/mariculture industry, which involves the farming of fish, shellfish, and other marine species. There is considerable potential for the expansion of mariculture regionally.

The BCLME region is also known for its coastal and marine tourism industry, which includes activities such as recreational fishing, whales and dolphins watching, and diving. While this industry is seen as providing justifiable option in the region (in particular, eco-tourism, currently underexploited) as non-extractive industry with good economic benefits, it is recognized that unless sustainably managed (regulated), tourism development can have negative impacts on the coastal and marine environment, such as habitat destruction and pollution, increasingly coming into conflict with its protection and conservation. At the same time, degradation and loss of the region's coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity can have significant impacts on coastal and marine tourism,

which is highly dependent on healthy and productive ecosystems and living marine resources as main attraction for the business success and viability.

The mining sector, which involves the exploration and extraction of non-living resources from the ocean floor, is a key economic sector in the region, currently in expansion. The rich mineral resources of the region, which support significant economic activities (such as oil, gas and mineral extraction), are expected to grow due to increasing regional and international demands. There is substantial oil extraction in northern Angola (Cabinda) while the development of oil and gas fields are planned further south (e.g., in the Orange River Basin along the Namibian-South African border). Extensive diamond mining is being conducted using dredging equipment along the Namibian and South African coasts and on the continental shelves of these countries, while other seabed mining projects have been proposed, notably bulk seabed mining for phosphates in Namibia and South Africa. The exploitation of the significant oil, gas and mineral reserves existing in the BCLME can have negative impacts on the marine environment, including pollution and habitat destruction. While current mining activities may have a fairly localized impact (i.e., with limited transboundary consequences for the most part), the increase in exploration and extraction activities over the past decade means that the likelihood of the occurrence of impacts is now greater. Conflicts between the mining sector (which often tends to operate somewhat in isolation from other sectors), and fishing industries exist and need to be addressed. Other sectors that are impacted by mining activities, such as tourism, appear to have limited engagement with the mining sector possibly due to a lack of opportunity and suggesting a lack of capacity to participate in such a dialogue.

The BCLME is an important shipping route, with many vessels passing through its waters each year. While maritime transport is vital for trade and commerce, it can also have negative impacts on the marine environment, including pollution and accidental spills. Maritime accidents pose a serious threat to the marine environment, destroying coastal ecosystems, beaches, and related industries such as fishing and tourism. Finally, the BCLME region has vast coastal ecosystems, including mangroves, salt marshes, and seagrasses that have the potential to sequester significant amounts of carbon (blue carbon). The protection and restoration of these ecosystems can contribute to climate change mitigation through blue carbon. By conserving and restoring these coastal habitats, the region can reduce greenhouse gas emissions while also providing many other benefits, such as storm protection, fisheries nursery habitats, and recreational opportunities. In addition, by protecting and restoring coastal habitats, the BCLME can create opportunities for the buying and selling of carbon offsets, which can provide financial incentives for restoration and conservation projects.

South Africa launched its Operation Phakisa initiative in 2014 as a framework policy for the creation of development and wealth from South Africa's Blue Economy. Operation Phakisa prioritises transport and manufacturing, offshore oil and gas, aquaculture, marine and coastal tourism, small harbour development and protection and governance as sectors of the country's economic growth based on utilisation of ocean resources. It sought to increase South Africa's annual Blue Economy contribution from US $3.7 billion to $11.5 billion while also creating 800,000–1 million jobs by 2030.

The Blue Economy has a determining structural weight in Angola, having represented 33.20% of GDP in 2020. In sectoral terms, it can be seen that the oil and gas sector is the one that contributes the most to GDP with 24.61% in 2020. The fishing sector, being the third sector that contributes most to GDP, presents a value of 2.68%. Tourism contributes to GDP with 3.82%. From an employment point of view, the Blue Economy is also very significant, with the 4 main sectors accounting for more than 8% of total national employment. Angola's NAP (2022) mentions national aspirations to develop Blue Economy that include "…key industries and resources such as fisheries and aquaculture, water resources, shipping and transport, tourism, marine renewable energy, minerals, genetic resources, pharmaceutical, blue carbon trading, biotechnology and general sea-based product, to benefit our economy and its people". Its Ocean Strategy (2022) puts the Blue Economy at the centre of its vision to be achieved by 2030.

Namibia's main -related economic sectors are fishing, tourism, mining, manufacturing and transport, which contributed 31% to the country's GDP in 2017. The aquatic ecosystem also possesses potential for offshore and coastal wind energy, green hydrogen, tidal and wave energy, hydro-power, marine biotechnology and bioprospecting, carbon sequestration and carbon trading as opportunities for expansion and growth. These sectors are also major drivers for the country's economic development. The challenges facing Namibia are the threats of pollution of aquatic ecosystems (such as plastic litter, hazardous chemical, effluent discharge), overfishing and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) and loss of biodiversity on which a large part of Namibia's economy relies for employment, foreign exchange earnings, food security among other benefits successful management requires concerted effort among responsible ministries. Namibia adopted Blue Economic Policy in October 2023.

## 2 Problems, major drivers and root causes

The four priority transboundary issues identified by the updated TDA (unsustainable exploitation of living marine resources, habitat degradation and biodiversity loss, marine pollution, and climate change) are closely interlinked.[1] They interact and intensify each other's impacts on the marine environment and marine living resources, and in many cases, the immediate causes but especially the underlying and root causes are similar. Moreover, many of the socio-economic consequences are also similar. This underscores the need for holistic, integrated ecosystem-based approaches in managing the BCLME environment and its marine resources. The following is a summary of the priority environmental issues and their causes.

Unsustainable exploitation of living marine resources: The BCLME's fisheries resources are critically important for the socio-economic well-being of the people of Angola, Namibia and South Africa, and their high degree of environmental vulnerability underscores the importance of maintaining a healthy ecosystem by increasing its resilience to the impacts of anthropogenic and natural forcing. Conflicting objectives in fisheries management processes between the biological sustainability of the stocks and socio-economic gains of the fisheries and the economy in general, are some of the challenges facing the BCLME. Results of some studies indicated that though major fisheries yield in the BCLME have been much lower than their historical past, catches have in general been stable during the past two decades. Currently there appears to be no clear evidence of the impacts of climate change on the fisheries resources in the BCLME and, although some changes have been observed, such impacts may be masked by high variable and complex nature of this LME. However, the sustainability of these fisheries is threatened by demand for more in domestic fishing sectors, and IUU fishing. More than 35% of global commercial fish stocks are overfished.[2] This is evidenced in the BCLME region where, the Angolan media reported unsustainable fishing practices by local communities along the coast, and Namibia's fishing sector reports of lower catches year-on-year, along with reduction in sizes of commercially viable fish. No regulations are currently in place for this fishery; hence, no controls on their catches, with reported unsustainable catches at present. In Angola, it was observed that the locally called "banda banda" fishery catches fish below size at first maturity. This can drive the stock toward collapse for both Angola and Namibia if left unaddressed. In Namibia, west coast rock lobster total allowable catches went from 10,000 metric tons during the 1990s to below 500 metric tons in recent years. The median marketable size of horse mackerel went from +24 cm in Namibia prior to 2014, to only +16 cm at present. The Cape hakes in Namibia are reported to be fished below maximum sustainable yield (MSY), while climate change impacts are still unclear. Of the 61 commercial fish stocks assessed by South Africa in 2020, 24 (36%) are of concern, of which 14 (23% of total assessed) are overexploited.[3][3] The assessment suggested that both Cape hake species (*M. capensis* and *M. paradoxus*) are above the maximum sustainable yield (MSY), which could be due in part to the observed distribution changes linked to changes in ecosystem conditions. Similar to Namibia, the west coast rock lobster stock in South Africa remains depleted.

Significant value is lost due to the lack of a joint management agreement for transboundary stocks. The absence of joint management of transboundary fish stocks, suboptimal Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) policies and their implementation, limited alternative livelihoods for coastal communities, poor recognition of the socio-economic value of fisheries, and the slow and fragmented implementation of the Ecosystem-Based Approach to Fisheries (EAF) management, are some of the key factors that need to be addressed to transition toward sustainable fisheries. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is a problem in the region due to the limited capacity for monitoring and surveillance of the respective Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). This has been impacted by the economic recessions experienced by all three countries since 2014/15 and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Major drivers* for overfishing and IUU are population and cultural pressures (high dependence on fisheries for food security, employment, livelihoods, income, and export earnings), limited alternative livelihood opportunities, unsustainable development models, and conflicts over rights of access.

*Root causes* include weak governance, low public awareness, inadequate fisheries management, limited regional collaboration in managing shared stocks, inadequate data and information, inadequate monitoring, surveillance and enforcement, and limited human, technical, and institutional capacity.

Habitat degradation and biodiversity loss: A diverse range of coastal and marine habitats (such as sand dunes, beaches, estuaries, lagoons, wetlands, mangroves, kelp forests, and coral reefs) and associated biodiversity in BCLME provide valuable ecosystem goods and services that contribute to human well-being and socio-economic development in the countries. The various habitats serve as shelter, nurseries, spawning, feeding, roosting, and breeding grounds for various organisms, including seabirds, sea turtles, fish and shellfish, sharks, and marine mammals. Marine habitats play an important role in coastal protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and some such as mangroves, kelp forests and seagrass meadows play also an important role in climate change mitigation by sequestering carbon from the atmosphere and in their tissues (blue carbon). Some of the coastal habitats are transboundary (e.g., Orange River estuary and Cunene and Congo River mouths), and some are Ramsar sites (Walvis Bay Lagoon, Sandwich Harbour Lagoon and Orange River Mouth). Many of the marine species, some of which are rare, endemic and migratory, are threatened, vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered. Destructive human activities include emerging and proposed large-scale economic development, such as oil and gas exploration and production, marine phosphate mining, development of green hydrogen, exploration of new minerals and alternative living marine resources, marine bio-prospecting and industrial scale aquaculture (including alien species like salmon).

Angola's economy still largely relies on oil production, while oil was discovered in southern offshore Namibia, and South Africa is active in exploration for viable hydrocarbons. Angola has a framework to develop its economy away from hydrocarbons by 2050, while Namibia's NDCs commit to 95% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and South Africa's NDC prioritizes the decarbonization of its economy by 2030. The Namibian economy is heavily reliant on the marine diamond mining sector for post-COVID-19 economy recovery. This high degradation and loss of the region's marine ecosystems and biodiversity have significant impacts on fisheries and coastal/marine tourism that are highly dependent on healthy and productive ecosystems and living marine resources. In addition, this issue can threaten the food security and livelihoods of coastal human communities that rely on coastal ecosystems, as well as increase the vulnerability of coastal areas and human communities to extreme meteorological events.

*Major drivers* for habitat degradation and biodiversity loss include growing coastal population, low political will and commitment to confront harmful fishing, unsustainable agricultural and tourism practices, improperly planned coastal development, land-use changes, and inadequate waste management, and high dependence on marine ecosystem goods and services for socio-economic development.

*Root causes* include weak and ineffective legal, policy and institutional frameworks, no internalisation of the cost of ecosystem degradation, and low public awareness. Except for the identification and description of ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs), the countries have limited capacity to monitor the health of specific habitats bearing global important environmental assets. Current *in situ* and remote surveys are focused mainly on the commercially exploited resources, particularly the fishing sector, while data on tunas and large cetaceans are based on regional and global cooperation entailing several countries (e.g., of ICAT).

Marine pollution: The updated SAP identifies pollution as a key issue to be addressed. However, while marine pollution does pose a threat to the waters of the BCLME, pollution loads in the BCLME are considered low, when compared to global trends (Heileman and O'Toole, 2009).[4][4] Furthermore, due to the large majority of the Benguela Current coastline being exposed to the open ocean with high levels of wave exposure, pollution tends to be rapidly dissipated out to sea thus reducing the overall threat. As a

consequence, marine pollution as a pressure on the BCLME tends to be localised in hotspots (Philibert et al., 2017).[5][5] These hotspots are found around the major coastal cities and urban areas (including Cape Town, Walvis Bay, and Luanda), in ports, and in areas with mining and petroleum activities and other industries. Their impacts are largely localized and generally not transboundary. The main pollution sources include both sea and land-based sources and activities, the latter due to runoff from non-point sources (e.g., agricultural areas) and to point sources (e.g., rivers, effluent outfalls) as well as atmospheric deposition.

The causes of marine pollution in the BCLME region include: poorly controlled coastal zone development; fishing, fish processing and aquaculture operations; port operations and shipping activities; dredging and dumping of dredge material; onshore and offshore mining; oil and gas exploration and production activities; atmospheric deposition; and riverine discharges (Philibert et al., 2017[6][6]; Sink et al., 2012[7][7]; Taljaard, 2006[8][8]). Rivers, in particular, are major sources of pollution such as solid waste (Rech et al., 2014)[9][9], sediment, chemicals (primarily agricultural fertilisers but occasionally other harmful and noxious substances) and industrial effluents, which ultimately discharge to the marine environment. The proximity of major rivers to some national borders means that pollution can have transboundary consequences. The Congo and Orange Rivers are areas of most concern (ORASECOM, 2013).[10][10] The Cunene has less upstream developments and agriculture and therefore a reduced risk of pollution. Maritime traffic and offshore oil and gas (O&G) exploration and production are key maritime activities in the BCLME region and represent important drivers of marine pollution in the basin. They generate a variety of different pressures on the marine environment: loss or discharge of solid wastes contributing to marine litter pollution, emissions of gaseous pollutants and particles in the atmosphere, emission of continuous and impulsive underwater noise and vibrations, release of oil and other contaminants in marine waters, introduction of invasive species through ballast water and hull fouling. In the BCLME region, the pollutants constituting the greatest threat to coastal and marine ecosystems and to public health include: Microbiological contamination; sediments (turbidity); nutrients; toxic waste; and litter and plastic marine debris.

Microbiological, chemical and nutrient pollution are highly localised in the BCLME and the pressure is therefore considered to be moderate to slight. Hotspots are primarily around the main coastal cities of the region: Cape Town, Walvis Bay and Luanda. For example, while current data are scarce, a study on human impacts in the coastal zone noted that in the early 2000s, South Africa already had more than 67 pipelines discharging 300 million $m^3$ of wastewater per day into the coastal ocean (including areas outside of the BCLME), and of those, 33 % discharged domestic sewage with the number of pipes in the surf zone increasing and limited monitoring making trends in ecosystem health hard to discern (Firth et al, 2023).[11][11] Storm water run-off is also responsible for microbiological pollution of coastal areas, especially when carrying run-off from informal settlements which lack adequate sanitation. Over-enrichment of aquatic ecosystems by nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus stimulate the growth and biomass of phytoplankton and of macro-vegetation near the seafloor. One of the most acute environmental impacts of eutrophication ‘harmful algal blooms’ (HABs) have become a global-scale challenge (Davies et al., 2015).[12][12] In southern Benguela, HABs, notably of some dinoflagellate species, have caused significant problems in the aquaculture industry (Pitcher et al., 2019[13][13]; Pitcher and Calder, 2000[14][14]).

Solid waste pollution (litter) in marine systems consists mainly of plastics, making up 80 percent of marine litter, and discarded or lost fishing gear. The accumulation and possible impacts of microplastic particles in the ocean has been identified as an emerging environmental problem globally and there is also increasing concern about the potential impact of releases of persistent bio-accumulating and toxic compounds (PBTs) from plastic debris. Overall, solid waste pollution in the region is considered as moderate on a global scale (Davies et al, 2015).[15][15] Surveys of South African beaches in 1984, 1989 and 1994 indicated an increasing trend of solid waste pollution in the coastal waters of the country. Two of the major biological impacts are entanglement in and ingestion of plastics by mammals, seabirds and marine turtles. Litter also erodes the high tourism potential of the region's coastal areas. In addition, while not commonplace, the impacts of oil and chemical spills are considered to be potentially significant in the region owing to intensive exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons (particularly in Angola), including near the maritime boundaries, mining activities, expanding coastal urbanization, and the high volume of shipping traffic (Sink et al., 2012).[16][16]

Pollution impacts the value of the goods and services provided by the oceans, including quality of fisheries and the pristine marine environment highly valued by the tourism sector. The region remains vulnerable to the impacts of marine pollution due to the dependence of its people on natural resources in combination with its vast exposed coastlines. Moreover, the impacts of pollution can be exacerbated by climate change, for example, higher rainfall can increase the mobilization of sediments and runoff of pollutants from terrestrial areas.

The implications of these pollutants for coastal ecosystems are significant, resulting in everything from localized death of marine systems near outfalls, to damage from the overgrowth of algae and smothering by sediments. Human health can also be negatively impacted by the contamination of near-shore water with bacterial contamination due to stormwater run-off and off-shore disposal of sewage from treatment plants and potential episodic impacts on coastal recreational areas including heightened risk to the public health of sea bathers/recreational users. The wider implications of increased human health risks in the marine environment include loss of aesthetic and recreational value of beaches and near-shore water, loss of tourism potential in the coastal zone, loss of potential yield from near-shore fisheries, and increased public health costs.

*Major drivers* of marine pollution include population growth, weak political will and commitment, low public awareness, few incentives for sustainable practices, and poverty of coastal communities.

*Root causes* of marine pollution include inadequate waste treatment infrastructure and inadequate waste management, improperly planned coastal development, uncontrolled growth of informal coastal settlements, land-use changes, harmful agricultural practices, leakage and accidents at sea, and inadequate surveillance and compliance monitoring.

Climate warming and climate change: Climate change impacts, such as increasing temperatures, sea level rise, shifts in species distribution and abundance, and increased frequency of extreme weather events are confirmed for the BCLME region. Sea surface temperature (SST) has increased over the past three decades, with estimated increases of 0.23°C[17][17] and 0.8°C per decade in Angola. An increase in SST of approximately 1°C has been predicted for Angolan marine waters from 2006-2055[18][18]. Other climate associated changes in the BCLME include decreases in pH and productivity, increases in the frequencies of unfavourable environmental events, like harmful algal blooms (HABs), anoxia and hypoxia. Decreases in pH result in increases in ocean

acidification as observed by the increasing brittleness of shellfish, while unfavourable events deplete the oxygen levels causing increased natural mortalities that can cause imbalances in the ecosystem. The total cumulative upwelling has reduced to less than half the long-term mean in recent years (2009-2014) , which corroborates the reduced primary productivity. These changes are projected to remain or increase for the BCLME region. Climate change impacts particularly coastal communities, especially women and the youth, who have high reliance on coastal and marine resources for livelihoods and incomes. Lower catch rates and catches are linked to fewer fishing days, which are due to increasing storm events and unsafe conditions at sea. Including, the need to go further offshore to land viable catches. In 2012, it was reported that Cape hakes, shared by Namibia and South Africa, and Cape horse mackerel, shared by Angola and Namibia, show changes in their distribution and migratory patterns. Cape hakes tend to remain longer in South Africa waters before returning to Namibia, potentially favouring colder more nutrient rich waters emanating from Antarctica, while Cape horse mackerel seems to stay longer in Angolan waters, potentially favouring higher temperatures and higher diversity of foraging sources. In time this could lead to lower viability of the Namibian fishing sector, particularly as these two species are currently the mainstays of the country's fishing sector in terms of value (hakes) and volume (horse mackerel).

*Major drivers* for climate change include greenhouse gas emissions, inappropriate technologies, and limited access to and investment in green technologies, energy inefficiency, unsustainable agricultural practices, land-use change/ deforestation, limited implementation of international obligations (Paris Agreement), ineffective legal, policy and institutional frameworks, limited financial resources, knowledge, and human capacity.

## 3 Barriers to be addressed

If nothing is done, impacts of climate change, coupled with high unemployment rates, and increasing national pressures for growth, will lead to increased unsustainable use of marine and coastal resources. If left unchecked, this will be accompanied by increases in pollution and wastes to the ocean, and leading to increased biodiversity, habitat and ecosystem degradation. This in turn will lead to reduced ocean capacity to, regenerate species and maintain food web balance, and to produce oxygen, to sequester and capture carbon. It will also lead to reduced resource viability, not only in terms of harvestable biomass volumes but access to fishing grounds amidst rougher seas and unpredictable and ongoing changes in resource distribution. Coastal areas are projected to become more populous around Africa, including the BCLME region, implying higher demand for decent lives, incomes, improved livelihood security, and to pursue business opportunities. The current critical demand for jobs, incomes and food security in the region, if not addressed with viable, sustainable and scalable Blue Economy solutions, will result in higher incidences of illegal use of ocean resources, over harvesting and the implementation of poorly coordinated and designed income-generating interventions. Job losses and business closures in the three countries have been significant, as experienced elsewhere in Africa and the world which, aside from pre-existing migrations to coastal areas for better opportunities, places higher pressures on national and local level resources. The BCLME countries have on average above 35% youth unemployment levels with women making up the highest proportion. Many youths have not completed secondary schooling, have limited skills and are lured into easy-money-making schemes that include illegal use of resources. This can exacerbate in time if opportunities for upskilling, vocational training and or entrepreneurship are not offered and financed.

Climate variability and change hold major uncertainties for the BCLME region that could result in negative impacts on people and living marine resources. Addressing climate change requires innovative climate-resilient, and sustainability-driven approaches for economic growth, based on adequate competencies for successful implementation. Furthermore, if countries will not accelerate efforts to firmly determine the transboundary status of fish stocks through joint management approaches, the exploitation of marine living resources will soon reach unsustainable levels. Unprecedented pressures from a combination of human activities (fishing, mariculture, oil and gas industries, mining, shipping, tourism, agriculture, etc.), natural environmental variability, and climate change will lead to further degradation and loss of the BCLME's marine habitats and associated biodiversity, reducing their resilience to climate change impacts. If marine pollution will be left unchecked or not dealt aggressively enough with, pollutants and the related degradation of biodiversity and habitats will continue to have adverse impacts on the livelihoods of coastal communities, in particular to tourism and fishing sectors. All BCLME countries are proposing to increase sustainable coastal tourism under their Blue Economy strategies and action, but these sectors may remain to be more vulnerable to the impacts of pollution if the countries will continue to have suboptimal capacity to tackle the problem.

While one of the updated SAP's main aims was to reduce negative impacts of the above problems and pave the way for a successful transition of regional economies to the Blue Economy, in particular by improving sustainable marine resource management practices, its implementation is still facing a number of barriers, which this project is aiming to address and create a favourable context for a transition to a climate resilient BE. The following barriers were identified:

- Lack of sufficient capacity to implement the existing legislation effectively: A coherent and consistent regulatory framework, and a strong administrative framework to support it, are key requirements for the continuation of existing sectors' contributions and the realisation of new opportunities in a Blue Economy. Greater integration across the various maritime sectors will also be required. Although a legislative framework exists for many marine activities, it is clear from the most recent Governance Baseline Assessment (GBA),[19][19] undertaken on behalf of the BCC, that there exist a number of regulatory gaps compared to the range of activities undertaken, and that duplication exists with several pieces of legislation addressing the same issue. However, while there may be inadequacies in the existing legal framework, according to the GBA, one of the most critical constraints facing the three countries is the lack of sufficient capacity and skills development to implement existing legislation effectively, let alone the more complex requirements arising from further development of the Blue Economy. These gaps are most notable in the offshore minerals and maritime transport sectors. The GBA particularly noted that "*problems are being experienced in monitoring for compliance in all three countries, mainly as a result of insufficient capacity in the regulating authorities*." Limitations in and insufficient capacity to fulfil their mandates effectively are a problem in many of the maritime sectors. Problems such as uncertainties about roles and responsibilities, poor coordination of departments and enforcement functions, a lack of adequate skills, and limited human and financial resources are all issues that have been identified across all three countries. The three countries and development partners supporting this process can work collectively to address these weaknesses, and devise new ways of working that lever greater capacity from current systems to make change happen through for example increased regional cooperation, sharing of costs and public/private partnerships. This barrier will be addressed through Outcomes and Outputs of **Component 1**.

- Lack of sustainable finance to support ecosystem protection and the transition to a Blue Economy: The limited sustainable finances necessary to support the ecosystem protection and secure the transition to Blue Economy exists at different levels across the three target countries. This is due to the fact that the process of taking environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into account when making investment decisions in the financial sector are reduced. Environmental considerations such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, together with the preservation of biodiversity, pollution prevention and the circular economy. Social considerations like inclusiveness, labour relations, investment in people and their skills and communities and human rights issues. Governance considerations in relation to public and private institutions, including management structures, employee relations and executive remunerations. This barrier will be addressed through Outcomes and Outputs of **Component 4**.

- Limited capacities to monitor the health of marine and coastal habitats: To develop management measures that secure biodiversity and ecosystem services, it is necessary to know what constitutes "good condition" in marine ecosystems and thus determine how much of the marine environment remains intact and functioning. Recent approaches have shifted from sector-specific to ecosystem-based management (EBM), which includes both the human and ecological aspect of environmental sustainability. Measuring the condition of multiple ecosystem components is integral to an EBM approach. However, effective implementation of EBM requires transdisciplinary collaboration, substantial research capacity (and associated funding) and time to collect the necessary data. Conversely, data limitations and limited research capacity, present a significant barrier to the effective management of the BCLME region. For example, during the assessment to identify pollution hotspots, the major limiting factor was a lack of data about the exact location of certain pollution sources as well as a lack of quantitative data which precluded an evaluation of the significance of the impacts of these pollution effects on the marine environment. Comprehensive integrated assessments of marine ecosystems usually occur at national or regional scales because they require transdisciplinary collaboration and high research capacity, including scientists, equipment and availability of funds and time. To this end, the BCC Training and Capacity Development (TCD) Programme was updated in 2020, following comprehensive stakeholder consultations to assesses needs and intervention areas. The new TCD Programme is inclusive of all the BCC sectors. The Programme was developed in close cooperation with academic institutions in the three countries. The Secretariat intends

to maintain the established cooperation will all the relevant research and academic institutions. This barrier will be addressed through Outcomes and Outputs of **Component 3**.

- Limited participation of the private sector in efforts to reduce stress on the coastal and marine ecosystems: While it has been generally acknowledged during past BCLME projects that private sector participation is key to enhancing ecosystem conservation and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems, there does not seem to have been a clear increase in engagement levels of the private sector in the BCLME. One barrier to increased private sector engagement is an overly sectoral (sector-by-sector) approach, meaning that the BCLME country governance structures have been largely developed and evolved on a sectorial basis and are not well suited to work effectively across sectors. Different bureaucracies and agencies are often responsible for different coastal and marine management and become a significant challenge. The BCLME is at an early stage in private sector engagement. An underlying barrier constraining increased private sector engagement is relatively low level of awareness of the benefits from increased private sector engagement, as well as models for facilitating sustainable private sector engagement. One area that will need to be addressed is a relative lack of policy-related fiscal and financial incentives to encourage increased private sector engagement, such as tax-related benefits and other economic advantages that would encourage increased take-up of sustainable practices. In seeking to address this barrier, it will also be important to keep in mind that blue finance is evolving all the time, and there will be de facto a certain level of experimentation to see what can work best in the BCLME region. This barrier will be addressed through Outcomes and Outputs of **Component 4**.

- Lack of sufficient capacity to fulfil the demanding and multi-faceted task of fisheries management effectively: Responsibility for declining stocks and falling economic returns and employment opportunities in fisheries in general needs to be shared across all relevant actors, including fishers, fisheries management authorities, fishery scientist and those involved in environment degradation. All too often the fisheries manager/management remains either unaware of the state of the resources or fails to act sufficiently as the fisheries slip further and further into decay and crisis, or both. In the BCLME, relatively weak fisheries governance structures and mechanisms constitute another barrier to increased private sector engagement, linked in part to weak capacity levels. This implies strengthening a number of areas across core fisheries management processes (e.g. information gathering, analysis, planning, consultation, decision-making, allocation of resources and formulation and implementation, and enforcement). In the BCLME improving private sector engagement - in particular with a view to assessing current and future impacts of private sector activity and the impacts of increased private sector engagement and participation – will require reinforcing capacities and work in a number of areas, including building capacity and standardisation around information gathering and analysis (and forecasting) tasks. This barrier will be addressed through Outcomes and Outputs of **Component 2**.

- Insufficient and limited availability of scientific knowledge/data concerning the impact of human activities on the BCLME: While BCC and other regional and national organisations are making efforts to improve dissemination of accumulated knowledge, there are still inadequate communication and public awareness mechanisms as well as monitoring the progress of transition to Blue Economy in the region. This barrier will be addressed through Outcomes and Outputs of **Component 5**.

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[13] Pitcher, G., Foord, C., Macey, B., et al. (2019). "Devastating farmed abalone mortalities attributed to yessotoxin-producing dinoflagellates." *Harmful Algae* 81. 30–41.

[14] Pitcher, G., and Calder, D. (2000). "Harmful algal blooms of the southern Benguela Current: a review and appraisal of monitoring from 1989 to 1997." *South African Journal of Marine Science* 22. 255–271.

[15] Davies et al. (2015). ibid.

[16] Sink et al. (2012). ibid.

[17] Jarre et al., 2015. Cited in Angola National Report: Small Pelagic Fisheries Vulnerability and Adaptation (2020, unpublished).

[18] RCP 8.5 represents a scenario in which high emissions of greenhouse gases continue in the future

[19] Cochrane, K, Japp, D., Norman, S. and Wilkinson, S. (eds) (2020). *Governance Baseline Assessment and Strategy for Strengthening Ocean Governance in the BCLME Region*. Report Prepared for the BCC (6 January 2020). 301 p.

## B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

### 1 Justification for the project

**This project has been selected because it addresses the problems described above building on current and past initiatives while providing solutions to emerging issues in the BCLME region. With the objective to mainstream the development of climate resilient Blue Economy in the implementation of the updated SAP of the BCLME, the proposed project will enable a shift toward sustainable fisheries management through bilateral agreements for the joint monitoring, assessment, and recommendation of total allowable catches for transboundary stocks; enable an effective response to climate change and improved marine and coastal biodiversity conservation; improve pollution management, and unlock innovative financing mechanisms for sustainable ocean management. This project builds on the current and previous investments under 3 UNDP GEF phases in the BCLME region to ensure sustainability. Recent achievements under the BCLME III project include the establishment of coordination mechanisms between countries (TDA, SAP, NAPS, NICS, different working groups, etc.); production of a National Strategy for the Seas in Angola, a Blue Economy Policy and Implementation Action Plan for Namibia, a Blue Economy programme in South Africa, a State of BCLME Marine Environment Report, and the Economic Valuation and Cost Benefit Analysis of ecosystem services in BCLME. Lessons and good practices from local level demonstration initiatives, including the climate change work, will be applied and the outcomes embedded for sustainability. This project will support the implementation of the BCC's updated Strategic Action Program (SAP) which includes developing and implementing a Regional Blue Economy Strategy. The updated SAP incorporates national priorities of regional relevance while country-specific Blue Economy and ecosystem stress reduction targets are covered in NAPs.**

**Other completed and ongoing initiatives that are in line with this project objective include: the GiZ MSP-EBSA Project to position the BCC Member States for a climate-resilient Blue Economy; the BCC-FAO Project on climate change adaptation; private sector investment in mangrove reforestation in Angola; the Oceans 5-Namibia Nature Foundation partnership to improve the socio-economics of the Namibia Islands MPA (NIMPA); and WWF and Abalobi interventions to improve the small-scale fishing sector in South Africa. New initiatives that are being negotiated include the BCC partnership with the Blue Nature Alliance (BNA) and The Nature Conservancy on marine biodiversity conservation.**

**The following major lessons could be distilled from the baseline situation in the BCLME region with respect to the transition to Blue Economy, which the proposed project is aiming to assist:**

- **BCC is well established regional organisation with a history of assistance to countries, in particular through implementation of updated SAP. It may be considered as an effective platform with extensive networks and partnerships with relevant national agencies, academic institutions and NGOs. BCC has experience in implementing regional projects, in particular through implementation of three BCLME phases, and is well placed to implement the BCLME IV.**
- **The complementary projects are very much relevant for the BCLME IV project's objective, which will help the project to focus on missing aspects of transition to BE. One good example is the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). In recent years, MSP efforts have been supported in the BCLME region by the German Government Funded Benguela Current Marine Spatial Management and Governance (MARISMA) Project. The project is a partnership between the Benguela Current Convention (BCC), its Contracting Parties Angola, Namibia and South Africa, and the Government of Germany in pursuit of the sustainable development of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME). MARISMA has supported the development of a common understanding of MSP, its implications and benefits. Regional and national MSP frameworks guide implementation of MSP in the BCLME. Current Status Reports have been finalised for each country to establish the knowledge baseline for developing a marine plan (although these do not necessary cover the entire maritime area of each country). Since the basis for successful MSP was established, the BCLME IV will focus on further strengthening of legal and institutional capacities for implementation of MSP building on the achievements of the MARISMA project and developing demonstration marine spatial plans.**
- **In addition to MSP activities, the MARISMA project also supported the BCC contracting states in identifying and updating descriptions of its EBSAs. In total 16 EBSAs have been reviewed and improved and 12 new EBSAs described across the region. EBSAs are those areas of the BCLME that have special ecological properties and may require enhanced risk aversion in the management of human activities. The description of the BCLME's EBSAs and assessment of their status is an important layer of information in the development and implementation of MSP.**
- **The participating countries have undertaken efforts towards transition to a Blue Economy, by developing respective national political strategies. The strategies provide valuable insight into Blue Economy sectors in countries, as well as visions and priority medium-term objectives. However, there is still a need to better distinguish between the ocean economy (the sum of all economic activities that depend on the utilisation of coastal and marine resources for economic growth, but often disregarding negative environmental and social impacts) and the Blue Economy (working definition used in this document is given in the Project Description).**

**The current project is responding to the recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation, conducted at the end of 2023. The table of the responses is found below.**

| No | TE Recommendation | BCLME IV Response |
|---|---|---|
| A1 | BCC-Sec, led by the Executive Secretary, should initiate a concerted and sustained effort to raise awareness about BCC in all three counties at all levels, using conventional mass media, social media and including regular (at least biannual) personal visits to Ministers and senior government officials, especially following any changes in government | While this recommendation is primarily addressed to the BCC-Sec, the project support will materialise through awareness raising activities (Component 5) |
| A2 | BCC-Sec should give high priority to engaging and partnering with all key private sector industries and businesses in the BCLME region to secure sustainability of Project's outcomes | While this recommendation is primarily addressed to the BCC-Sec, the project support will materialise through offering innovative finance mechanisms primarily addressed to private sector (Component 4) |

| No | TE Recommendation | BCLME IV Response |
|---|---|---|
| A3 | While the project's exit strategy was not prepared, efforts should be made to achieve a smooth transition towards a post-project period in order to maintain the momentum and secure the sustainability of project's results | The BCLME IV project will help to sustain the project results. |
| A4 | In order to facilitate access to the knowledge base generated during the course of the Project, upload all technical documents produced with project support onto the project's portal | Component 5 of the project aims at improved knowledge management, including making all technical products available to the public |
| B1 | Project designs should not be overly complex and ambitious, and should have a realistic and achievable number of components, outcomes, outputs and verifiable Indicators | BCLME IV project t is not overly complex, in particular in comparison with other projects of similar size. Every effort was made to have number of components, outcomes, outputs and indicators manageable within the available budget and technical resources for the implementation of the project. |
| B2 | All projects should have clear, realistic and achievable objectives, outcomes, outputs and targets with SMART indicators in a properly structured PRF with a supporting M&E plan, which should be followed as the primary project management too | The BCLME IV project proposal has responded to all the requirements in this recommendation. |
| B3 | As it is a critical success factor, all future project should select as a team leader a dedicated visionary person with appropriate experiences, technical and strategic capacities and competencies that include proven successful fundraising, establishing effective and functional partnerships (especially with the private sector), with inherent eagerness to learn, do research and to gain new skills to achieve the vision | Since the GEF ER has not been approved yet, this recommendation cannot be adequately responded to. |
| B4 | Generate sufficient knowledge and understanding about co-financing among the project management and the relevant government ministries in the countries. This can eliminate any misunderstandings and misconceptions of what co-finance is, and can gain the support of governments to monitor co-financing ongoing and to ensure government-led and supported co-finance reporting to GEF | All co-financiers were well informed on the nature of the co-financing they will be offering, as well as what will be the co-finance reporting and monitoring requirements during the project's implementation. |
| B5 | Project implementation team should follow-up with the partners to determine an accurate level of co-financing committed to the project. GEF should consider a standardised approach to calculating co-financing to ensure that partners are calculating their commitments on the same basis | Done |
| B6 | UNDP to undertake closer oversight of the Implementing Partner (IP) to ensure that all recommendations from independent financial audits are fully implemented by the IP within the timeframes recommended in the audit reports, and if they are not fully implemented by the IP, halt the dispersal of funds until they are implemented | Project Document clearly articulates the requirements emanating from this recommendation. |
| B7 | All projects should have adequate levels of both technical and financial management, supervision and oversight, by appropriately qualified and experienced project managers plus independent evaluators and auditors | Project Document clearly articulates the requirements emanating from this recommendation. |
| B8 | All projects should properly address environmental and social safeguards, both during design and planning and during implementation | SESP and ESMF were prepared in a participatory manner and have adequately responded to the requirement emanating from this recommendation. |
| B9 | Project design and planning should include close consultation with the local community, careful site selection and an assessment of local implementation capacity for pilot demonstration projects | Extensive consultation process took place with local communities |

**Strategy**

**The updated SAP has been validated in a validation workshop by technical teams from the 3 participating countries and it is currently in the process of being formally signed by the ministers of the three countries. There has always been a political will and commitment from the Parties to the BCC and the Parties are in full support of the Project. It is expected that the updated SAP will be adopted before actual start of the implementation of the BCLME IV project, therefore build-up to the previous GEF investments in the region will be secured.**

**The Terminal Evaluation of the BCLME III Project[1][20] concluded that "…the Project has led to valuable advancement in management of important BCLME coastal and marine ecosystems…" and that it is still highly relevant across a range of issues, none the least because "…the need to develop Blue Economy gained significance as a part of the post-COVID economic recovery." The report, however, concluded that there are still a number of barriers to address. The BCLME IV Project was designed to tackle the identified barriers. The alternative scenario is to have a climate-resilient Blue Economy developed in the BCLME region through the implementation of improved coastal and marine management approaches and new financial mechanisms that will progressively engage the private sector. This will be achieved with the BCC playing an active role in the three project countries to engage stakeholders and raise awareness around the Blue Economy concept. The desired impact is to contribute to an increment in the level of investments in sustainable practices by the economic sectors that use and depend on the marine and coastal ecosystems. With additional financial and technical resources, increased participation of the productive sectors and improved coordination among regional initiatives, the project will create and strengthen Blue Economy opportunities and approaches, generating transboundary benefits that support the conservation of the BCLME.**

**The Blue Economy concept is recognized as central to sustainable development seeking a balance between socio-economic benefits and ecological conservation. The World Bank defines the Blue Economy as the "*sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of the ocean ecosystem*".[2][21] The project will be implementing its activities following basic principles of the above definition of BE and be building upon the updated SAP promoted integrated approach to the Blue Economy, pushing for the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved sustainable livelihoods, and maintaining/restoring the health and productivity of the BCLME. It explicitly calls for the integration of Blue Economy principles in the solutions to address the priority transboundary issues confronting the BCLME.**

**The project objective is:**

**To mainstream the development of climate-resilient Blue Economy in the implementation of the updated Strategic Action Programme of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem that will maintain integrity of coastal and marine ecosystems and improve livelihoods of coastal communities**

**The logical framework of the proposed project is rooted in the Theory of Change diagram presented in Figure 2. Its design assumes that by addressing priority concerns on the wider context of marine and coastal management (Component 1), management of marine living resources, which are the main source of income for coastal communities in the BCLME (Components 2), issues of pollution that may hinder successful transformation to BE (Component 3), promoting innovative and Blue Economy finance as a critical prerequisite for a successful transformation towards the Blue Economy (Component 4), the project will contribute to the development and implementation of climate-resilient Blue Economy in the BCLME region (long-term impact).**

**The project will be implemented through following components:**

- **Component 1: Improve marine and coastal management efforts in the BCLME through effective spatial planning and the establishment and expansion of MPAs and SMAs taking into consideration climate change and ensuring climate-resilient socio-economic development**
- **Component 2: Enhance sustainable and climate resilient marine living resources and their value chains in the BCLME**
- **Component 3: Improve coastal and marine pollution management in the BCLME**
- **Component 4: Promote regional and national frameworks for innovative Blue Economy finance to foster positive ecosystem, social and economic impacts**
- **Component 5: Knowledge management, awareness raising and upscaling for Blue Economy**

**One of the basic principles in the foundations of this project is one of the policy coherence. It is implemented in this project by achieving mutual consistency between the policies. None of the policies proposed contradicts other. All key policy coherence aspects were respected throughout the project structure, namely: integrated management; cross-sector collaboration; long-term planning where relevant; stakeholder engagement, in particular through well elaborate Stakeholder Engagement Plan; and monitoring and evaluation. Strict implementation of the above aspects will secure policy coherence.**

**By strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks, planning and capacities for the management of selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems and expanding MPAs, developing sustainable community-based tourism around selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems, developing community-based climate-resilient ecosystem restoration interventions and management schemes, and supporting implementation of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) (outputs of Component 1), the project intends to improve marine and coastal management efforts in the BCLME region, in particular in Namibia, thus, also contributing to improving ocean protection and ecosystem health in the region.**

**By enhancing capacities for transboundary stock management, identifying and developing new climate-resilient markets, developing inclusive and sustainable mariculture and fisheries value chains, (outputs of Component 2), the project intends to enhance the sustainability and climate resilience of marine living resources and their value chains in the BCLME, thus, contributing to improving ocean protection and ecosystem health in the BCLME (medium-term impact).**

***Incremental Cost Reasoning***

**The baseline investments from the three countries have successfully led the development, of strategic frameworks for blue economic growth. Importantly, the countries have adopted their Blue Economy strategies. Through the African Union Commission (AUC), cooperation among the member states in Africa has been promoted with the development of the Africa Blue Growth Strategy and Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) have developed regional strategies to realize Blue Economy planning and management in Africa. Other regional organisations like Southern African Development Community (SADC) and United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as well as various bilateral development cooperation initiatives have also been instrumental in creating sound technical phase on a number of subjects for the BCLME IV project to build on. The proposed project, to be financed by GEF, would not be successful without those baseline investments and political commitments from participating countries and international and regional organisations. The proposed project will positively impact sustainability and continuity of the outcomes as well as their replication and upscaling potential. The proposed project will also build on the investments that have been made into the BCLME, in particular through 3 phases of the GEF interventions, which strengthened understanding of the critical environment and development issues through the TDA/SAP process, which has enhanced coastal and marine governance mechanisms in the BCLME region. These investments are critical in promoting a collective response from the BCLME countries.**

**While the medium- to long-term gains to be obtained from innovation and from adopting collaborative, integrated, ecosystem-based approaches can generally be clearly visualized, one of the main bottlenecks to the implementation of the Alternative Scenario, as presented in the project's Strategy section above, will be the short-term financing of the incremental costs of: well-coordinated, region-wide, cross/multi-sectoral and innovative action, covering multiple spatial scales, and backed by**

**sound data, information and knowledge, and the exchange of best practices and lessons learned. The GEF funding provided through the BCLME IV Project to help cover these incremental costs will help putting the participating countries on the track towards achieving their sustainable and climate-resilient blue socio-economic development aspirations.**

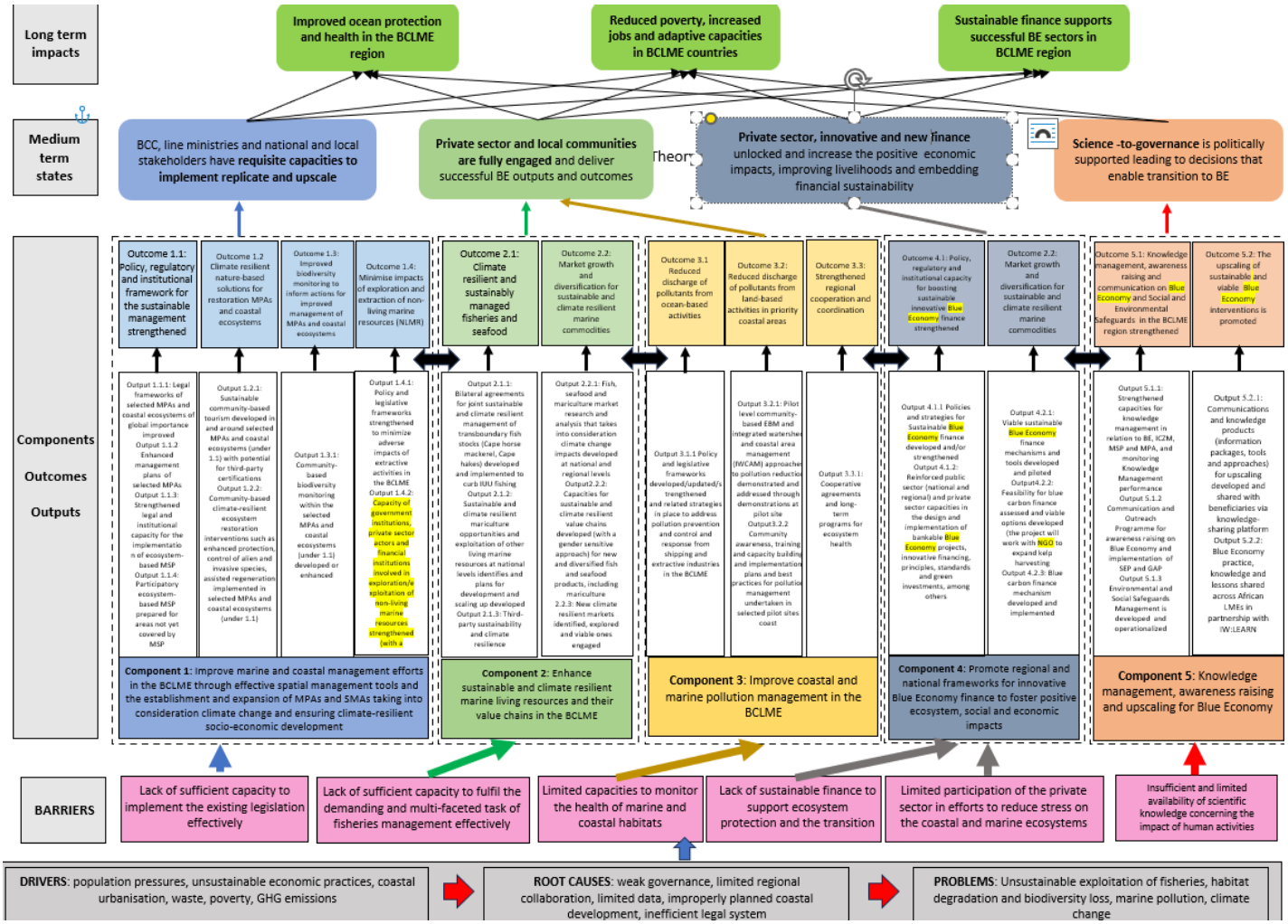
[1] UNDP (2023) *Final Terminal Evaluation Report*

[2] The World Bank (2017). "What is the Blue Economy?". https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2017/06/06/blue-economy

[1] UNDP (2023) *Final Terminal Evaluation Report*

[2] The World Bank (2017). "What is the Blue Economy?". https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2017/06/06/blue-economy

**Figure 2: Theory of Change**




By developing and/or strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks that incorporate the 'polluter pays' principle approach, formalising cooperative agreements and harmonising regional long-term regional biodiversity, ecosystem and environmental monitoring and surveillance programmes and chemical pollution clean-up initiatives in transboundary hotspots, developing new

technologies for pollution control, developing alternative livelihoods and building capacities for pollution management at the community level (outputs of Component 3), the project is expected to improve marine pollution management in the BCLME, also contributing to improving ocean protection and ecosystem health, while at the same time contributing to reducing poverty, increasing jobs and strengthening adaptive capacities in the countries.

Through strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks and institutional and private capacities, developing viable finance mechanisms to stimulate investment in Blue Economy interventions, and promoting blue carbon finance mechanisms (outputs of Component 4), the project will contribute to developing regional and national frameworks for innovative Blue Economy finance. An important dimension to this will be a rigorous process of mapping of Blue Economy finance needs, looking at international good practice (in particular delivery and finance models) and a focus on testing pilot models to prepare for scaling-up. This work will be linked close to the work on BCLME IV sustainability and the financial sustainability of the BCC Secretariat, as well as a strategic and sustainability-oriented focus to the work on private sector engagement. Central to this will be using pilot testing of models to also pilot deployment, possible through a new mechanism/platform created to co-ordinate with private sector companies to support effective private sector engagement.

Finally, by implementing the knowledge management activities, the project will contribute to disseminating acquired knowledge and experience, both in the participating countries and to other countries through the IW:LEARN platform, which will improve capacities to replicate lessons learned and successful examples of regional transition to BE (Component 5).

## 3 Expected results

Component 1: Improve marine and coastal management efforts in the BCLME through effective spatial planning and the establishment and expansion of MPAs and SMAs taking into consideration climate change and ensuring climate-resilient socio-economic development

Component 1 is dedicated to advancing ocean and coastal governance across regional, national, and local levels, promoting collaboration, informed decision-making, and sustainable practices. Building on governance frameworks and harmonised regional guidelines such as those on offshore oil and gas, marine mining and waste discharges/micro plastics that were produced during the BCLME III and based on the implementation of updated Strategic Action Program (SAP, the component's activities aim to boost the use of effective spatial management tools within the BCLME to establish and expand MPAs and SMAs within climate resilient, clean and socio-economic development, including the support to gender inclusivity and empowerment of women.

Component 1 is built on the need to support a coordinated regional approach to achieving a long-term conservation, protection, restoration, improvement, and sustainable use of the BCLME to provide environmental and socio-economic benefits articulated in the Benguela Current Convention. The BCC countries have introduced Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in response to increasing spatial claims and multiplying uses in the BCLME, aiming to better coordinate national efforts towards a sustainable marine use in the three BCC countries.

Component 1 comprises four separate but related outcomes that build up the objective of generating a system of management supported by a framework at policy, regulatory and institutional level that will strengthen the sustainable management of the BCLME. The first outcome will focus on strengthening the existing governance arrangements for the protection of critical habitats and biodiversity, particularly through the strengthening and expansion of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the three participating countries and through giving effect to the BCC Regional Strategy for Marine Spatial Planning. The second outcome will see practical

measures applied to restore critical marine and coastal habitats specifically with a view to enhancing climate resilience and improving livelihoods that rely on those habitats. The third outcome will focus on improving the monitoring of biodiversity through eDNA-based methods to support decision-making in the improvement of MPAs and coastal ecosystem management. The fourth and final outcome will strengthen the existing management arrangements for the exploration and exploitation of non-living marine resources (NLMR), specifically seabed minerals and oil & gas resources, through a dual focus on better environmental regulation and building technical capacity both at the government level and within the private sector. Within this component, two demonstration projects will be implemented: Namibian Islands Marine Protected Area (NIMPA), which is an EBSA, and Orange Cone, between Namibia and South Africa. Both projects have the objective to test the proposed solutions with a view to their replication in other areas of BCLME.

Each outcome has several outputs to be delivered:

*Outcome 1.1: Policy, regulatory and institutional framework for the sustainable management of the BCLME strengthened:*

- Output: 1.1.1: Legal frameworks of selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems of global importance improved to enhance their protection and conservation in a context of coexistence with other marine economic sectors

  - Activity 1.1.1.1: Analysis of legal frameworks of selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems to identify their strengths and weaknesses, using an agreed set of selection criteria for selecting the MPAs for analysis.

- Activity 1.1.1.2: Development of draft suggestions for improvement, in particular the protection and conservation taking into consideration the other marine economic sectors, and establishment/support of cross-sectoral coordination of MPA policies and legal frameworks

- Output 1.1.2 Enhanced management plans of selected MPAs recognising the ecological, socioeconomic, and institutional linkages and strategies to address threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities prepared with a participatory, climate and gender-sensitive approach

  - Activity 1.1.2.1: Identifying community-based climate-resilient management efforts for local economic development and benefits generation.
  - Activity 1.1.2.2: Analyse the integrated Management needs of each selected MPAs and coastal ecosystem and identify community-based and existing participatory levels, climate and gender inclusion.
  - Activity 1.1.2.3: Stakeholder consultation on management needs of their respective MPAs and coastal ecosystems and Output 1.1.2 analysis and identification of the best suitable option of management plans that include participatory, climate and gender approaches.
  - Activity 1.1.2.4: Design, development and implementation of i) an adaptable training and capacity building programme for ocean and coastal ecosystem management with a gender sensitive approach; and ii) awareness raising and campaigns for selected communities along the BCLME coast.
  - Activity 1.1.2.5: implementation and adoption of integrated management plans by the relevant organisations managing the different selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems and the selected communities along the BCLME.

- Output 1.1.3: Strengthened legal and institutional capacity for the implementation of ecosystem-based marine spatial planning

  - Activity 1.1.3.1: Prepare frameworks for the integration of MSP into national planning and development frameworks to support the sustainable management and governance of marine biodiversity and resources.
  - Activity 1.1.3.2: Institutionalise and implement ecosystem-based marine spatial planning as a permanent planning process, comprising defined responsibilities, set structures and planning.
  - Activity 1.1.3.3: Prepare national legal frameworks (as required) for marine spatial planning.

- Output 1.1.4: Participatory ecosystem-based marine spatial plans prepared for areas not yet covered by MSP

  - Activity 1.1.4.1: Prepare MSP implementation guidelines, to ensure that appropriate spatial management regulations are implemented for all planning areas in Angola.
  - Activity 1.1.4.2: Undertake transboundary multi-use spatial planning for the Namibe and Orange Cone EBSA areas, taking into consideration existing marine uses and the development of planned offshore exploration and production areas

*Outcome 1.2 Climate resilient nature-based solutions for restoration (and prevention of degradation) of MPAs and coastal ecosystems implemented through Special Management Areas/Locally Managed Marine Areas approach:*

- Output 1.2.1: Sustainable community-based tourism developed in and around selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (under 1.1) with potential for third-party certifications

  - Activity 1.2.1.1: Awareness raising and information dissemination on the commitment required in implementing sustainable community-based tourism for the communities and local government.
  - Activity 1.2.1.2: Analysis of the tourism status and development plans/solutions, as well as environmental feasibility of the implementation of the community-based tourism plans and financing/investment needs, and identification of community-based climate-resilient management efforts for local economic development and beneficiation.
  - Activity 1.2.1.3: Population consultation of the tailored community-based tourism plan for their MPAs and coastal ecosystems, including 40% or more females in the consultation.
  - Activity 1.2.1.4: Support services for identifying and accessing available financing sources to help cover the costs of community-based tourism plans implementation.
  - Activity 1.2.1.5: Implementation of accepted community-based tourism plans, and monitoring and assessment of results to assess sustainability prospects

- Output 1.2.2: Community-based climate-resilient ecosystem restoration interventions such as enhanced protection, control of alien and invasive species, and assisted regeneration implemented in selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (under Outcome 1.1)

  - Activity 1.2.2.1: Awareness raising and information dissemination on the community-based climate resilient ecosystem intervention to motivate the community population to participate
  - Activity 1.2.2.2: Analysis of the climate-resilient ecosystem status and development of solutions for community-based climate-resilient ecosystem restoration, identification of community-based climate-resilient management efforts for local economic development and beneficiation.
  - Activity 1.2.2.3: Development of tailored community-based climate-resilient ecosystem restoration plans for the selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (based on the analysis under activity 1.2.2.2.), and update/finalise following stakeholder consultation.
  - Activity 1.2.2.4: Identify and access available financial sources to cover the costs of community-based climate-resilient ecosystem restoration implementations.
  - Activity 1.2.2.5: Implementation of accepted community-based climate-resilient ecosystem restoration implementations (pending securing of funding) and carry out monitoring of the same.

*Outcome 1.3: Improved biodiversity monitoring (using eDNA-based methods) to inform actions for improved management of MPAs and coastal ecosystems:*

- Output: 1.3.1: Community-based biodiversity monitoring within the selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (under 1.1) developed or enhanced

  - Activity 1.3.1.1: Analysis of the biodiversity monitoring status (using eDNA-based methods) in Namibia.
  - Activity 1.3.1.2: Design and implement improved biodiversity monitoring mechanisms to measure the impacts for improved MPAs and coastal ecosystems management.

*Outcome 1.4: Minimise impacts of exploration and extraction of non-living marine resources (NLMR) on critical marine and coastal ecosystems through regulation and industry action:*

- Output 1.4.1: Policy and legislative frameworks strengthened to minimise adverse impacts of extractive activities in the BCLME

- Activity 1.4.1.1: Develop harmonised policy, legislation and institutional arrangement models supporting the management of extractive industries, in line with the good practice environmental guidelines prepared by the BCC for oil and gas and marine mineral exploitation.
- Activity 1.4.1.2: Develop new or amend existing sector-specific environmental management legislation as needed.

- Output 1.4.2: Capacity of government institutions, private sector actors and financial institutions involved in exploration/exploitation of non-living marine resources strengthened (with a gender-sensitive approach) for adoption and implementation of best practice exploratory and extractive methods and technologies that aim to minimize environmental impacts to the marine environment at pilot sites.

  - Activity 1.4.2.1: Establish formal multi-stakeholder partnerships [forums] betweefn BCC, participating governments and key industry stakeholders (industry associations and individual companies) as a forum for the engagement of the private sector in updated SAP implementation.
  - Activity 1.4.2.2: Undertake an assessment of the critical capacity needs and constraints affecting the [sustainable] exploitation of NLMR in the BCLME.
  - Activity 1.4.2.3: Design and progressive implementation of key capacity-building activities, to be based on available BCLME Project budget and additionally leveraged resources).
  - Activity 1.4.2.4: Develop and adopt, at pilot scale and in partnership with selected industry partners, an industry self-regulation, monitoring and reporting process across relevant extractive industries by [end of year 3] to achieve stress reduction within selected pilot sites.

The implementation of the activities within Component 1 will benefit from the ongoing and past initiatives in the region that have been complementary with the objectives of the project. The results of the MARISMA project will be built upon in the Outputs 1.1.3 and 1.1.4, which are specifically dealing with the MSP aspects of the project. The Oceans 5-Namibia Nature Foundation partnership to improve the socio-economics of the Namibia Islands MPA (NIMPA) will benefit the implementation of the demonstration project on Namibian Islands (NIMPA) in Output 1.2.1.

Basic assumptions underlining the implementation of the activities in this component are:

- Marine and coastal management in the BCLME Region has to follow the participatory approach to planning, which will include active participation of all stakeholders, in particular those local communities that are living in the areas that will be defined within the boundaries of MPAs and SMAs and whose livelihood critically depends on the sustainable provision of MPŠAs/SMAs ecosystem services.

- It is critically important that the voices of women and disadvantaged groups be heard enough in all stages of project implementation, and in particular with regards to decisions relevant for the establishment and management of MPAs/SMAs.

- The participating countries authorities have to show strong willingness to cooperate in planning and management processes that are carried over transboundary areas, and in particular in the respective demonstration sites.

- The participating countries also have to show willingness to draft and adopt new regulation that will assist restoration interventions in the community-based climate resilient ecosystems and minimise impacts of exploration and extraction of non-living resources.

- Since monitoring of changes in biodiversity is critical for improved management of MPAs and coastal ecosystems, the flow of communication based on scientific analysis has to be secured by participating countries, including creating enabling environment for capacity building.

Component 2: Enhance sustainable and climate change-resilient marine living resources and their value chains in the BCLME

Component 2 aims to ensure that coastal and marine resources, and the communities, livelihoods and economic sectors that depend on them, have the capacity to effectively withstand and recover from the impacts of climate change and other environmental and socio-economic changes. This is crucial for the BCLME's development and long-term sustainability. It takes into consideration the three project beneficiary countries: Angola, Namibia and South Africa, as possessing differing needs but all required to enhance the existing marine living resources and their value chains to establish sustainable climate change-resilient marine living resources in the BCLME. The implementation of bilateral agreements among the three project recipients' countries is a priority in the conservation and protection of the environment of the BCLME that needs to find a balance between sustainable development of the local communities and habitants.

Component 2 has the objective of enhancing climate resilient and sustainably managed fisheries and seafood through bilateral agreements enhancing sustainable fisheries governance and supporting development of the fisheries and seafood sector across the three BCC countries. The component 2 will also support building opportunities of exploiting mariculture and other living marine resources. Climate resilient and sustainably managed fisheries, seafood and mariculture will be enhanced with third-party sustainable and climate resilient certifications aiming at supporting market growth and diversification for BCLME together with improving socio economic conditions of fishing communities. Special attention is given to capacity building and training incorporating gender inclusive dimensions of stakeholders and local communities.

Component 2 has two outcomes. The first outcome focuses on supporting and implementing bilateral agreements between the three governments constituting the BCLME Programme to jointly carry out sustainable and climate resilient management of transboundary fish stocks. This outcome is built on the identification for needed development on transboundary fish stock on the BCLEM III final evaluation as it is considered a high priority for all three countries. The second outcome focuses on growing and diversifying the economic production of BCLME sustainable and climate resilient marine commodities in domestic and international markets as means to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishing communities in the BCLME MPAs and coastal ecosystems. This outcome is built on the BCLME III evaluation (BCLME III Component 1) that identified missing opportunities on the sustainable and climate resilient mariculture sector, particularly on the community cooperatives, and the mariculture stations. Within this component, the demonstration project in Mussolo-Barra Do Dande area in Angola will be implemented. The demonstration project to test solution proposed in this component will be implemented

Each outcome has several outputs to be delivered:

*Outcome 2.1: Climate resilient and sustainably managed fisheries and seafood:*

- Output 2.1.1: Bilateral agreements for joint sustainable and climate resilient management of transboundary fish stocks (Cape horse mackerel, Cape hakes developed and implemented to curb IUU fishing
  - Activity 2.1.1.1: Identification and needs analysis for joint sustainable climate resilient management of transboundary fish stock (Cape horse mackerel, Cape hakes) and (based on findings) drafting of possible bilateral agreements.
  - Activity 2.1.1.2: Design and establish a multinational committee including key members of each government and stakeholders in the fishery sector, and in the transboundary sustainable climate resilient management. Define roles and responsibilities of the committee members and frequency of meetings.
  - Activity 2.1.1.3: Consultation on draft bilateral agreements and updating of same for discussion and adoption in the National assembly or parliament. Two-pronged consultations, comprising i) consultation with the multinational committee on the draft bilateral agreements, and ii) stakeholder consultation on the draft bilateral agreements with relevant ministries, and agencies, together with key actors in the private sector, MPAs and coastal ecosystem communities.

- Activity 2.1.1.4: Implementation and incorporation of the bilateral agreements for joint sustainable and climate resilient management of transboundary fish stock.
- Activity 2.1.1.5: Horizontal Support Services for implementation of the bilateral agreements, including: i) awareness raising and communication campaign to relevant sectors of the general population; ii) knowledge transfer and capacity-building for key stakeholders implementing the joint sustainable and climate-resilient management of transboundary fish stock; iii) creation of a task force to enhance and facilitate the implementation at local level; and iv) Monitoring and assessment of bilateral agreements implementation level and results

- Output 2.1.2: Sustainable and climate resilient mariculture opportunities and exploitation of other living marine resources at national levels identifies and plans for development and scaling up developed
  - Activity 2.1.2.1: Identification and needs analysis of selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems for sustainable and climate resilient mariculture opportunities and other living marine resources.
  - Activity 2.1.2.2: Development of draft plan for sustainable and climate resilient mariculture opportunities and exploitation of other living marine resources and scaling up and updating of plan (following stakeholder consultations) for presentation for discussion and adoption in the National Assembly or Parliament.
  - Activity 2.1.2.3: Implementation and incorporation of the sustainable and climate resilient mariculture opportunities and exploitation of other living marine resources plans and scaling up plans tailored according to the selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (including initial awareness-raising and communication campaign to populations of these MPAs).
- Output 2.1.3: Third-party sustainability and climate resilience certifications for fish and seafood products undertaken
  - Activity 2.1.3.1: Needs analysis and identification of existing third-party certifications on sustainability and climate resilience for fish and seafood products in each participating country and selection of the specific third-party sustainability and climate resilience certifications for fish and seafood products based on the needs analysis findings.
  - Activity 2.1.3.2: Development of partnerships with third-party certification providers, Memoranda of Collaboration (MoCs) and agreement between the government and third-party(ies) to collaborate beyond the project implementation period, and awareness raising and dissemination of third-party certification benefits and advantages to the population (with gender-inclusive targets and messaging).
  - Activity 2.1.3.3: Selected fish and seafood products of the MPAs and coastal ecosystem undergo certification, supported by the project, and monitoring and assessment of the benefits of being a certified fish and seafood product (with gender-inclusive dimension on results and impact monitoring).

*Outcome 2.2: Market growth and diversification for BCLME sustainable and climate resilient marine commodities in domestic and international markets and improved socio-economic conditions of fishing communities:*

- Output 2.2.1: Fish, seafood and mariculture market research and analysis that takes into consideration climate change impacts developed at national and regional levels
  - Activity 2.2.1.1: Undertaking market research for fish, seafood and mariculture products, including on the climate change impact at national and regional levels and develop a report on the findings
  - Activity 2.2.1.2: Development of market growth strategy and action plan (based on findings from 2.2.1.1) and identification of existing sustainable and climate resilient value chains.
  - Activity 2.2.1.3: Organisation of stakeholder consultation programme on the market growth strategy and plan (including the determination of the current fish and seafood products at national and regional level as well as the potential for diversification and value addition and selection of sustainable and climate resilient value chains) and update the market growth strategy and plan following stakeholder feedback.
  - Activity 2.2.1.4: Presentation and dissemination to government and local stakeholders of the tailored market growth and diversification strategy and action plan.
  - Activity 2.2.1.5: Implementation and adoption of the tailored market growth and diversification strategy and action plan in each country.

- Output 2.2.2: Capacities for sustainable and climate resilient value chains developed (with a gender sensitive approach) for new and diversified fish and seafood products, including mariculture

- Activity 2.2.2.1: Identification and needs analysis of stakeholder that are/will be key actors in building sustainable and climate resilient value chains and development of capacity building and training programme to address the identified key actors' needs (including gender-responsive criteria for selecting key actors).
- Activity 2.2.2.2: Implementation of sustainable and climate resilient value chains capacity building and training programme (40% or more of participants must be females) and monitoring and assessment of the results.

- Output 2.2.3: New climate resilient markets identified, explored and viable ones engaged

  - Activity 2.2.3.1: Design research and assessment of new climate resilient market, identifying new climate resilient market sectors relevant to the Fish, seafood and mariculture market, including an exploratory strategy and engagement approach
  - Activity 2.2.3.2: Exploration on and engagement of viable climate-resilient markets, and report on the results achieved.

The GiZ MSP-EBSA Project to position the BCC Member States for a climate-resilient Blue Economy; the BCC-FAO Project on climate change adaptation; and the WWF and Abalobi interventions to improve the small-scale fishing sector in South Africa will provide valuable inputs in the implementation of the activities within this component.

Basic assumptions underlining the implementation of the activities in this component are:

- Each country is able to monitor and track their fish stocks consumption/extraction and have legislation that supports the transboundary fish stock control and have the means to carry the control required.

- The mariculture opportunities, which would be diversified according to the natural resources available, are aligned with the socio-cultural communities, including women-owned enterprises capacity to become competitive and contributing to economic development among women.

- Technical capacity to carry the inclusion and production of the identified fish and seafood products exists.

Component 3: Improve coastal and marine pollution management in the BCLME

According to the updated TDA, marine pollution is considered to be one of the five key pressures on the BCLME environment, in addition to unsustainable utilisation of living marine resources, disturbance and physical modification of coastal and marine habitats, invasive species, and climate change. Through the TDA and SAP development process supported by the previous UNDP-GEF intervention (BCLME III) and other cooperating partners, coastal States have identified key water quality issues in the BCLME as: microbiological contamination; suspended solids; chemical pollution; eutrophication; and marine litter, including micro- and macro-plastic. A Blue Economy can only develop when ecological boundaries are respected, and economic activity is in balance with the long-term capacity of ocean ecosystems to support this activity. In this regard, pollution is considered a major threat to ocean health and therefore to the development of the Blue Economy across the BCLME. Marine pollution comes at a high cost and hampers socioeconomic development by impacting fisheries, endangering food security and the livelihoods of coastal communities, as well as other economic activities such as tourism and shipping. In addition, marine pollution undermines the ocean's resilience and its potential to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Addressing marine pollution across the BCLME will provide multiple benefits, including climate benefits, biodiversity conservation, and food security, while protecting livelihoods and human health, and reducing economic loss. Investing in pollution management is therefore key for governments to reach the potential of the Blue Economy. While progress has been made, the countries of the BCLME continue to face challenges with marine pollution management due to inadequate governance and institutional frameworks, lack of financing for developing and maintaining infrastructure, and lack of equipment for pollution control. Without the improvement of capacities (including stakeholder awareness and knowledge), technology and infrastructure, marine pollution can become an increasing threat to the BCLME.

This Component consists of three separate but related outcomes which, in combination, will focus on improving the management of marine pollution in the BCLME. Specifically, the first outcome will assist participating countries in developing the necessary legislation and technical capability to implement international conventions relating to marine, incorporating the `polluter pays´ principle into policy and legislative frameworks. The second outcome aims at strengthening institutional capacity to manage marine pollution problems. Community level stakeholder engagement will be focused at this outcome to create awareness on mechanisms to reduce discharge of pollutants from land-based activities in priority areas. Activities related to community awareness, training and capacity building on pollution management will be undertaken in selected communities along the BCLME coast. Local authorities and municipalities where the demonstration pilots will be located will support implementation of project activities and collaborate with project teams. The third outcome will aim at formalizing cooperative agreements and long-term programs for ecosystem monitoring and compliance between the countries, including developing and adopting regional quality standards of nutrients and sediments in fresh, coastal and marine waters, and establishing a harmonised regional water quality monitoring in pollution hotspots within the selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems. In addition, this component will also work on accelerating actions to curb land-based sources of pollution. The demonstration project to test solutions proposed within this component will be implemented in the area of Saldanha Bay (South Africa).

Each outcome has several outputs to be delivered:

*Outcome 3.1 Reduced discharge of pollutants from ocean-based activities:*

- Output 3.1.1: Policy and legislative frameworks developed, updated or strengthened to address pollution prevention and control and response from shipping and extractive industries in the BCLME
  - Activity 3.1.1.1: Undertake a baseline study for pollution emanating from the fishing vessels to inform policy development.
  - Activity 3.1.1.2: Develop harmonised policy, legislation and institutional arrangement models supporting marine pollution prevention and control leading to more harmonised pollution control arrangements (to be in line with guidance from the IMO and relevant sector organisations such as the ISA).
  - Activity 3.1.1.3: Develop new or update existing policy and legal frameworks relating to marine pollution control and management as needed.

*Outcome 3.2: Reduced discharge of pollutants from land-based activities in priority coastal areas [and river basins] through Community-Level Stakeholder Engagement:*

- Output 3.2.1: Pilot level community-based integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) approaches to pollution reduction demonstrated and addressed through demonstrations at pilot sites by mid-project and ready for replication
  - Activity 3.2.1.1: Screening study to identify a priority plastics leakage site within the broader Saldanha Bay hots area.
  - Activity 3.2.1.2: Map primary, targeted, supporting and external stakeholders and prepare an engagement plan.
  - Activity 3.2.1.3: Prepare and implement an intervention strategy to address the identified impacts and to reduce the marine litter at the pilot site.
- Output 3.2.2: Community awareness, training and capacity building and implementation plans and best practices for pollution management undertaken (with a gender-sensitive approach) in selected communities along the BCLME coast
  - Activity 3.2.2.1: Conduct a training/capacity needs assessment for selected pilot sites, in coordination with other relevant activities (e.g. community-based solutions for pollution reduction under Output 3.2.1 above).
  - Activity 3.2.2.2: Develop and progressively deliver an awareness raising and capacity-building plan (to be based on available BCLME Project budget and additionally leveraged resources).

*Outcome 3.3: Strengthened regional cooperation and coordination, and increased institutional and technical capacity to undertake broad-scale monitoring and surveillance of marine pollution in priority transboundary and coastal hotspots of the BCLME:*

- Output 3.3.1: Cooperative agreements and long-term programs for ecosystem health monitoring and compliance between countries formalized
  - Activity 3.3.1.1: Confirm a standardised set of regional Phase 1 monitoring indicators (nutrients, sediments, pathogens and chemicals) for coastal hotspot monitoring.
  - Activity 3.3.1.2: Develop and implement a regional programme for Phase 1 monitoring, to identify pollutants of major concern in the BCLME, (including baselines, monitoring locations, parameters, protocols, etc.).
  - Activity 3.3.1.3: Strengthen existing monitoring and surveillance capacity and expand the monitoring of coastal water quality, sediments and marine organisms in pollution hotspots (Phase 2 monitoring) to assess sources of key pollutants, high risk areas, and environmental and socio-economic impacts, and in order to develop initiatives, policies and legislation to abate chemical pollution, and implement the polluter pays principle.

Basic assumptions underlining the implementation of the activities in this component are:

- Countries show willingness to draft new regulation on coastal and marine pollution management and adopt them.
- Significant co-finance and in-kind support is provided in each country.
- Technical institutions are fully engaged at the outset of the project to design appropriate monitoring campaigns.

Component 4: Promote regional and national frameworks for innovative Blue Economy finance to foster positive ecosystem, social and economic impacts.

Component 4 faces the following challenges in its implementation: i) unsustainable infrastructure development, such as inadequate facilities for marine activities, transportation and resource management hinder the effective utilisation of marine and coastal resources; ii) inadequate management of natural habitats and resources, such as overfishing, pollution and habitat degradation threaten the productivity of marine and coastal ecosystems; iii) climate change mitigation and adaptation impacts such as rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and extreme weather events affect coastal communities and marine ecosystems; iv) Increasing demand for maritime space for various uses requires an integrated approach to ocean management, thus coordinating multiple activities while ensuring environmental sustainability is a complex task; v) striking a balance between economic growth and ocean ecosystem health is also very challenging.

An important dimension of the project will be a rigorous process of mapping blue economy finance needs, looking at international good practice (in particular delivery and finance models) and a focus on testing pilot models that benefit coastal communities to prepare for scaling-up. This work will be linked closely to the work on BCLME IV sustainability and the financial sustainability of the BCC Secretariat, as well as a strategic and sustainability-oriented focus to the work on private sector engagement. Central to this will be using pilot testing of models to also pilot deployment, possible through a new mechanism/platform created to co-ordinate with private sector companies to support effective private sector engagement.

Component 4 overall comprises two outcomes. The first outcome will focus on strengthening policy, regulatory and institutional capacity to promote sustainable, innovative financing for the Blue Economy (in the context of a circular economy). The activities involve the review of existing policies, legislation and strategies, to identify key strengths, as well as weaknesses and/or gaps in coverage that need to be addressed. This review will also include a rapid review of available finance and financing mechanisms,

including rapid consultation with financing actors. Following this review, specific proposals will be developed, as needed, to address gaps or areas where improvements are considered important, and following the drafting of specific proposals, and consultation thereon, these will be presented to the government for discussion and adoption.

The second outcome represents a key facet of Blue Economy financing. Its primary objective is to accelerate the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms specifically tailored to ocean-related endeavours. In doing so, it transcends national boundaries and operates at both national and regional levels. Its scope lies in fostering financial innovation, promoting strategic investments and fostering collaborative efforts. By driving this transition, BCLME IV aims to cultivate a resilient and ethically responsible Blue Economy that balances economic growth with environmental responsibility. Outcome 4.2 incentivises regional, national, local and private sector investment in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), pollution reduction and the circular economy. It also seeks to provide a catalytic set of actions that turn Blue Economy aspirations into action, ensuring that the BCLME Blue Economy can thrive in an increasingly financially sustainable manner. It actively promotes the implementation of sustainable financial practices, focusing on the introduction of innovative financial solutions that support ocean-related initiatives. These solutions include novel financing mechanisms, investment models and financial instruments. Within this component, the demonstration project in Namibe area shared by Angola and Namibia will be implemented.

This work will also consider the value and feasibility of incentive schemes, and this will include the 'Eco-Recognition' incentive scheme recommended for consideration in the Terminal Evaluation of BCLME III, with a view to encouraging companies to support BCC. This will involve detailed technical feasibility on the requirements and costs for introducing such incentive schemes (development, management, etc.), and in the case of an eco-recognition scheme the value proposition underlying it.

It is also important to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of private sector engagement, and with this in mind an early task will be mapping of all private sector actors (in particular the larger companies), their size, resources and (technical) capacity needs, and in which areas they can contribute to an active emerging BCLME IV/BCC ecosystem, in particular i) regarding financing (direct/in-kind) and ii) areas of need/interest that could inform the relevant value proposition for them. This mapping will also allow a more global intelligence to be built with regard to areas of interest, for example support for an Eco-incentive scheme (in other words, market demand-side analysis). This will thus require a strong process-driven approach that can contribute to a strategic approach for private sector engagement and BCC Secretariat value creation potential and financing sustainability and avoid the risk of too much ad-hoc contact with private sector actors.

Each outcome has several outputs to be delivered:

*Outcome 4.1: Policy, regulatory and institutional capacity for boosting sustainable innovative Blue Economy finance strengthened (within the framework of a Circular Economy):*

- Output 4.1.1 Policies and strategies for Blue Economy finance developed and/or strengthened
  - Activity 4.1.1.1: Identification and analysis of existing policies (coverage, strengths, weaknesses, gaps) and strategies on Blue Economy finances in the targeted countries, including rapid and consultation with key financing actors.
  - Activity 4.1.1.2: Drafting and finalisation of proposals (including stakeholder) feedback and validation) for development / strengthening of existing policies and strategies and actions and financing products/solutions on Blue Economy financing, for presentation to government for discussion and adoption (including 40% or more of female participation during consultation/validation).
- Output 4.1.2: Reinforced public sector (national and regional) and private sector capacities in the design and implementation of bankable Blue Economy projects, innovative financing, principles, standards and green investments, among others

- Activity 4.1.2.1: Needs analysis of public sector (national and regional) and private sector capacities in the design and implementation of bankable Blue Economy projects, innovative financing, principles, standards and green investments.

- Activity 4.1.2.2: Design and delivery of capacity building programme addressing the capacity development need-of national and regional public sector actors.

- Activity 4.1.2.3: Implementation of the bankable Blue Economy projects, innovative financing, principles, standards and green investments capacity building programme. (Including 40% or more of female participation)

- Activity 4.1.2.4: Technical assistance in the development of specific financing-ready and investment-ready innovative viable/bankable projects to participants to the investment-ready innovative bankable projects programme.

- Activity 4.1.2.5: Presentation and application to Blue Economy fund

*Outcome 4.2: Innovative Blue Economy finance at national and/or regional levels accelerated:*

- Output: 4.2.1: Viable Blue Economy finance mechanisms and tools developed and piloted (including incentives to stimulate regional, national, local and private sector BE investments, pollution reduction, circular economy etc.)
  - Activity 4.2.1.1: identification of innovative sustainable Blue Economy finance mechanisms and tools in the target countries and internationally in the region.
  - Activity 4.2.1.2: Facilitate countries specific needs assessment and design tailored innovative and sustainable finance projects.
  - Activity 4.2.1.3: Presentation and dissemination of the tailored innovative sustainable Blue Economy finance mechanisms and tools to each government and stakeholders in target countries.
  - Activity 4.2.1.4: Implementation and adoption of the tailored innovative sustainable Blue Economy finance mechanisms and tools, through pilot projects that include incentives to stimulate regional, national, local and private sector BE investments, as well as circular economy and pollution reduction.
  - Activity 4.2.1.5: Monitoring and evaluation of the impact attained with the innovative sustainable Blue Economy finance mechanisms and tools
- Output 4.2.2 - Feasibility for blue carbon finance assessed and viable options developed (the project will work with NGO to expand kelp harvesting
  - Activity 4.2.2.1: Analysis of existing projects identified as bankable and having strong opportunities to become a blue carbon finance project.
  - Activity 4.2.2.2: Development of viable options for financing the identified projects through blue carbon finance mechanisms allowing to drive climate mitigation and resilience through the conservation and restoration of nature.
  - Activity 4.2.2.3: Monitoring and assessment of the results of the pilots financed with blue carbon finance mechanisms.
- Output 4.2.3: Blue carbon finance mechanism developed and implemented
  - Activity 4.2.3.1: Identify and match potential blue carbon finance mechanisms in the target countries and in the international arena
  - Activity 4.2.3.2: Develop and implement country-specific blue carbon finance mechanisms for endorsement, taking into account international donors' availability and priorities

Basic assumptions underlining the implementation of the activities in this component are:

- Each country is able to monitor and track the standard, public incentives and disincentives for their Blue Economy finance.

- Existing country legislation supports a Blue Economy and has the means to carry the required monitoring.

- Vested commitment of stakeholders from diverse sectors to participate in the project activities.

- Policies developed and/or strengthened for Blue Economy finance.

- Community members in pilot sites are keen to support demonstration projects.
- Private sector will avail funds to support community-based pilot projects as part of their corporate social responsibility.

Component 5: Knowledge management, awareness raising and upscaling for Blue Economy

This component will support the preparation and dissemination of BE knowledge products, tools and support services that are based on the outcomes, impacts, benefits and experiences of the BE project interventions under all components, for use in awareness raising campaigns and upscaling BE development and growth within and among BCLME countries. Innovative BE practices, value-added partnerships, successful financing and operating templates, and other relevant knowledge products and technologies from the BE pilot interventions will be prepared, shared, and upscaled. All knowledge outputs and products will be uploaded to the BCLME Blue Economy Knowledge Management Platform. Which will be hosted by the BCC Regional Integrated Information Management System (RIIMS) for ease of access and sharing, and will be made available for access via partner websites and platforms (above list including SADC, African Union Commission, IW:LEARN and the UN System). This component will also address gaps and strengthen knowledge management for supporting Blue Economy decision making, planning, enhancing visibility, access to information, readiness and awareness programs for Blue Economy, including also through building and strengthening linkages to relevant academic and research institutions in the region (for sharing the scientific research and not participating in it), within BCLME countries and wider, through the Africa LME Caucus IW:LEARN platform. Participation in IW:LEARN activities will be supported by adequate allocations in the project's budget (1%). Finally, this component will address Environmental and Social Safeguards for the project and streamline processes across all project Components. Several plans, assessments, mechanisms, and procedures will be developed or updated, including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), gender action plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Grievance Redress Mechanism. SES activities will, by enhancing capacity of relevant national, regional and local actors, as well as targeted groups, ensure that they have the required knowledge and skills to actively participate in project interventions, incorporate lessons learned, and uptake good practices contributing, thus to project's sustainability.

Coastal communities will be involved in capacity building and knowledge sharing initiatives. Communication and outreach programmes for awareness raising will be implemented amongst local communities as part of the project communications strategy".

Each outcome has several outputs to be delivered:

*Outcome 5.1: Knowledge management, awareness raising and communication on Blue Economy, and Social and Environmental Safeguards in the BCLME region strengthened:*

- Output 5.1.1: Strengthened capacities for knowledge management in relation to BE, ICZM, MSP and MPA, and monitoring Knowledge Management performance
  - Activity 5.1.1.1: Establishment of the BCLME Sustainable Blue Economy Observatory to collect information and monitor progress of transformation to BE; and
  - Activity 5.1.1.2: Establishment of the BCLME Sustainable Blue Economy Knowledge Management Platform developed and adopted by BCLME countries
  - Activity 5.1.1.3: Development of the training strategy, which will also integrate the capacity building activities in components 1 to 4 of the project
  - Activity 5.1.1.4: Appropriate existing training materials and new materials converted into training modules for blended learning
  - Activity 5.1.1.5: Working with partners in the region to organise a series of regional and national trainings for respective committees and/or working groups

- Output 5.1.2: Communication and Outreach Programme for awareness raising on Blue Economy and implementation of SEP and GAP
  - Activity 5.1.2.1 Development of the project Communications Strategy and implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan
  - Activity 5.1.2.2: Establishment of a new project website incorporating the information from previous versions of the website
  - Activity 5.1.2.3: Implementing the Gender Action Plan (GAP)
- Output 5.1.3: Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized
  - Activity 5.1.3.1: Implementing the ESMF, SESA, ESIA/ESMP and other management plans as necessary (Livelihood Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, CHMP) to ensure project's compliance with UNDP's SES requirements

*Outcome 5.2: The upscaling of sustainable and viable Blue Economy interventions is promoted:*

- Output 5.2.1: Communications and knowledge products (information packages, tools and approaches) for upscaling developed and shared with beneficiaries via knowledge-sharing platform
  - Activity 5.2.1.1: Compilation and dissemination of project knowledge products via various platforms
  - Activity 5.2.1.2 Facilitate the BCC Annual Science to Governance Forum and participation in scientific symposium
- Output 5.2.2: Blue Economy practice, knowledge and lessons shared across African LMEs in partnership with IW:LEARN
  - Activity 5.2.2.1: integration of scalable, sustainable and viable Blue Economy interventions shared with the Africa LME Caucus and IW:LEARN
  - Activity 5.2.2.2 Participation at GEF International waters/ocean Conference and other LME related events and presentation of project's results

Basic assumptions underlining the implementation of the activities in this component are:

- Stakeholders provide information to the Blue Economy Observatory and allow publication onto Blue Economy Knowledge Management platform.
- Countries are willing to provide information to develop knowledge products and participate in IW:LEARN events.
- Project's implementation advanced enough for results to be presented at the BCC Annual Science to Governance Forum

Outcome M&E: Monitoring and evaluation developed and implemented to ensure adaptive project implementation

The M&E plan is presented in section VI of the Project Document including the detailed Results Monitoring Plan, specifying the outcome-level indicators, targets, methods, means of verification and risks and assumptions. It will be revalidated at the Project Inception/PSC meeting. The plan details the expected information to be gathered and specified by the responsible project staff, for the routine monitoring and evaluation to meet GEF and UNDP requirements (e.g. PIRs, quarterly reports, etc.). The M&E plan will ensure that indicators and their targets presented in the Project Results Framework are collected at the required time.

The Output M&E comprises of the following activities:

- Activity 1: Inception Workshop, and Report
- Activity.2: Project Steering Committee

- Activity 3: Preparation of annual GEF Project Implementation Review
- Activity.4: Independent Mid-Term Review
- Activity 5: Independent Terminal Evaluation

## Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

**UNDP is the Implementing Agency (IA) of the project and is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the PSC and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member. The IA will be responsible for contracting independent evaluators for undertaking the mid-term and terminal evaluations. The IA will also monitor progress to ensure the proper quality of outputs. UNDP will report project implementing progress to GEF. The IA will also take part in the Project Steering Committee (PSC).**

**The Implementing Partner for this project is Benguela Current Commission (BCC). BCC was the Implementing Partner for the previous GEF project – the BCLME III. That project made a significant positive contribution to advancing a coordinated regional approach to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the BCLME, in order to provide environmental and socio-economic benefits to the region. The project continued the BCC tradition of basing ocean policy, governance and resource management on a scientific foundation. The project also supported the ongoing expansion of BCC's previous main focus on fisheries to the full spectrum of ocean health, Blue Economy and marine resource management issues, promoting a more holistic, integrated, cross-sectoral approach to the LME – consistent with the aims and objectives of the BCC itself and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) International Waters (IW) portfolio. The completion of the Governance Baseline Assessment (GBA) proved valuable in identifying gaps, needs and priorities in each country and regionally. The BCLME IV Project's governance structure is outlined on Figure 3 below.**

**The project is governed by a multi-stakeholder committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project. The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:**

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner. This is the primary function of the PSC and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.**

2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner.**

**Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is composed of the following staff members: (1) Project Manager (PM), who is the senior most representative of the PCU and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project as well as participate in the implementation of technical activities of the project; (2) Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), who is assisting PM in carrying day-to-day tasks as well as participate in the implementation of technical activities of the project; (3) National Coordinators residing in three**

**countries of the project, whose task will be to coordinate national activities and participate in the implementation of technical activities of the project; (4) Gender and Safeguards Officer, whose task will be to oversee implementation of GAP and SES; (5) Monitoring & Evaluation and Stakeholder Officer, whose tasks will include implementation of M&E requirements of the project but who will also manage stakeholder participation in project's activities; and (6) Financial and Administrative Assistant, who will be carrying out financial and logistical tasks. The PCU will assume the following roles: (i) manage, monitor and evaluate implementation of project components; (ii) prepare annual work-plans and budgets; (iii) report implementation progress and financial management performance to the PSC and UNDP in quarterly reports; (iv) ensure timely external auditing of project accounts; (v) ensure appropriateness of procurement and financial management activities as per agreed terms; (vi) ensure adherence to and implementation of agreed Social and Environmental Safeguards instruments ; (vii) ensure effective M & E, proper Results Framework and indicators monitoring, timely and on midterm and final reviews; and (viii) undertake any other duty needed for smooth implementation for the project as well as represent project in international fora.**

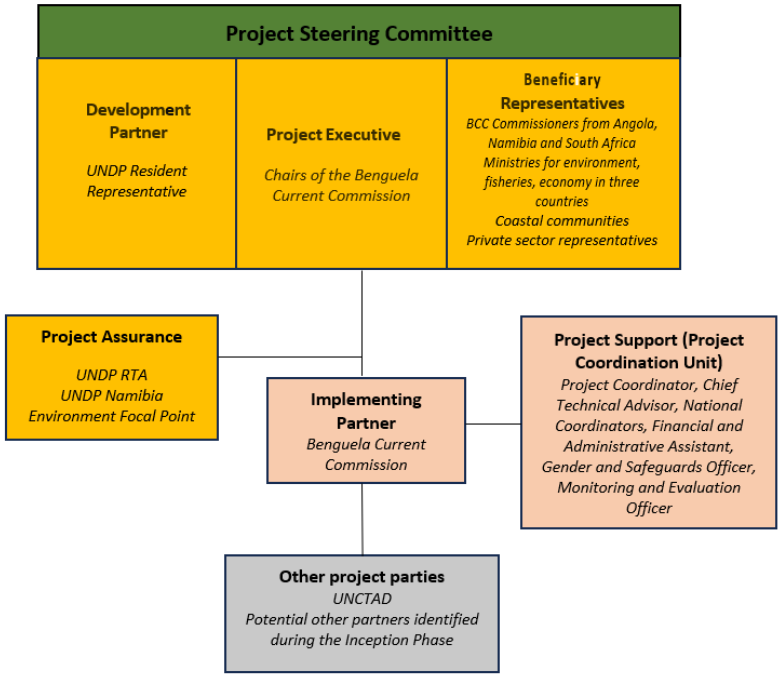
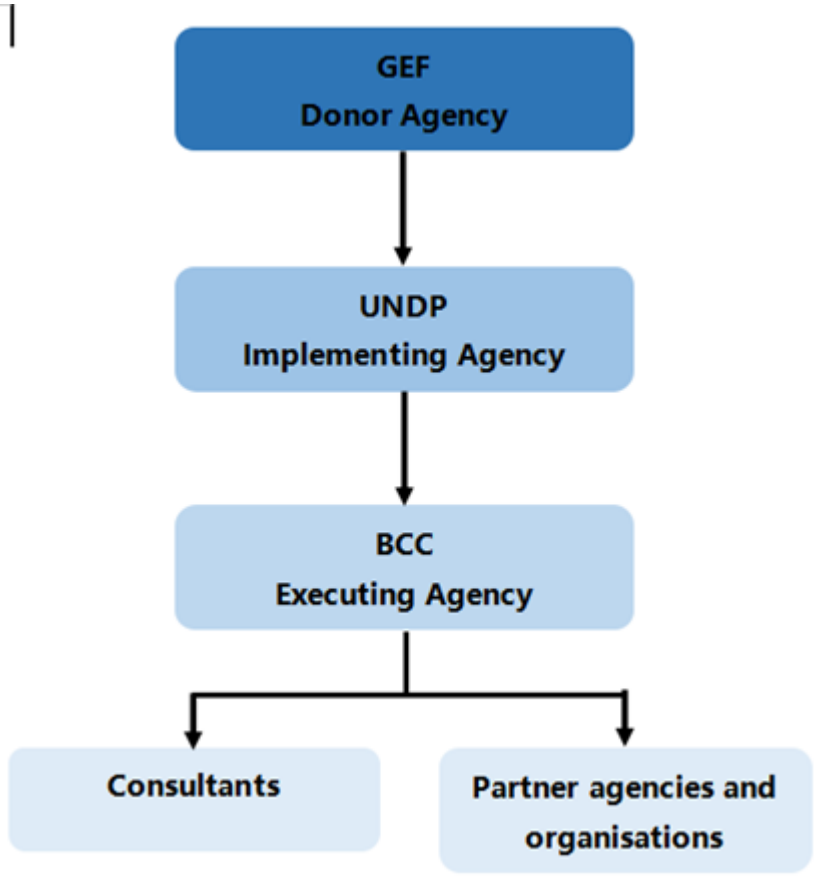



**Figure 3: BCLME IV Project governance structure**

The overall responsibility for project procurement will rest with BCC, which will act as the UNDP main counterpart for all procurement aspects of the project. The PCU will manage the procurement process, ensuring transparency in all steps of the procurement process, including preparation bids/TORs/RFPs, evaluation, contract negotiations and award. The PCU, in coordination with the focal points of the participating countries, will also be responsible for relevant contract management including the review and approval of consultants' deliverables and the receipt/inspection and acceptance of goods, and for the release of funds to the consultants/suppliers in accordance with the signed contracts.

The BCLME IV Project will cooperate and share expertise and knowledge with other existing and future Blue Economy initiatives and other relevant marine and coastal governance initiatives in the region. This will be mediated through BCLME countries that also partake in these initiatives, the approach that has been convened and granted during the PPG consultation meetings.

The diagram below shows how funds will flow during the implementation of this project:




Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

## Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

**Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 971861.4 | 0 | 0 |

**Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created**

| Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 22161.4 | 0 | 0 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Fria | 300291 | Protected Landscape/Seascape | | 7,527.70 | | |
| Orange River Cone (including Orange River Mouth) | 95355 | Protected Landscape/Seascape | | 14,633.70 | | |

**Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness**

| Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 949700 | 0 | 0 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) | METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement) | METT score (Achieved at MTR) | METT score (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Namibia's Marine Protected Area | 555512146 | Protected Landscape/Seascape | | 949,700.00 | | | 53.00 | | |

**Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2,374,055.00 | | |

**Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations**

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**Type/name of the third-party certification**

**Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia**

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|

| LME at PIF | LME at CEO Endorsement | LME at MTR | LME at TE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported**

| Name of the OECMs | WDPA-ID | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Namibe EBSA | 300291<br>300291 | 752,770.00 | 752,770.00 | | |
| Orange Cone EBSA | 95355<br>95355 | 157,915.00 | 157,915.00 | | |
| Orange Seamount and Canyon Complex EBSA | 555512146 | 1,463,370.00 | 1,463,370.00 | | |

**Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management**

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shared water Ecosystem | Benguela Current | Benguela Current | | |
| Count | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

**Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagonostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

| Shared Water Ecosystem | Rating (Expected at PIF) | Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Rating (Achieved at MTR) | Rating (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benguela Current | 4 | 4 | | |

**Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

| Shared Water Ecosystem | Rating (Expected at PIF) | Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Rating (Achieved at MTR) | Rating (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benguela Current | 3 | 3 | | |

**Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministeral Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)**

| Shared Water Ecosystem | Rating (Expected at PIF) | Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Rating (Achieved at MTR) | Rating (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benguela Current | 3 | 3 | | |

**Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN throgh participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

| Shared Water Ecosystem | Rating (Expected at PIF) | Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Rating (Achieved at MTR) | Rating (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benguela Current | 4 | 4 | | |

**Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels**

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | |

**Fishery Details**

**Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments**

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 750 | 2,500 | | |
| **Male** | 750 | 2,500 | | |
| **Total** | **1500** | **5,000** | 0 | **0** |

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core Indicator #2: Currently, the area protected through MPAs in BCLME extends over 2,400,000 ha . The project will support, through demonstration projects, creation of two new MPAs (Orange River Cone, including Orange River Mouth, between South Africa and Namibia; and Cape Fria in the transboundary Namibe area between Angola and Namibia) with a total area of 2,216,40 ha. It will also support, also through demonstration project, the improvement of management effectiveness in one existing MPA - Namibia's Islands Marine Protected Area (NIMPA). NIMPA's size is 949,700. The total area covered with this indicator is 3,165,840 hectares.

Core Indicator #5: The implementation of all project components will contribute to improved practices in marine habitat (excluding protected areas) from reduced pollution to better management practices. This will be achieved through creating an enabling environment for climate resilience, sustainable fisheries, Marine Spatial Planning, Integrated Coastal Zone Management and implementation of related specific guidelines. The territorial waters and exclusive economic zones of BCLME extend over an area of approximately 148,500,000 ha. A set of 21 marine areas have been identified as high priority areas for conservation and sustainable use within BCLME with features relating to one or more of the scientific criteria in relation to Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs), as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The spatial extent of the EBSAs in the BCLME is 28,700,000 ha. This project will focus on three of these EBSAs that are shared across national borders: Namibe between Angola and Namibia of 752,770 ha; Orange Cone of 157,915 ha between Namibia and South Africa; and Orange Seamount and Canyon Complex of 1,463,370 ha between Namibia and South Africa. The total size of these three EBSAs is 4,748,110 ha and the project will focus on half of them that is 2,374,055 ha.

Core Indicator #7: The project will contribute to improved cooperative management of one shared water ecosystem, the Benguela Current Marine Ecosystem. Building on the achievements of the previous phases of the GEF financing including the preparation of the updated SAP and NAPs, the project aims to attain Level 4 of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (Indicator #7.1), Level 3 of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation (Indicator #7.2), Level 3 of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees (Indicator #7.3), and Level 4 of engagement in IW: LEARN through participation and delivery of key products (Indicator #7.4).

Core Indicator #8: The project aims to move 50,000 tons of globally over-exploited marine fisheries to more sustainable levels. Related interventions are mainly planned under component 2. Approximately, one million tons of fish are harvested annually in BCLME.

Core Indicator #11: The target percentages remain the same at PPG stage, however the total number of beneficiaries has increased considering the new identified financing instruments and fisheries certification benefits that will be derived from the

project interventions. 40% of target beneficiaries are in fisheries, aquaculture, mariculture sector, 30% in eco-tourism and conservation and 30% in other sectors.

## Key Risks

| | Rating | Explanation of risk and mitigation measures |
|---|---|---|
| CONTEXT | | |
| Climate | Moderate | The project will implement climate change resilient management, monitoring climate change trends, allowing activities to be climate-resilient socio-economic development. |
| Environmental and Social | Substantial | During the PPG Phase an Environmental and Social Screening (SESP) was conducted according to UNDP's guidelines and an ESMF was developed which includes the analysis of social and environmental risks and how to mitigate them. |
| Political and Governance | Moderate | The project will monitor the macro-economic situation, and respond as necessary. The role of each stakeholder in project implementation is detailed. Various mechanisms depending on the degree of involvement required of the stakeholders and their role in the project will be used, these may include workshops, meetings, field visits, and interviews, among others. |
| INNOVATION | | |
| Institutional and Policy | Moderate | The three countries demonstrate significant support for the BCC and its work although variable support is observed at the individual line ministry level for country-specific actions as part of the updated SAP implementation. The project is designed to develop the capacities necessary at different levels to enable policy, legal, institutional and management reforms. The project will underscore the importance of such interventions to render the BCC sustainable through embedded commitments at national, bilateral and regional levels. Furthermore, the project will demonstrate how the updated SAP and Convention relate to national strategies and actions and how harmonisation would improve the triple bottom line – social, environmental and economic. |
| Technological | Moderate | Through various Stakeholder discussions and workshops the project will make efforts to present mutual benefits for public and private sectors to be realized from the private sector's engagement and participation in Convention and updated SAP implementation. To further reduce this risk, the |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | project will try to engage the private sector on the basis of their corporate social responsibility and environmental management policies, recognizing sustainable use of the BCLME as vital to the long-term interest of private sector users, particularly fishing and tourism |
| Financial and Business Model | Moderate | Financial and business model for the blue economy may not be attractive enough for investors as there are blue economy-specific market challenges (including a lack of clear market analysis, fragmentation of local operators and of emerging activities and technologies, etc.). In addition, blue economy-specific data is generally lacking a disaggregated, local level. This makes it harder to compare and scrutinise the potential returns of sustainable local investments to attract investors. The limited expertise and poor track record of business cases in emerging blue economy niches poses high risks for pilot initiatives discouraging the participation of the private sector. The project will explore synergies with other funding platforms that could be used to sustain the financing in the region committed to Blue Economy. Also, regional working groups as well as other communication channels could be established to stimulate engagement of the private sector and to elaborate on the perspectives to to respond to their interests. |
| EXECUTION | | |
| Capacity | Moderate | The project will mitigate this risk by developing adequate training for all relevant stakeholders on Marine Spatial Planning. Given the expertise needed, the project will hire an expert to deliver the trainings. The project will also develop guidelines and brochures to facilitate learning (including videos and other visual resources). Designing the implementation of the project so it will not overly rely on individual staff, but on institutions and organizations. Additionally, attempts will be made to spread capacity development within the three countries so that as many individuals are involved and trained as possible. |
| Fiduciary | Low | The annual audits envisaged in the Project Document, regular spot-checking by UNDP staff, and other internal procedures to mitigate the risk of fraud, misappropriation and diversion of funds will be utilised. |
| Stakeholder | Moderate | To mitigate this risk, the project will conduct consultations directly with local stakeholders to ensure their participation in the project. In addition, the project will engage regularly with local governments in each country and will ensure appropriate lobbying and advocacy targeting local and national decision-makers in each country. |
| | | |
| Other | Moderate | The project has developed a Gender Action Pan to ensure that the project will mainstream gender from the initial design phase, through the implementation, and impact evaluation. Particular attention will be paid to addressing all possible information gaps that may place women in an unfavourable position. Designing the implementation of the project so it will not overly rely on individual staff, but on institutions and organizations. Additionally, attempts |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | will be made to spread capacity development within the three countries so that as many individuals are involved and trained as possible. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial | |

## C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Project contributes to the GEF IW Focal Area Objective 1 “Accelerate joint action to support a Blue Economy” and GEF IW 1-1 “Strengthen blue economy opportunities through sustainable healthy coastal and marine ecosystems”, IW 1-2 “Strengthen blue economy opportunities through catalysing sustainable fisheries management” and IW 1-3 “Strengthen blue economy opportunities by addressing pollution reduction in marine environments”.

The updated SAP’s priorities are, among other, Regional Blue Economy Strategy and implementation of circular economy principles. It also guides integrated programming approach to improve sector cooperation, coordination and co-financing for ocean protection and mainstreaming climate-resilient Blue Economy.

This project aligns directly with the BCLME III Project supported National Strategy for the Seas of Angola, National Blue Economy Policy of Namibia, and will lend support for consultations on South Africa’s Master Plan for a Sustainable Oceans Economy. These national initiatives express their desire to unlock and develop climate-resilient BE that is inclusive, integrated and transformative. The policies address innovative directions for sustainability through improved protection, exploring blue carbon and sustainable financing, and applying MSP and climate change data to manage ocean space, and build adaptive and mitigation capacities.

The BCLME IV Project will, through its activities, contribute to the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Targets, in particular Targets 2, 7, 14, 15, 16 and 20.

This project is aligned with other regional projects including: i) UNDP-GEF *“Western Indian Ocean SAP Policy Harmonisation and Institutional Reforms”* project, where South Africa is one of the participating countries, in the Component 4 demonstrates, among others, the best practices in integrated use of MSP and BE frameworks into Ocean Governance. It resulted in the Regional MSP Strategy, whose elements should be emulated in the BCLME region. ii) The forthcoming EU project on *“Action Plan for the Blue Benguela Current - Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Use of the BCLME for a Sustainable Blue Economy”* aims at enhancing national and regional governance and integrated management of the BCLME’s marine biodiversity and natural resources supporting sustainable livelihoods; and leveraging financial resources for the sustainable management of key marine biodiversity areas. In many instances this initiative mirrors the BCLME IV activities. EU programme has integrated many elements of the past GEF financed initiatives, notably of the BCLME III project. It is important for both BCC and EU to closely align their activities as the priorities set up by both initiatives are commensurate.

The Namibia's second NBSAP has several strategic goals that emphasize the need for conservation and protection of coastal and marine biodiversity. For instance the target 5 of the Strategic Goal B states that *"By 2022, all living marine and aquatic resources are managed sustainably and guided by the ecosystem approach",* while target 10 of Strategic Goal C is *"by 2020, coastal and marine areas, of particular importance to biodiversity and ecosystem services, are identified and measures for their protection initiated".* The above provides enough justification for the use of Namibia's STAR BD resources under this component specifically for Output 1.2.1 and Output 1.2.2.

## D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

### Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

**We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).**

Yes

**1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?**

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

Yes

**Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or**

Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**

Yes

**2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

### Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement**.**

Yes

**Select what role civil society will play in the Project**

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

### Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

### Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

| PIF | CEO Endorsement/Approval | MTR | TE |
|---|---|---|---|
| High or Substantial | High or Substantial | | |

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

### Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

**Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Grant / Non-Grant | GEF Project Grant($) | Agency Fee($) | Total GEF Financing ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Namibia | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: BD-1 | Grant | 1,544,649.00 | 138,910.00 | 1,683,559.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Regional | International Waters | International Waters: IW-1 | Grant | 6,213,328.00 | 559,137.00 | 6,772,465.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Regional | International Waters | International Waters: IW-2 | Grant | 1,949,827.00 | 175,465.00 | 2,125,292.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Regional | International Waters | International Waters: IW-3 | Grant | 777,127.00 | 69,933.00 | 847,060.00 |
| **Total GEF Resources ($)** | | | | | | **10,484,931.00** | **943,445.00** | **11,428,376.00** |

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

200000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

18000

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | PPG($) | Agency Fee($) | Total PPG Funding($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Regional | International Waters | International Waters: IW-1 | 200,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 218,000.00 |
| **Total PPG Amount ($)** | | | | | **200,000.00** | **18,000.00** | **218,000.00** |

Please provide Justification

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Sources of Funds | Total($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Namibia | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 1,683,559.00 |
| **Total GEF Resources** | | | | | **1,683,559.00** |

## Focal Area Elements

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Co-financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| BD-1-1 | GET | 1,544,649.00 | 2677740 |
| IW-1-1 | GET | 6,213,328.00 | 17092141.29 |
| IW-2 | GET | 1,949,827.00 | 5965630.6 |
| IW-3 | GET | 777,127.00 | 29825515.63 |
| **Total Project Cost** | | **10,484,931.00** | **55,561,027.52** |

## Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized | Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Fisheries and Natural Resources (Angola) | Grant | Investment mobilized | 4535580.12 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (Namibia) | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 100000 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Namibia) | Grant | Investment mobilized | 9109310 |
| Recipient Country Government | Department of Transport: South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) | Grant | Investment mobilized | 26000000 |
| Recipient Country Government | Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (South Africa) | Grant | Investment mobilized | 12666137.4 |
| Recipient Country Government | Municipality of Walvis Bay | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 300000 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Society Organization | The Nature Conservancy | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 500000 |
| Others | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1200000 |
| Civil Society Organization | Namibia Nature Foundation | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 450000 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP Angola | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 200000 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP Namibia | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 300000 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP South Africa | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 200000 |
| **Total Co-financing** | | | | **55,561,027.52** |

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Co-financing for the Project which were identified as investment mobilized (Grants) include non-recurring expenditures associated with projects and initiatives in recipient country governments. This co-financing is directly related to/aligned with the outcomes/outputs and/or objective of the BCLME IV Project. The investments mobilised refer to participating countries' activities that are relevant for specific components of the project. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of the Republic of Namibia has a score of programmes that are commensurate with all the components and respective outcomes and outputs of the project. Similarly, the Ministry of Fisheries and Natural Resources of the Republic of Angola will contribute to all five components of the projects through respective programmes that it is implementing as part of its regular activity. The South African Maritime Safety Authority of the Ministry of Transport of South Africa will contribute to reduction of marine pollution caused by oil spills through the appointment of African Marine Solution for pollution prevention and emergency response on the South African EEZ and beyond. The programme includes the following activities: (1) Towing casualty vessels away from the coast; (2) Standing by stricken vessels; (3) Assist vessels that are in distress; (4) Assist with re-floating grounded vessels; and (5) Any other maritime emergencies that might arise. Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment of the Republic of South Africa will, through its activities and programmes, contribute to implementation of Components 1,2 and 3 of the project.

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

| GEF Agency Type | Date | Project Contact Person | Phone | Email |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Agency Coordinator | 6/29/2024 | Nancy Bennet | | nancy.bennet@undp.org |
| Project Coordinator | 6/29/2024 | Madeleine Nyiratuza | | madeleine.nyiratuza@undp.org |

### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

| Name of GEF OFP | Position | Ministry | Date (MM/DD/YYYY) |
|---|---|---|---|

## ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): 5,** 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17 | | | | | | | |
| **Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:** | | | | | | | |
| **Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:** *write in relevant SP IRRF Output(s) here (for ex. 1.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, etc.)* | | | | | | | |
| **Project title and Quantum Project Number: Mainstreaming Climate-Resilient Blue Economy in the BCLME Region (BCLME IV Project)** | | | | | | | |
| **Objective and Outcome Indicators** | | **Data Source** | **Baseline** | **Mid-term Target** | **End of Project Target** | **Data Collection Methods** | **Risks/Assumptions** |
| **Project Objective:** | **Mainstreaming the development of climate-resilient Blue Economy in the implementation of the updated Strategic Action Programme of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem** | | | | | | |
| | **Mandatory Indicator 1:** (GEF Core Indicator #11) direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) | National census reports | The BCLME region supports approximately 91 million people | 2500 in each country, of which 25% are women | 5,000 in each country, of which 50% are women | Annual project reports | Risks: Rigid gender division of labour can inhibit women's participation.<br><br>Assumptions: Targeted women's inclusion during project inception has the potential of increasing women beneficiaries |
| | **Mandatory Indicator 2:** (GEF Core Indicator #2) Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (Hectares) | Report on the marine area under legal protection status as a result of project support and improved management effectiveness | 0 | 949,700 | 3,165,840 | Reports on the implementation of MPAs management plans | Risks:<br><br>- Lacking effective monitoring of standards and verifiable improvement indicators.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- Each country has the capacity to gather and analyse using the METT score |
| | **Mandatory Indicator 3:** (GEF Core Indicator #5) Area of marine | Report on marine habitat under improved management to benefit biodiversity | 0 | 1,000,000 | 2,374,055 | - Reports on the number of fisheries that meet national and international | Risks:<br><br>- Lacking effective monitoring of standards and |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) | and which management plans are under implementation. | | | | third-party certification.<br>- Reports on LME with reduced pollution and hypoxia.<br>- Reports on marine litter avoided | verifiable improvement indicators.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- Each country has the capacity to gather and analyse data under improved management, using a specific approach. |
| | **Mandatory** Indicator 4: (GEF Core Indicator #7) Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management | BCC annual reports;<br><br>BCLME III Terminal Evaluation Report, which explains the challenges and issues that need to be improved with regards to management of the BCLME | 0 | 1 | 1 | Mid-term and terminal Evaluation Reports; quarterly reports; website and public awareness resources; publications; Marine Spatial Plans; MPA management plans<br><br>All progress reports including website and public awareness resources to include a gender section with regards to management of the BCLME | Assumptions: There is sufficient collaboration willingness for a transition to BE and to implement relevant instruments |
| | **Mandatory** Indicator 5: (GEF Core Indicator #8) Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more<br><br>sustainable levels (metric tons) | Annual fish statistics | 0 | 25,000 | 50,000 | Species catch data validated against official reports and audited statements<br><br>Mid-term and terminal Evaluation Reports; quarterly reports | Assumptions: Catch Data reliable and auditable |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project component 1** | **Improve marine and coastal management efforts in the BCLME through effective spatial management tools and the establishment and expansion of MPAs and SMAs taking into consideration climate change and ensuring climate-resilient socio-economic development** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.1: Policy, regulatory and institutional framework for the sustainable management of the BCLME strengthened** | Indicator 6: # of management plans enhanced for the selected MPAs | Records of minutes reporting the reception of enhanced management plans for selected MPAs | 0 | At least 1 assessed management plan per selected MPA | At least 2 management plans per selected MPA | - Records of discussions on MPAs management plans<br>- Governmental publication of adopted and disseminated management plans.<br><br>Gender representation records in<br><br>- management plans<br>- Governmental publication of adopted and disseminated management plans. | Risks:<br><br>- Missing those MPA's management plans that were not recorded.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- MPA management plans will be presented for discussion. |
| | Indicator 7: % of women that participated in the development processes of MPA management plans | Proposed MPA activities | 0 | 25 | 40 | Meetings minutes of management plan development consultations<br><br>Gender representation<br><br>management plan development consultations | Risks: Existence of logistical and communication issues<br><br>that may facilitate/ limit the effective participation of women in the development processes of MPA management plans.<br><br>Assumptions: The voices of women and other gender dynamics are considered within the management plans |
| | Indicator 8: # of participatory ecosystem-based marine spatial plans prepared | List of proposed areas for MSP activities.<br><br>Records of minutes of the BCC MSP Working Group | 0 | 0 | 2 | Records of public consultation meetings.<br><br>Progress reports on the implementation of the marine spatial plans | Risks:<br><br>- Lack of consensus on the areas to be addressed.<br>- Delays in starting result in failure to complete within |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | for areas not yet covered by MSP | | | | | | the project timeframe.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- BCC MSP Working Group is able to define areas at an early stage in the project.<br>- Countries have to show willingness to cooperate in transboundary areas. |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1** | 1.1.1: Legal frameworks of selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems of global importance improved to enhance their protection and conservation in a context of coexistence with other marine economic sectors<br><br>1.1.2 Enhanced management plans of selected MPAs recognizing the ecological, socioeconomic, and institutional linkages and strategies to address threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities prepared with a participatory, climate and gender sensitive approach<br><br>1.1.3: Strengthened legal and institutional capacity for the implementation of ecosystem-based marine spatial planning<br><br>1.1.4: Participatory ecosystem-based marine spatial plans prepared for areas not yet covered by MSP | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.2 Climate resilient nature-based solutions for restoration (and prevention of degradation) of MPAs and coastal ecosystems implemented through Special Management Areas/Locally Managed Marine Areas approach** | Indicator 9: # of sustainable community-based tourism areas achieved third-party certifications | Register third-party Certification of sustainable community-based tourisms | 0 | At least 1 community-based tourism area by selected MPA achieved a third-party certification. | At least 2 third-party certifications for selected sustainable community-based tourism. (Certification of every selected sustainable community-based tourism. | Records of register third-party certification organisations | Risks:<br><br>- Lack capacity of the community-based organisation to complete the third-party certification.<br>- Lack interest in carrying the third-party certification.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- The chosen third-party certifications are pertinent to the community-based tourism organisations, reflecting their commitment to good environmental, social , ethical and food safety practices.<br>- There are diversify choices of sustainable tourism certification (minimise negative impact |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | on the environment, maximise positive impact for community, culture and local economy) |
| | Indicator 10: # of restoration interventions in community-based climate resilient ecosystems | - Records of minutes reporting the selected restoration interventions in community-based climate resilient ecosystems.<br>- Reports on the implementation of the selected restoration interventions.<br>- Reports on the obtained results of the selected restoration interventions<br>- Percentage of women involved in the restoration interventions in community-based climate resilient ecosystems<br>- Percentage of women involved in the implementation of the selected restoration interventions | 0 | At least 1 design of restoration intervention in each selected MPA and Coastal ecosystem | At least 2 restoration interventions per selected MPA and Coastal ecosystems<br>At least 30% of participants in the restoration interventions in community-based climate resilient ecosystems are women<br><br>At least 30% of people involved in the implementation of the selected restoration interventions are women.<br><br>Include at least 1 gender & inclusion specific requirement in the selected restoration interventions in community-based climate resilient ecosystems | - Records of public consultation meetings.<br>- Progress reports on the implementation of the restoration interventions | Risks:<br><br>- Communities' inability to support and maintain restoration activities.<br>- Lack of causal pathway from programme implementation to intended socioeconomic and environmental results.<br>- Misfit restoration interventions.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- Understanding of the four approaches to restoration in the interventions.<br>- Accessible training in restoration to selected communities<br>- Countries show willingness to draft new regulations and to adopt them.<br>- Countries accept the findings of previous studies undertaken by BCC including proposed environmental standards-based climate resilient ecosystems. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2** | 1.2.1: Sustainable community-based tourism developed in and around selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (under 1.1) with potential for third-party certifications (www.earthcheck.org)<br><br>1.2.2: Community-based climate-resilient ecosystem restoration interventions such as enhanced protection, control of alien and invasive species, assisted regeneration implemented in selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (under 1.1) | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.3: Improved biodiversity monitoring (using eDNA-based methods) to inform actions for improved management of MPAs and coastal ecosystems** | Indicator 11: # of biodiversity monitoring analyses carried out in selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems | Biodiversity Reports on selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems in Namibia. | 0 | 3 designs of biodiversity monitoring using eDNA based methods | 6 biodiversity monitoring analyses across selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems. | Legislation gazetted by parliament | Risks:<br><br>- Lack of technical capacity to carry out eDNA based methods in biodiversity monitoring.<br>- Lack of financial capacity to carry out eDNA in biodiversity monitoring.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- Fluent communication based on scientific analysis of the monitored data to MPAs responsible and community-based involved in the monitoring.<br>- Capacity to convey monitoring information into assertive mitigating decisions. |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3** | 1.3.1: Community-based biodiversity monitoring within the selected MPAs and coastal ecosystems (under 1.1) developed or enhanced | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.4: Minimise impacts of exploration and extraction of non-living marine resources (NLMR) on critical marine and coastal ecosystems through regulation and** | Indicator 12: # of countries that have included relevant environmental performance standards into national legislation | Records of public consultation for draft documents review.<br><br>Percentage of women involved in the consultations<br><br>Drafting of gender | To date, while countries have broad environmental standards that are applied to offshore extractive industries, none have adopted specific environmental performance standards for oil and gas and seabed mining industries. | 1 | 3<br><br>At least 30% of participants in the consultations<br><br>are women. | Gazette notices of new regulations. | Risks: Lack of relevant expertise in the countries. Inability to agree harmonised standards for extractive industries.<br><br>Limited involvement of women in legislative reforms.<br><br>Assumptions: |

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| **industry action** | | responsive legal reform | | | | | - Countries show willingness to draft new regulations and to adopt them.<br>- Countries accept the findings of previous studies undertaken by BCC including proposed environmental standards. |
| | Indicator 13: # of countries adopting industry self-regulation monitoring and reporting process | Minutes of formal BCC-led multi-stakeholder partnership forum | To date no formal industry-government mechanisms exist to support industry self-regulation and reporting. This is due to limited capacity to implement and facility such systems. | 1 country formally adopted and implemented an agreed monitoring and reporting framework. | 3 countries formally adopted and implemented an agreed monitoring and reporting framework. | Formal monitoring reports submitted to regulators. | Risks: Lack of relevant expertise in the countries. Lack of formal process to audit and respond to monitoring and reporting results.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- Countries participate in relevant capacity building activities.<br><br>- Industry partners approach self-regulation in an open and transparent manner. |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.4** | 1.4.1: Policy and legislative frameworks strengthened to minimise adverse impacts of extractive activities in the BCLME<br><br>1.4.2: Capacity of government institutions, private sector actors and financial institutions involved in exploration/exploitation of non-living marine resources strengthened (with a gender-sensitive approach) for adoption and implementation of best practice exploratory and extractive methods and technologies that aim to minimize environmental impacts to the marine environment. | | | | | | |
| **Project component 2** | **Enhance sustainable and climate resilient marine living resources and their value chains in the BCLME** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2.1: Climate resilient and sustainably managed fisheries and seafood** | Indicator 14: # of bilateral agreements for joint sustainable and climate resilient of transboundary fish stocks implemented | Records of public consultation for draft bilateral agreements on joint transboundary fish stocks.<br><br>Agreement upon harmonised and | 0 | 3 designed Bilateral agreements for joint sustainable and climate resilient transboundary stocks. | 6 implemented Bilateral agreements | Gazette notices of new regulations. | Risks:<br><br>- Lack of capacity at the country level to implement the agreement.<br>- Limited resources to implement the bilateral agreements.<br><br>Assumptions: |

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| | | standardised data collection protocols for fisheries assessments are the bases for generating the transboundary fish stock bilateral agreement | | | | | - Each country is able to monitor and track their fish stocks consumption/extraction.<br>- Existing country legislation supports the transboundary fish stock control and have the means to carry the control required. |
| | Indicator 15: # of sustainable and climate resilient mariculture opportunities developed | Report on the developed mariculture opportunities | 0 | 0 | At least 1 mariculture opportunity adopted by selected MPA with gender considerations. | Reports and dissemination on the successful mariculture industry in each MPA. | Risks:<br>- Vulnerability of food production systems and communities can present a barrier to their implementation and sustainability.<br>- Lack of technical and financial capacity to sustainably embrace mariculture due to demand for additional resources not readily available, or required industry to move or expand.<br>Assumptions:<br>- The mariculture opportunities are aligned with the socio-cultural communities.<br>- Diversification of mariculture according to the natural resources available |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1** | 2.1.1: Bilateral agreements for joint sustainable and climate resilient management of transboundary fish stocks (Cape horse mackerel, Cape hakes) developed and implemented to curb IUU fishing<br>2.1.2: Sustainable and climate resilient mariculture opportunities and exploitation of other living marine resources at national levels identifies and plans for development and scaling up developed<br>2.1.3: Third-party sustainability and climate resilience certifications for fish and seafood products undertaken | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2.2: Market growth and diversificat** | Indicator 16: # of fish and seafood products | Reports of best suitable fish and seafood products for | 0 | At least 1 identified fish /seafood product | At least 2 identified fish /seafood products supported | Minutes of relevant stakeholders reporting adoption of identified fish | Risks:<br>- Lack of capacity to comply with market standards |

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| **ion for BCLME sustainable and climate resilient marine commodities in domestic and international markets and improved socio-economic conditions of fishing communities** | identified for value addition and potential for market diversification and value chains | value addition and potential for market diversification and growth. | | implemented by each target country. | and adopted by each selected MPA. | and seafood products. | and conditions for diversification and value chains.<br>- Willingness to include the identified fish and seafood in the existing extraction/production processes.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- Existing technical capacity to carry the inclusion and production of the identified fish and seafood products.<br>- Production capacity to generated market growth and diversification for BCLME sustainable and climate resilient marine commodities |
| | Indicator 17: % of women that have been supported to improve their business enterprises or involved in the value chains to contribute the circular economy | BCC SAP | 0 | 10% | 30% | List of women-owned business involved in the value chains | Risks: Social norms, types of business enterprises and quality of paid employment opportunities, can inhibit women's involvement in the value chains and income-earning activities<br><br>Assumptions: Women owned enterprises capacity to become competitive and contributing to economic development among women |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2** | 2.2.1: Fish, seafood and mariculture market research and analysis that takes into consideration climate change impacts developed at national and regional levels<br><br>2.2.2: Capacities for sustainable and climate resilient value chains developed (with a gender sensitive approach) for new and diversified fish and seafood products, including mariculture<br><br>2.2.3: New climate resilient markets identified, explored and viable ones engaged | | | | | | |

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| **Project component 3** | **Improve coastal and marine pollution management in the BCLME** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3.1 Reduced discharge of pollutants from ocean-based activities** | Indicator 18: # of countries that have adopted legislation giving effect to relevant IMO pollution instruments and regional guidance for offshore pollution | Records of public consultation for draft documents review. | 1<br><br>To date, South Africa is the only country that has a comprehensive and up to date legal framework addressing IMO instruments. Namibia currently has a draft Marine Pollution Bill that requires finalisation and adoption while Angola has no instruments relating to maritime pollution. | 2 | 3 | Gazette notices of new regulations. | Risks:<br><br>- Competing intra-agency mandates prevent progress on the drafting of new instruments.<br>- Parliament fails to adopt draft bills.<br><br>Assumptions: Countries show willingness to draft new regulation and to adopt them. |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1** | 3.1.1 Policy and legislative frameworks developed/updated/strengthened and related strategies in place to address pollution prevention and control and response from shipping and extractive industries in the BCLME | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3.2: Reduced discharge of pollutants from land-based activities in priority coastal areas [and river basins] through Community-Level Stakeholder Engagement** | Indicator 19: # of awareness raising briefings and workshops held for stakeholders across all countries (participants disaggregated by gender) | Detailed description of awareness raising activities to be prepared during the inception phase.<br><br>Percentage of women involved in the awareness raising, training and capacity building programmes. | 0<br><br>Numerous awareness raising activities have been concluded under previous BCLME projects. However, this will focus on new demonstration projects and therefore engage with new communities. | 3 Awareness raising activities (at least 30% of participants are women) | 6 Awareness raising activities<br><br>6 Training and capacity building activities (at least 30% of participants are women) | Minutes of training and consultations workshops/ sessions.<br><br>Minutes of training and consultations workshops/ sessions with sex segregated attendance list. | Risks: Lack of interest of major stakeholders<br><br>Assumptions: Updated Communications Strategy |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2** | 3.2.1: Pilot level community-based EBM and integrated watershed and coastal area management (IWCAM) approaches to pollution reduction demonstrated and addressed through demonstrations at pilot sites by mid-project and ready for replication<br><br>3.2.2 Community awareness, training and capacity building and implementation plans and best practices for pollution management undertaken (with a gender-sensitive approach) in selected pilot sites along the BCLME coast | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3.3: Strengthened regional cooperation and** | Indicator 20: # of BCC pollution hotspots in each | BCC pollution analysis reports. | 7<br><br>To date, Phase 1 monitoring surveys have been | 12<br><br>Specific sites to be determined during the | 18 | Monitoring survey records and reports. | Risks:<br><br>- Lack of support from technical institutions. |

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| **coordination, and increased institutional and technical capacity to undertake broad-scale monitoring and surveillance of marine pollution in priority transboundary and coastal hotspots of the BCLME** | country where Phase 1 monitoring has been undertaken | | undertaken in the following pollution hotspots:<br><br>South Africa: Saldanha Bay, False Bay, St Helena Bay, Strandfontein Beach<br><br>Namibia: Walvis Bay/Swakopmund, Luderitz/Oranjemund (Orange River mouth) | inception phase. | Specific sites to be determined during the inception phase. | | - Lack of capacity to support domestic monitoring.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- Significant co-finance and in-kind support is provided in each country.<br>- Technical institutions are fully engaged at the outset of the project to design appropriate monitoring campaigns. |
| | Indicator 21: # of BCC pollution hotspots in each country where Phase 2 monitoring has been undertaken | BCC pollution analysis reports. | 0<br><br>To date no Phase 2 surveys have been undertaken in any of the three countries | 0<br><br>Site selection will be contingent upon the outcome of the Phase 1 monitoring | 4<br><br>Sites will be determined at the mid-term point once Phase 1 monitoring has been completed. | Monitoring survey records and reports. | Risks:<br><br>- Failure to complete Phase 1 monitoring results in an inability to define Phase 2 sites.<br>- Technical institutes lack the resources for additional monitoring.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>Technical institutions are fully engaged at the outset of the project to design appropriate monitoring campaigns. |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.3** | 3.3.1: Cooperative agreements and long-term programs for ecosystem health monitoring and compliance between countries formalised | | | | | | |
| **Project component 4** | **Promote regional and national frameworks for innovative Blue Economy finance to foster positive ecosystem, social and economic impacts** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 4.1: Policy, regulatory and institutional capacity for boosting sustainable innovative Blue Economy** | Indicator 22: # of policies developed for sustainable Blue Economy finance | BCC SAP<br><br>National Action Plans | 1<br><br>Ocean Phakisa, South Africa already has many aspects of sustainable and inclusive Blue Economy model and it is aligned with broader | 3<br><br>At least 1 policy developed for Blue Economy finance developed by each country. | 6<br><br>At least 2 policies developed for Blue Economy finance and adopted by each country. | Gazette notices of new regulations<br><br>Consultation reports | Risks:<br><br>- Lack of capacity at the country level to implement the policies.<br>- Limited resources to implement the policies and strengthen a Blue |

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| **finance strengthened (within the framework of a Circular Economy)** | | | national socio-economic goals.<br><br>Angola has an Ocean Strategy that needs to be implemented.<br><br>Namibia has a draft Blue Economy Policy that still needs to be endorsed through Cabinet, meanwhile Blue Economy activities are progressing in the country. | | | Attendance registers | Economy finance.<br><br>Assumptions:<br><br>- Each country is able to monitor and track the standards , public incentives and disincentives for their Blue Economy finance.<br>- Existing country legislation supports a Blue Economy and has the means to carry the required monitoring. |
| | Indicator 23: # of stakeholders (sex disaggregated) consulted and capacitated in implementing innovative blue economy projects. | National Census reports<br><br>Stakeholder Engagement database (sex disaggregated) for each pilot site<br><br>Attendance registers for engagements | Approximately 91 million people reside in the BCLME region.<br><br>Involvement of stakeholders from varying sectors and private sectors in BCLME/BCC engagement platforms (Working Groups, Forums etc.). | 2000 (in each country) of which 10% are women | 4000 (in each country) of which 30% are women | Attendance registers for engagements<br><br>Training/ workshop reports<br><br>Quarterly Progress reports<br><br>Gender disggregated data and agenda items highlighted in the Training/ workshop reports<br><br>In-depth gender and intersectionality analysis conducted. | Assumptions: Vested commitment of stakeholders from diverse sectors to participate in the project activities Each country to ensure that gender expectations are specificized during stakeholder invitations |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1** | 4.1.1 Policies and strategies for Blue Economy finance developed and/or strengthened<br><br>4.1.2: Reinforced public sector (national and regional) and private sector capacities in the design and implementation of bankable Blue Economy projects, innovative financing, principles, standards and green investments, among others, | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 4.2: Innovative** Blue | Indicator 24: # of viable mechanis | Records of public consultation for selection | 0 | 3<br><br>At least 1 developed | 6<br><br>At least 2 developed | Reports presenting the viable mechanisms/ | Assumptions: Policies developed and/or strengthened for |

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| Economy **finance at national and/or regional levels accelerated** | ms /tools for Blue Economy finance developed | of viable mechanisms/ tools for Blue Economy finance. | | viable mechanism /tool per country with gender consideration | viable mechanisms/ tools per country<br><br>with gender consideration | tools for Blue Economy finance | Blue Economy finance |
| | Indicator 25: # of communities and stakeholders (sex disaggregated) involved in piloting blue carbon finance mechanisms in the BCC countries | Population census reports for respective pilot sites in each country<br><br>Stakeholder Engagement database (sex disaggregated)<br><br>Attendance registers for engagements<br><br>BCLME region is known for its diverse coastal and marine industries. Stakeholder engagement forums have been documented in previous BCLME III Project as well as sister projects at BCC. A stakeholder matrix is existing and updated as new stakeholders emerge. | Approximately 91 million people reside in the BCLME region.<br><br>Documentation of current involvement of community and private sectors in BCLME/BCC engagement platforms (Working Groups, Forums etc.). | 1500 (in each country) community members have benefited or participated in the implementation of the demonstration projects.<br><br>(at least 10% women associations/ cooperatives)<br><br>Stakeholder engagement platforms strengthened to include private sector, youth and community members | 3500 (in each country) community members have benefited or participated in the implementation of the demonstration projects (at least 30% women associations/ cooperatives)<br><br>Demonstration of blue carbon finance support to communities through partnerships | Quarterly Progress reports<br><br>Signed agreements for support<br><br>Stakeholder Engagement database (sex disaggregated) | Assumptions:<br><br>- Community members in pilot sites are keen to support demonstration projects.<br>- Private sector will avail funds to support community-based pilot projects as part of their corporate social responsibility.<br>- Each country to ensure that gender expectations are specificized during stakeholder invitations |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.2** | 4.2.1: Viable Blue Economy mechanisms and tools developed and piloted (including incentives to stimulate regional, national, local and private sector BE investments, pollution reduction, circular economy etc.)<br><br>4.2.2: Feasibility for blue carbon finance assessed and viable options developed (the project will work with NGO to expand kelp harvesting (e.g. such efforts as https://kelp.blue/namibia/). | | | | | | |

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| | 4.2.3: Blue carbon finance mechanism developed and implemented | | | | | | |
| **Project component 5** | **Knowledge management, awareness raising and upscaling for Blue Economy** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 5.1: Knowledge management, awareness raising and communication on Blue Economy, and Social and Environmental Safeguards in the BCLME region strengthened** | Indicator 26: BCLME Blue Economy Observatory (BE) established and disseminating information through web-based BCLME BE knowledge management platform | BCC Website<br><br>Conference reports<br><br>Collected information and data on BE | BE Observatory does not exist<br><br>BE KM platform does not exist | BE established and widely accessible to stakeholders through BE KM platform | Annual reports on BE published | Information material uploaded onto BE<br><br># of downloads of knowledge products from the BE KM platform<br><br>At least 1 knowledge product and 1 presentation feature a story on female-initiatives or lessons on integrating gender in conservation projects and/or finance mechanisms | Assumptions: Stakeholders provide information to the BE Observatory and allow publication onto BE KM platform |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.1** | 5.1.1 Strengthened capacities for knowledge management in relation to BE, ICZM, MSP and MPA, and monitoring Knowledge Management performance<br><br>5.1.2 Communication and Outreach Programme for awareness raising on Blue Economy and implementation of SEP and GAP<br><br>5.1.3 Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 5.2: The upscaling of sustainable and viable Blue Economy interventions is promoted** | Indicator 27: # of project BE knowledge products disseminated widely including on IW:LEARN and Africa LME Caucus | BE knowledge products | 0 BE knowledge products | 9 BE knowledge products developed and disseminated<br><br>Number of female representatives engaged in the IW-Learning platform | 18 BE knowledge products developed and disseminated<br><br>All knowledge products to<br><br>include a gender section to review progress on gender-specific indicators and targets across components | Newsletters<br><br>BE Experience notes<br><br>Technical reports<br><br>BE Policy briefs | Assumptions: Countries are willing to provide information and participate in IW:LEARN events<br><br>Country willing to capture and disseminate best practice examples and lessons learned advancing gender equality outcomes through IW:LEARN |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indicator 28: # of BCC Annual Science to Governance Forum convened | Forum reports | No BCC Science to Governance forums yet convened | 3 forums convened | 6 forums convened | Progress reports on the preparatory activities for the forum | Assumptions: Project's implementation advanced enough for results to be presented at the forum |
| **Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.2** | 5.2.1: Communications and knowledge products (information packages, tools and approaches) for upscaling developed and shared with beneficiaries via knowledge-sharing platform<br><br>5.2.2: Blue Economy practice, knowledge and lessons shared across African LMEs in partnership with IW:LEARN. | | | | | | |

## ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

| Project Preparation Activities Implemented | GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budgeted Amount | Amount Spent To date | Amount Committed |
| BCLME IV PPG Team Leader with the role of: •Finalize the UNDP Project Document (ProDoc) and the CEO Endorsement Request (CEO ER), including all necessary annexes and supporting documents. •Ensure quality assurance and timely completion of all reports and documentation. •Coordinate the activities of the PPG team and manage all engaged consultants. •Collaborate closely with the PPG coordination team. •Oversee the preparation of the Final Validation Workshop Report. •Work in partnership with the PPG Working Group to supervise the compilation of the CEO ER submission package. | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 0.00 |
| International Marine Spatial Planning and Pollution Management Specialist | 19,500.00 | 19,500.00 | 0.00 |
| International Sustainable Fisheries and Private Sector Specialist | 19,500.00 | 11,880.00 | 7,620.00 |
| International Biodiversity Conservation, Eco-tourism Development and Innovative Finance Specialist | 19,500.00 | 11,880.00 | 7,620.00 |
| Social and Environmental Safeguards/SES Expert | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 0.00 |
| National Gender and Stakeholder Expert (Angola) | 7,200.00 | 4,752.00 | 2,448.00 |
| Regional Gender Expert(Namibia & South Africa ) | 11,200.00 | 6,460.00 | 4,740.00 |
| Regional PPG coordinator and Stakeholder Expert | 27,000.00 | 27,000.00 | 0.00 |
| Travel (DSA, Terminals and flight tickets) | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 0.00 |
| Supplies | 600.00 | 600.00 | 0.00 |
| Training, workshops and Translations | 16,500.00 | 16,500.00 | 0.00 |
| Professional Services (Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner/ BCC Secretariat) | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 0.00 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **200,000.00** | **177,572.00** | **22,428.00** |

## ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

**Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place**

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benguela Current LME | -21.25127 | 12.49944 | |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Namibe EBSA | -15.19583 | 12.15119 | |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orange Cone EBSA | -28.62438 | 16.44997 | |

Location Description:

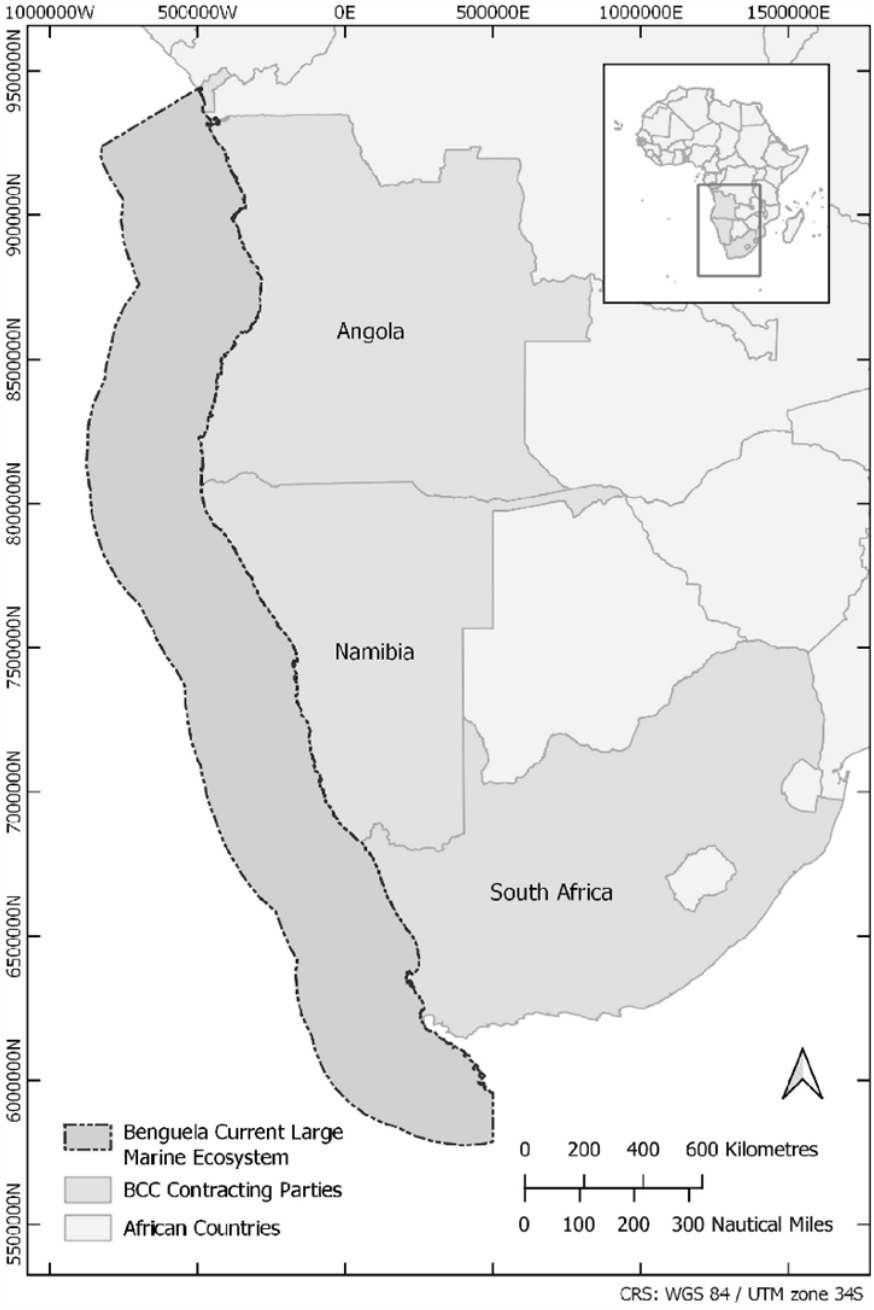
Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orange Seamount & Canyon Complex EBSA | -28.66513 | 16.41163 | |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

**Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.**




## ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

| Title |
| --- |
| PIMS 6732- BCLME-ANNEX 4 SESP |

## ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

**Please upload the budget table here.**

| Expenditure Category | Detailed Description | Component (USD) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total (USD) | Responsible Entity /Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Component 1 | | | | Component 2 | | Component 3 | | | Component 4 | | Component 5 | | *Sub-Total* | *M &E* | *PMC* | |
| | | Outcome 1.1 | Outcome 1.2 | Outcome 1.3 | Outcome 1.4 | Outcome 2.1 | Outcome 2.2 | Outcome 3.1 | Outcome 3.2 | Outcome 3.3 | Outcome 4.1 | Outcome 4.2 | Outcome 5.1 | Outcome 5.2 | | | | |
| Contractual services-Company | Company to be contracted to provide technical solutions for BE Observatory and BE KM Platform and offer maintenance during the project execution ($ 36,800) | | | | | | | | | | | | 36,800 | | 36,800 | | | 36,800 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – companies for (1) Participation in implementation in Mussolo-Barra Do Dande demo project covering specific technical subjects related to fisheries and mariculture ($172,000) (2) SES monitoring of the Mussolo-Barra Do Dande demo project implementation ($20,000) | | | | | 192,000 | | | | | | | | | 192,000 | | | 192,000 | BCC |
| Contractual servic | Contractual Services – Companies: | | | | | | | | | | | 107,000 | | | 107,000 | | | 107,000 | BCC |

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| es-Company | Assistance to analysis of existing projects and to monitoring ($107,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: Assistance to implement monitoring programme ($42,000) | | | | | | | | | 42,000 | | | | | 42,000 | | | 42,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: Assistance to implementation of exploratory strategy ($78,000) | | | | | | 78,000 | | | | | | | | 78,000 | | | 78,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: Assistance to implementation of Saldanha Bay demo project ($107,000) | | | | | | | | 107,000 | | | | | | 107,000 | | | 107,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: Companies candidates for certification support the activity ($24,000) | | | | | 24,000 | | | | | | | | | 24,000 | | | 24,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: Companies in three countries participate in implementation of specific blue carbon finance mechanisms and monitor the results ($380,000) | | | | | | | | | | | 380,000 | | | 380,000 | | | 380,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: Companies will participate in development and implementation of financial | | | | | | | | | | | 361,000 | | | 361,000 | | | 361,000 | BCC |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mechanisms ($361,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: Design capacity building programme ($37,500) | | | | 37,500 | | | | | | | | | | 37,500 | | | 37,500 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual services – Companies: Local consultancies to be hired to perform tasks within NIMPA demo project ($145,000). | | 145,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 145,000 | | | 145,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual services – Companies: Local consultancies to be hired to perform tasks within Orange Cone demo project ($160,000). | | 160,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 160,000 | | | 160,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: Logistical and technical support to training, premises ($36,000) | | | | | | | | 36,000 | | | | | | 36,000 | | | 36,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: Logistical support and interpretation for BCC Science to Governance Forums ($12,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12,000 | 12,000 | | | 12,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services – Companies: support to capacity building and training ($42,000) | | | | | | 42,000 | | | | | | | | 42,000 | | | 42,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services-Companies: Assist in carrying out monitoring programme, technical and logistical | | | 64,000 | | | | | | | | | | | 64,000 | | | 64,000 | BCC |

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| | support, interpretation services ($64,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual services to company to provide logistical support and interpretation: $14,000 | 14,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14,000 | | | 14,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services-Companies: Company to be contracted to provide logistical support including interpretation for, develop web site, and support implementation of GAP and SEP SESA/ESMP public consultations ($12,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | 12,000 | | 12,000 | | | 12,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services-Companies: Company will be contracted to offer technical and logistical support as well as interpretation services in Angola ($5,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | | 5,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services-Companies: Local companies to be contracted to assist preparation of plans as well as to offer technical and logistical support for consultation meetings ($64,000) | 64,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64,000 | | | 64,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual services-Companies: Local companies will be contracted | 65,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 65,000 | | | 65,000 | BCC |

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| | to provide technical and logistical support to MPA management teams ($65,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services-Companies: Local companies will be hired to assist in consultation on MSP frameworks, offer technical and logistical support for consultation events ($28,000) | 28,800 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28,800 | | | 28,800 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Contractual Services-Companies: Technical and logistical support and interpretation services ($14,000) | | | | 14,000 | | | | | | | | | | 14,000 | | | 14,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Company | Local companies to offer technical, interpretation and logistical support to Inception/First PSC and 5 PSC Workshops: $15,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15,000 | | 15,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Audio visual equipment, premises and interpretation services for presentations and consultations at MPA sites ($41,000). Four stakeholder consultation meetings in Angola ($5,000 each). Each meeting requires hiring of interpretation equipment | 41,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41,000 | | | 41,000 | BCC |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | and audio-video equipment. Premises to be supplied by the host-country. Three training courses, each in every participating country. Trainings in each country will be focused on different technical subject, with participation of Angolan experts in each event ($7,000 per3-day training course) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | Audio-visual Equipment for public SESA consultations ($4,000). Two-day regional workshop to discuss implementation of ESMF ($4,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | | | 4,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Audio-visual equipment: Equipment and interpretation services for consultation events ($26,500). Three stakeholder MSP consultation meetings each in two demo project areas. For Orange Cone (Namibia and South Africa) the cost of each 2-day meeting is $4,000 (renting of audio-visual | 26,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26,500 | | | 26,500 | BCC |

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| | equipment, technicians, premises, transportation, visit to the demo site – the total is $12,000). For Namibe (Angola and Namibia) the 2-day meeting in Namibia will cost $6,000, while two 2-day meetings in Angola will cost $8,500 (includes interpretation for international expert's lecture). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | Communication and Audio-visual Equipment: Hiring equipment for training courses ($4,000). Two-day regional workshop to discuss the communications strategy strategy ($4,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | | | 4,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Communication and Audio-visual Equipment: Hiring of equipment and premises for consultation meetings in three countries ($33,000). Three 5-day technical workshops with a hands-on training to be organised in each country. The cost of each training in Namibia and South | | | 33,000 | | | | | | | | | | | 33,000 | | | 33,000 | BCC |

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| | Africa is $9,000 (renting of audio-visual equipment, monitoring equipment, technicians, premises, transportation, visit to the demo site), and in Angola it is $15,000 (added cost is interpretation). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | Communication and Audio-visual: Renting of premises and interpretation services and equipment ($18,100). Meetings in three countries (3 days each) to discuss framework for integration of MSP into national planning and development frameworks. For Namibia and South Africa, the cost of the meeting is $5,000 (renting of audio-visual equipment, technicians, premises, transportation, visit to the demo site). The cost of the meeting in Angola will include also the interpretation ($8,100). | 18,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18,100 | | | 18,100 | BCC |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Equipment and premises for consultation events ($48,000). Three MPA stakeholders' consultation 3-day meetings in NIMPA demo project areas with participation of Namibian experts only. The cost of the meeting is $6,000 (renting of audio-visual equipment, technicians, premises, transportation, visit to the demo site – the total is $18,000). Three capacity building meetings for experts from 3 countries. The cost of the workshop is $10,000/workshop (interpretation equipment and audio-video equipment – the total is $30,000). | | 48,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 48,000 | | | 48,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Equipment and premises for consultation events ($57,000). Three large stakeholders' consultatio | | 57,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 57,000 | | | 57,000 | BCC |

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| | n 3-day meetings in Orange Cone demo project areas with participation of Namibian and South African participants. The cost of the meeting is $8,000 (renting of audio-visual equipment, technicians, premises, transportation, visit to the demo site – the total is $24,000). Three technical workshops aimed at development of tailored community-based climate-resilient ecosystem restoration plans in Orange Cone, with participation of Angolan experts. Each meeting cost estimated at &11,000 (interpretation equipment and audio-video equipment, and premises – the total is $33,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support and equipment for stakeholders' meetings ($54,000). Four 2-day stakeholder | | | | | | | | 54,000 | | | | | | 54,000 | | | 54,000 | BCC |

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| | s' meetings in Namibia (2) and South Africa (2) ($5,000 each – total $20,000). One 2-day meeting in each country to discuss engagement plan ($5,000 each - $10,000 total). One 4 day regional meeting with site visits and interpretation ($24,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support equipment, interpretation ($10,000). National 2-day stakeholder meetings to discuss proposals (including stakeholder) feedback and validation) for development / strengthening of existing policies and strategies and actions and financing products/solutions on Blue Economy financing: Angola ($4,000), Namibia ($3,000) and South Africa ($3,000). | | | | | | | | | | 10,000 | | | | 10,000 | | | 10,000 | BCC |

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| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support equipment, interpretation ($12,800). Training courses in three countries: Angola($5,800), Namibia ($3,500) and South Africa ($3,500). | | | | | | | | 12,800 | | | | | | 12,800 | | | 12,800 | BCC |
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support equipment, interpretation ($19,000). One 3-day training workshop for South Africa and Namibia ($9,000), and one for Angola ($10,000). | | | | | | | | | 19,000 | | | | | 19,000 | | | 19,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support equipment, interpretation ($19,000). National 5-day workshops on monitoring with practical exercises on demo sites: Angola ($8,000), Namibia ($5,500) and South Africa ($5,500). | | | | | | 19,000 | | | | | | | | 19,000 | | | 19,000 | BCC |

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| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support equipment, interpretation ($54,000). Regional workshop to present existing bankable projects ($10,000). National stakeholders' 3-day meetings to develop viable options: Angola ($8,000), Namibia ($6,000) and South Africa ($6,000). National 2-day stakeholders' meetings to define monitoring and assessment of blue carbon pilot projects: Angola ($6,000), Namibia ($4,000) and South Africa ($4,000). Regional workshop ($10,000). | | | | | | | | | | | 54,000 | | | 54,000 | | | 54,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support equipment, interpretation ($30,000). Training courses on innovative Blue Economy financing (5-days) with visits to | | | | | | | | | | 30,000 | - | | | 30,000 | | | 30,000 | BCC |

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| | establishments implementing innovative solutions: Angola ($12,000), Namibia ($9,000) and South Africa ($9,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support equipment, interpretation ($64,000). Regional 3-day workshop to discuss viable Blue Economy finance mechanisms ($15,000). National stakeholders' 3-day meetings to support implementation of BE solutions: Angola ($8,000), Namibia ($6,000) and South Africa ($6,000). Stakeholders' workshops to implement solutions in Namibe area ($11,000). Meetings to discuss monitoring results in Angola ($6,000) and Namibia ($4,000). Regional meetings to evaluate monitoring results with three countries attending ($$8,000). | | | | | | | | | 64,000 | | | | 64,000 | | | 64,000 | BCC |

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| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support equipment, interpretation ($65,650). Regional 3-day workshop to present regional and international practices ($10,000). National 2-day stakeholders' meetings to develop country specific mechanisms (2 in each country): Angola ($12,000), Namibia ($8,000) and South Africa ($8,000). Stakeholders meeting to monitor implementation of financial mechanisms (2 in each country): Angola ($7,000), Namibia ($5,000) and South Africa ($5,000). Regional workshop ($10,650). | | | | | | | | | | | 65,650 | | | 65,650 | | | 65,650 | BCC |
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support, interpretation and equipment ($17,000). Three-day regional meeting with interpretation. | | | | | | | 17,000 | | | | | | | 17,000 | | | 17,000 | BCC |

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| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support with interpretation and equipment ($20,000). Two 2-day consultation meetings in South Africa and Namibia at $3,000 (total-$12,000). For Angola the cost is $4,000/workshop (interpretation added – the total is $8,000). | | | | | | 20,000 | | | | | | | | 20,000 | | | 20,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support, interpretation and equipment ($24,000). Three consultation meetings. For South Africa and Namibia, the cost is $7,000 (the total is $14,000), and for Namibia it is $10,000. | | | | | 24,000 | | | | | | | | | 24,000 | | | 24,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Equipment for BCC Science to Governance Forums (6,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,000 | 6,000 | | | 6,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Equipment to be acquired for the BE Observatory and KM platform ($18,600). Three-day regional workshop to discuss establishment of the BE | | | | | | | | | | | | 18,600 | | 18,600 | | | 18,600 | BCC |

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| | Observatory and KM platform ($10,600). Two-day regional workshop to discuss the training strategy ($8,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | Equipment: Interpretation equipment and services, and premises for consultation meetings ($16,300). Establishment of the multi-stakeholder forum in the region. Interpretation, including audio-visual equipment cost. | | | | | 41,000 | | | | | | | | | 41,000 | | | 41,000 | BCC |
| Equipment | Equipment: Audio visual and interpretation equipment, premises, interpretation services ($58,000). Five 2-day consultation meetings for Barra do Dande in Angola (renting of audio-visual equipment, technicians, premises, transportation, visit to the demo site, simultaneous interpretation for visiting international expert). The cost of the event is $8,000 (the total is $40,000). Four stakeholder meetings at $4,500 each to discuss | | | | | 58,000 | | | | | | | | | 58,000 | | | 58,000 | BCC |

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| | plan for sustainable and climate resilient mariculture (total is $18,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | Equipment: Interpretation equipment and premises ($1,600). Simultaneous interpretation during the international expert's visit to Angola. | | | | 1,600 | | | | | | | | | | 1,600 | | | 1,600 | BCC |
| Equipment | Equipment: Interpretation equipment and services, and premises for consultation meetings ($16,300). Establishment of the multi-stakeholder forum in the region. Interpretation, including audio-visual equipment cost. | | | | 16,300 | | | | | | | | | | 16,300 | | | 16,300 | BCC |
| Equipment | Hiring of audio-visual equipment for workshops: $10,000. Two 2-day meetings in Angola requiring audiovisual equipment will be organised. The cost per meeting is $5,000, which includes hiring of interpretation equipment and audio-video equipment. Premises to | 10,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,000 | | | 10,000 | BCC |

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| | be supplied by the host-country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | interpretation and Communications and Audio-visual Equipment: Technical and logistical support equipment ($30,000). Three-day stakeholders' meeting in South Africa and Namibia ($9,000 each-total is $18,000) and in Angola ($12,000 – interpretation for visiting experts included). | | | | | | 30,000 | | | | | | | | 30,000 | | | 30,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultant to Prepare analysis of the community-based climate resilient ecosystem interventions and development plans/solutions in BCLME and specifically for Orange Cone demo project ($60,000) | | 60,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 60,000 | | | 60,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultant to prepare analysis of the tourism status and development plans/solutions in BCLME and specifically for NIMPA demo project ($45,000), prepare | | 65,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 65,000 | | | 65,000 | BCC |

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| | MSP implementation guidelines ($20,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Consultants | International consultant to: (1) analyse legal framework of selected MPAs in three countries and assess gaps and weaknesses: $20,000; (2) develop selection criteria for new MPAs: $10,000; (3) drafting suggestions for improvement: $20,000; and (4) presentation of results at a training workshop: $10,000. | 60,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60,000 | | | 60,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultant todevelop training strategy and adapt training materials ($10,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,000 | | 10,000 | | | 10,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultant: (1) Define standardised set of regional Phase 1 Monitoring indicators ($30,000). (2) Strengthen existing monitoring and surveillance capacity ($20,000) | | | | | | | | | 50,000 | | | | | 50,000 | | | 50,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultant: (1) Guide the preparation of Screening Study for Saldanha Bay ($40,000). | | | | | | | | 40,000 | | | | | | 40,000 | | | 40,000 | BCC |

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| International Consultants | International Consultant: (1) Identification and needs analysis ($35,000) | | | | | | 35,000 | | | | | | | | 35,000 | | | 35,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultant: (1) Market research for fish, seafood and mariculture products ($30,000); (2) Development of market growth strategy ($22,000) | | | | | | 52,000 | | | | | | | | 52,000 | | | 52,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultant: (1) Prepare report on management needs in MPAs and selected coastal ecosystem ($10,000); (2) Propose best suitable option for management plan in MPAs ($20,000); (3) Guide preparation of MPA management plans ($150,000), to prepare framework for integration of MSP into national planning and development frameworks ($15,300) | 55,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55,300 | | | 55,300 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultant: (1) Research and Assessment methodology and data collection and Identification of new | | | | | | 73,000 | | | | | | | | 73,000 | | | 73,000 | BCC |

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| | climate resilient markets ($40,000); (2) Exploratory strategy ($33,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Consultants | International Consultant: Conduct training needs assessment ($25,000). | | | | | | | | 25,000 | | | | | | 25,000 | | | 25,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultants to carry out SES activities ($86,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | 86,000 | | 86,000 | | | 86,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultants to develop: (1) Study on identification of innovative BE financial mechanisms and tools ($40,000). (2) Countries needs assessment ($65,500), participate in Namibe demo project on various technical subjects ($67,800). | | | | | | | | | | 173,300 | | | | 173,300 | | | 173,300 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultants: (1) Identification and needs analysis for joint sustainable climate resilient management of transboundary fish stock ($40,000). (2) Assistance to design multinational committee ($10,000), (3) Identification and needs analysis of selected | | | | | 160,000 | | | | | | | | | 160,000 | | | 160,000 | BCC |

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| | MPAs and coastal ecosystems for sustainable and climate resilient mariculture opportunities and other living marine resources ($40,000). (4) Methodological guidance to the development of draft plan ($40,000). (5) Support to implementation of incorporation of opportunities ($30,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Consultants | International Consultants: (1) Identification and analysis of existing policies ($30,000). (2) Drafting of proposals ($20,000). | | | | | | | | | | 50,000 | | | | 50,000 | | | 50,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultants: (1) Identification of potential blue carbon finance mechanisms ($170,000). (2) Develop country specific blue carbon finance mechanisms ($185,000) | | | | | | | | | | | 355,000 | | | 355,000 | | | 355,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultants: (1) independent consultant to conduct Mid-Term Review ($40,000); (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 80,000 | | 80,000 | UNDP |

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| | Independent consultant to conduct Terminal Evaluation ($40,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Consultants | International Consultants: (1) To develop the structure of the BE Observatory bringing international experience and provide technical assistance to build specific BE sectoral elements of the Observatory ($23,800). | | | | | | | | | | | | 23,800 | | 23,800 | | | 23,800 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultants: Analysis of existing projects, development of viable options ($79,000) | | | | | | | | | | | 79,000 | | | 79,000 | | | 79,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultants: Develop harmonised policy, legislation and institutional arrangement models supporting the management of extractive industries and relevant legislation($23,600) | | | | 23,600 | | | | | | | | | | 23,600 | | | 23,600 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultants: Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships [forums] between BCC, participating governments and key industry stakeholders ($20,400). | | | | 20,400 | | | | | | | | | | 20,400 | | | 20,400 | BCC |

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| International Consultants | International Consultants: Needs analysis and identification of existing third-party certifications on sustainability and climate resilience for fish and seafood products in each participating country ($65,000). | | | | | 65,000 | | | | | | | | | 65,000 | | | 65,000 | BCC |
| International Consultants | International Consultants: Perform analysis of biodiversity monitoring status ($23,000). (2) Design the improved biodiversity monitoring mechanism ($29,490)International Consultants: Perform analysis of biodiversity monitoring status ($23,000). (2) Design the improved biodiversity monitoring mechanism ($29,490) | | | 52,490 | | | | | | | | | | | 52,490 | | | 52,490 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | National consultant to assist in preparation of MSP plans ($40,000). | 40,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40,000 | | | 40,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | National consultants in three countries to assist international consultant ($16,800) | | | | 16,800 | | | | | | | | | | 16,800 | | | 16,800 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | Contractual Services – Individuals: National assistance on data provision and developme | | | | | | 83,000 | | | | | | | | 83,000 | | | 83,000 | BCC |

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| | nt of exploratory strategy ($83,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Consultants | Local consultant for the assistance to implement monitoring programme ($43,000) | | | | | | | | | 43,000 | | | | | 43,000 | | | 43,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | Local Consultants for the assistance to international consultant by providing relevant information and organisation of stakeholder consultations ($49,000) | | | | | | 49,000 | | | | | | | | 49,000 | | | 49,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | Local Consultants for Knowledge Management to assist prepare training needs assessment and conduct training ($19,300) | | | | | | | | 19,300 | | | | | | 19,300 | | | 19,300 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | Local Consultants for the (1) Assistance to International Consultant and training programme in three countries ($43,000). (2) Capacity building ($15,000). This activity will be carried out by Knowledge Management Expert. | | | | | | 58,000 | | | | | | | | 58,000 | | | 58,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | Local consultants for the assistance of analysis of existing projects and to | | | | | | | | | | | 78,000 | | | 78,000 | | | 78,000 | BCC |

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| | monitoring ($78,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Consultants | Local Consultants for the delivery of Investment Policy Reviews and relevant training ($261,000) | | | | | | | | | | 261,000 | | | | 261,000 | | | 261,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | Local Consultants for the provision on information on seafood products and and proposal for priority actions, including support to add value to capture fisheries and mariculture, training and capacity building to meet international standards ($75,000) | | | | | | 75,000 | | | | | | | | 75,000 | | | 75,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | Local consultants to assist international consultants and in particular for the NIMPA demo project ($121,200) | | 121,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | 121,200 | | | 121,200 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | Local Consultants to support to develop sustainable fisheries and mariculture plan at Mussolo-Barra Do Dande demo project and guidance for replication of similar practices in other countries of the region including validation | | | | | 175,000 | | | | | | | | | 175,000 | | | 175,000 | BCC |

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| | workshop ($175,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Consultants | Local consultants: Assistance to draft bilateral agreements and assistance to consultation and implementation of bilateral agreements ($72,000), Implementation of bilateral agreements: National experts support ($50,400) | | | | | 122,400 | | | | | | | | | 122,400 | | | 122,400 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | National consultant for knowledge management to provide technical support to build BE Knowledge Management Platform ($15,000), develop training strategy and adapt training materials ($12,000) and assistance of training courses ($8,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | 35,000 | | 35,000 | | | 35,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | National consultant to support (1) baseline study for pollution and develop harmonised policy ($40,000), (2) to support technical activities in demo projects ($35,000) (3) to support SES monitoring of the Saldanha | | | | | | | 95,000 | | | | | | | 95,000 | | | 95,000 | BCC |

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| | Bay demo project implementation ($20,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Consultants | National consultants for assistance to develop partnerships and assistance to international consultants to prepare needs analysis (2.1.3) ($70,000). | | | | | 70,000 | | | | | | | | | 70,000 | | | 70,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | National consultants in three countries to assist in research and analysis, evaluation, alignment and engage with stakeholders ($329,000) | | | | | | | | | | | 329,000 | | | 329,000 | | | 329,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | National consultants to be hired to assist International Consultant in three countries ($52,500) | | | 52,500 | | | | | | | | | | | 52,500 | | | 52,500 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | National consultants to: (1) assist international consultant to analyse national legislation: $15,000; (2) assist international consultant to draft recommendations: $10,000; and (3) assist international consultant at three national workshops: $5,000. | 30,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30,000 | | | 30,000 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | National consultants will be | 33,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33,000 | | | 33,000 | BCC |

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| | hired to participate in development of MPAs management plans ($33,000). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Consultants | National consultants will undertake critical capacity needs assessment in three countries ($47,800). | | | | 47,800 | | | | | | | | | | 47,800 | | | 47,800 | BCC |
| Local Consultants | Support to identification and analysis of existing policies and drafting of proposals in three countries ($60,000) | | | | | | | | | | 60,000 | | | | 60,000 | | | 60,000 | BCC |
| Office Supplies | Supplies: office equipment, office supplies, etc.:$12,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12,000 | 12,000 | BCC |
| Other Operating Costs | Professional services – audit. Six audits are envisaged at a $5,000 per year:$30,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30,000 | 30,000 | UNDP |
| Other Operating Costs | Interpretation and audio-visual equipment for Inception/First PSC and 5 PSC Workshops: $12,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12,000 | | 12,000 | BCC |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Training, Workshops and conferences | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24,000 | 24,000 | BCC |
| Training, Workshops, Meetings | Workshop on marine Speical Planning, Integrated coastal zone management, blue economy financing mechanisms etc ($61,165) | | 61,165 | | | | | | | | | | | | 61,165 | | | 61,165 | BCC |

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| Travel | Travel expenses (including flights and DSA) for the international expert: $15,000Travel of national consultants to attend national workshops: $5,000 | 20,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20,000 | | | 20,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel for the PCU staff in the region as well to international events to represent the project: $65,282 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 65,282 | 65,282 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel of national and international consultants to attend training ($58,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | 58,000 | | 58,000 | | | 58,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel of national representatives to Inception/First PSC and 5 PSC Workshops: $52,698 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52,698 | | 52,698 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel to and within the region by international consultant and national coordinators to carry out activities on BE Observatory and BE KM Platform ($54,622) | | | | | | | | | | | | 54,622 | | 54,622 | | | 54,622 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel to Annual Science to Governance Forum ($27,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27,000 | 27,000 | | | 27,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel to biannual GEF IWC and other IW:LEARN events ($60,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60,000 | 60,000 | | | 60,000 | BCC |

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| Travel | Travel to MPAs for development and consultations on management plans ($48,300) | 48,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48,300 | | | 48,300 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: $25,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25,000 | | 25,000 | | | 25,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: (1) Implementation of the NIMPA project ($140,000). (2) Consultation in other MPAs on sustainable community-based tourism plans ($35,000) | | 175,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 175,000 | | | 175,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: (1) Implementation of the Orange Cone demo project ($100,000). (2) Consultation in other MPAs on sustainable community-based tourism plans ($32,000) | | 132,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 132,000 | | | 132,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: (1) International travel for International Consultants and Implementation Partner ($40,000). (2) Travel within region ($21,000) | | | | | 61,000 | | | | | | | | | 61,000 | | | 61,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: (1) International travel for International Consultants and Implementation Partner ($40,000). (2) Travel within region ($75,000) | | | | | 115,000 | | | | | | | | | 115,000 | | | 115,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: International travel – 2 | | | | 14,000 | | | | | | | | | | 14,000 | | | 14,000 | BCC |

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| | trips ($14,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | Travel: International travel and local travel to countries ($37,000) | 37,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37,000 | | | 37,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: International travel and travel of participants and national consultants for training purposes ($46,000) | | | | | | 46,000 | | | | | | | | 46,000 | | | 46,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: International travel and travel to MSP plans' sites ($65,000) | 35,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35,000 | | | 35,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: International travel and visits to monitoring sites on a regular basis ($54,000) | | | 54,000 | | | | | | | | | | | 54,000 | | | 54,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: International travel to region and travel of national consultants within the region to attend consultations ($54,000) | | | | | | 54,000 | | | | | | | | 54,000 | | | 54,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: International travel to three countries and travel within countries ($82,000) | | | | | | | | | | | 82,000 | | | 82,000 | | | 82,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Regional travel of international and national consultants ($36,000) | | | | 36,000 | | | | | | | | | | 36,000 | | | 36,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Trainees travel to courses ($31,600) | | | | | | | | 31,600 | | | | | | 31,600 | | | 31,600 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Travel of consultants to the | | | | | | | | | | | 100,000 | | | 100,000 | | | 100,000 | BCC |

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| | region ($100,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | Travel: Travel of international consultants to the three countries, travel of national consultants to visit sites, and travel cost for stakeholders' consultation meetings ($260,000) | | | | | | | | | | | 260,000 | | | 260,000 | | | 260,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Travel to capacity building trainings and travel to the region ($68,524) | | | | | | | | | | 68,524 | | | | 68,524 | | | 68,524 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Travel to monitoring sites ($46,000) | | | | | | | | | 46,000 | | | | | 46,000 | | | 46,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Travel to the region of international and national consultants ($18,000) | | | | | | | 18,000 | | | | | | | 18,000 | | | 18,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Travel to the region of international and national consultants ($32,000) | | | | | | 32,000 | | | | | | | | 32,000 | | | 32,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Travel to the region of international and national coordinator and local consultants ($82,000) | | | | | | | | 82,000 | | | | | | 82,000 | | | 82,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Travel to the region to attend stakeholders' meetings ($30,000) | | | | | | | | | | 30,000 | | | | 30,000 | | | 30,000 | BCC |
| Travel | Travel: Visit to three countries ($50,000) | | | | | 50,000 | | | | | | | | | 50,000 | | | 50,000 | BCC |

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| Contractual services-Individual | Monitoring & Evaluation and Stakeholder Officer | | 20,000 | | 20,000 | 62,600 | | | 19,000 | | | 30,000 | | | 151,600 | 50,000 | | 201,600 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Individual | Project Manager/Coordinator | 105,500 | 70,000 | | | 26,000 | | 10,000 | | | 38,000 | 82,500 | | | 332,000 | | 68,000 | 400,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Individual | Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) | 50,000 | 113,000 | | | | | | 20,000 | | | 57,000 | | | 240,000 | | 60,000 | 300,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Individual | Financial and Administrative Assistant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 120,000 | 120,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Individual | National Coordinator (Angola) | 43,267 | 22,667 | | | | | 8,333 | 14,333 | | 16,667 | 42,400 | 32,333 | 20,000 | 200,000 | | 40,000 | 240,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Individual | National Coordinator (Namibia) | 43,267 | 22,667 | | | | | 8,333 | 14,333 | | 16,667 | 42,400 | 32,333 | 20,000 | 200,000 | | 40,000 | 240,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Individual | National Coordinator (South Africa) | 43,267 | 22,667 | | | | | 8,333 | 14,333 | | 16,667 | 42,400 | 32,333 | 20,000 | 200,000 | | 40,000 | 240,000 | BCC |
| Contractual services-Individual | Safeguards and Gender Officer | 50,800 | 50,800 | | | | | | | | | 61,000 | 39,000 | | 201,600 | | | 201,600 | BCC |
| | | **962,101** | **1,346,166** | **255,990** | **248,000** | **1,246,000** | **746,000** | **164,999** | **489,699** | **200,000** | **834,825** | **2,608,350** | **508,821** | **165,000** | **9,775,951** | **209,698** | **499,282** | **10,484,931** | |

* *Note: The Government of Angola requests that for all regional and national meetings, conferences, workshops, training courses, consultant missions, and similar events involving Angolan experts, interpretation services into Portuguese be provided. This includes the rental of interpretation equipment, services, and premises. Costs for these services may vary depending on factors such as the number of participants, the geographic location of the event, the type of interpretation required, and the presence of international experts.*

**Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here**

## ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

| GEF SECRETARIAT Comments | | | |
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| **Section/ Question** | **#** | **Comment** | **Response** |
| General | 1 | During PPG please ensure the range of sectors of considered, including at the very beginning of the CER list the major sectors that will be addressed. The subsequent CER text needs to ensure all these sectors are considered. | The sectors considered were added in the Project Rationale section. The activities were addressed under Components 1 and 4 of the project. |
| | 2 | PIF has a heavy emphasis on fisheries. | During the PPG phase, the focus of the project has shifted from fisheries (which is dealt with in more detail in new Component 2 of the project) to other economic sectors as well (see comment #1) |
| | 3 | Consider how the various sectors will be<br><br>engaged in the project activities. | The economic sectors will be engaged through involvement of private sector, in particular during the implementation of Components 2 and 4 of the project. |
| | 4 | Blue economy is listed as a key aspect of the program, yet the relevant sectors are not clear. Please provide a clear list of economic sectors and explanation of their activities that will be engaged. | Blue Economy is cross-cutting issue that is relevant in all components of the project. They are specifically mentioned when necessary, or as groups (for example, marine living resources, or non-living marine resources) |
| Components | 5 | Component 2, Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 include MPA and marine spatial planning, which requires addressing a range of activities. Please clarify what activities will be addressed. Please include plans to coordinate across components to ensure fisheries and oil/gas exploration are included in the MSP and MPA plans. | This is Component 1 in revised project structure. These activities have been described under outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 (MPA), and 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 (MSP), as well as in demonstration projects' description. |
| | 6 | While water quality monitoring is noted in Output 2.3.1, actual management to reduce pollution is not included in the project plans. | Component 3 addresses the pollution issues. |
| | 7 | Component 3, Outcome 3.1 and Output 3.1.1 all indicate regional and national action plans; yet ensuring sustainable practices in the marine environment is the focus of Components 1 and 2. Component 2 includes ICZM and MSP, which is the means for balancing various marine activities similar to what is described for the blue economy plans. Creating Blue Economy strategy and national action plans seems duplicative. The unique aspect of Component 3 is innovative financing. Can Output 3.1.1 be integrated into Component 2 and have Component 3 focus on the financing. | As mentioned above, Component 3 is focused on management of marine pollution. New Component 4 only addresses Blue Economy finance related activities. |
| | 8 | Capacity building, including training, does not seem to be provided for the project other than related to fisheries. This is important for long-term sustainability and to scale activities. | Capacity building is now included in all the components of the project. |
| Gender | 9 | Gender information is incorporated; however, there tends to be a focus on fisheries and on engaging women in decision-making. During PPG please ensure consideration is given to the role of women in all the key sectors (i.e. fisheries, | Gender issue is given consideration in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP). In considerable detail. |

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| | | aquaculture, tourism, shipping, mining, blue carbon), including how they will be positively and negatively affected by project activities. | |
| | 11 | The gender section only references links to women in fisheries. Please consider the range of sectors, how women are engaged, what gender inequalities are observed, and how this project will incorporate gender issues and integrate gender-specific interventions in all of (or in relevant) project components, outputs and activities. | Gender issue is given consideration in all the components of the project and respective activities, while in Component 5 communication and outreach programme for awareness raising strategy is added. |
| Communications Strategy | 12 | An overall approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been provided in the Project Description. Proposal includes KM&L and capacity development deliverables that enable and enhance generation and access to knowledge and information through an e-sharing platform, training as well as dissemination of knowledge and communication products on lessons learned and best practice, in partnership with IW:Learn and other similar initiatives/ platforms. However, there is no reference to an overall Communication Strategy/Plan. Thus, the agency is requested to provide a brief description of the project's Communications Strategy/Plan for outreach, awareness raising and dissemination of outputs/results. This should also be reflected in the project's budget. | There is reference to communications strategy in Component 5. It will be developed during the inception phase of the project. A specific output (5.2.2) details linkages with IW:LEARN and it is adequately described in Annex which is detailing project's components, outcomes, outputs and activities. |
| Justification | 13 | During PPG please ensure all relevant stakeholders are engaged. In the PIF the private sector explanation does not mention fishers and related stakeholders (e.g. seafood sellers), aquaculturists, and blue carbon | During the PPG phase, 2 stakeholders' workshops were held in each participating countries, which included fishers' communities and private sector. |
| | 14 | Regarding stakeholders, the stakeholder engagement section needs to clarify the organizations of the people listed. A full list of organizations needs to be provided that reflects the sectors to be address for the blue economy. During PPG meetings will need to be held with these groups and the Pro Doc will need to articulate why and how they will be engaged in the project. | Stakeholders' analysis and Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed and it is added as Annex 7 to the project document. All relevant stakeholders were included during the PPG phase (see response to comment #13) while SEP articulates how they will be engaged. |
| Theory of Change | 15 | The theory of change diagram needs an overall explanation of how the barriers, outputs, outcomes, steps and impacts are related. Currently, there are separate explanations for the various boxes, but it's not clear how these are related. Please add a narrative of the logic of the theory of change | The Theory of Change diagram has been revised to indicate clear pathways to removing the identified barriers. |
| Cooperation | 16 | Add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co- location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing | Added |
| Core Indicators | 17 | The core indicators reported are limited given the scope of the project. Only MPAs and # | All requested indicators added |

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| | | beneficiaries are noted. In the Excel document, #LMEs is noted, which needs to be added to the indicator list in the main text. In addition, the project will lead to improvements in fisheries as noted in the PIF (p24), specifically, the project activities will increase the number of commercially exploited stocks under improved management and on sustainability pathway, supporting the sustainable economic development of the fishing sector. And the project will improve marine habitat health through MSP, ICZM, measures. It would, therefore, seem that indicators #5 (marine habitats under improved management practices) and #8 (fisheries moved to more sustainable levels) would be included as indicators. | |
| GBF | 18 | There needs to be an explanation of how the project relates to the GBF targets. A table is suggested where the GBF targets are noted in the first column and for each the relevant project activities are noted in the next column. | Table indicating project's response to Kunming-Montreal Targets added in CEO ER. |
| STAR | 19 | During PPG please ensure clear that Component 2 is still noted as only Namibia. The title in the Project Objective and then Project components section currently state 'Improve marine... (only for Namibia)', which needs to be corrected for CER and ProDoc along with ensuring text is clear. | The countries requested that reference to Namibia in (now) Component 1 be removed. However, the description of activities makes clear that the respective activities are carried out in Namibia. |
| **STAP Comments** | | | |
| Overall | 20 | There is little structure to the argument to explain underlying drivers and how various system components interact. The "project objective and justification" in the same section then provides a highly detailed description of economic trends and potential without linking in any structured way to the problems. | The description of drivers in CEO ER is given for each global environmental problem faced in the BCLME. |
| | 21 | Theory of change (ToC) diagram lists a remarkable 17 barriers and 35 actions-outputs | The ToC has been revised and the number of barriers reduced to 6. Each barrier is addressed by specific project component and this pathway is clearly shown in the ToC diagram. The number of outputs has been reduced to 27 |
| | 22 | No effort is made to distinguish the connections between barriers and components as well as outcomes and intermediate and longer-term impacts specifically | The connections between barriers and components are clearly shown in the ToC diagram. |
| | 23 | Sustainable finance is listed as an impact but is that indeed an end goal or is it a means of achieving a clean and healthy ocean over the long term? | Component 4 is focused on Blue Economy finance. Ultimately, it is considered as a means to achieve healthy ocean as a critical base for a successful Blue Economy. |
| | 24 | It states that the project will be transformative and innovative but does not specify how. | By addressing issues in Components 1, 2 and 4 in particular, the project shows the innovative character for the region and if objectives achieved it will be transformative as well as it will lay basis for a new coastal and marine economic context. |
| | 25 | The mechanisms behind proposed scaling are not clear. | The achievement of medium-term and long-term objectives is only possible through scaling up at a regional level. |

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| | 26 | Suggesting that the private sector be involved without details is similarly insufficient to inspire confidence. | Component 4 is detailing involvement of private sector. |
| Specific points | 27 | Distinguish between underlying drivers and current barriers to change. | The distinction is made in the CEO ER. |
| | 28 | Shorten and sharpen the whole project rationale and description, focusing on the logical structure so that the change pathways become both clear and convincing. | Done. |
| | 29 | Simplify the theory of change narrative and visual to show the causal pathways | ToC diagram is simplified and clear pathways identified. |
| | 30 | Identify explicit lessons. | Added in CEO ER. |
| | 31 | Clarify what specifically will be innovative in relation to past approaches and how these measures are likely to significantly shift environmental trends and<br><br>outcomes. | Description of the project's strategy, as well as components, outcomes, outputs and activities indicated to a changed approach relative to those in the past. |
| **Countries' comments** | | | |
| Germany | 33 | The UNDP-GEF project in question has been supporting the sustainable management of the BCLME through 3 previous financing phases, with the first one initiated in 2002. Germany advises to undertake a screening of past project phases to assess the nature of<br><br>the relation of the project with the actors of the corruption scandal. | We acknowledge Germany's recommendation to screen past project phases in light of the ongoing "Fishrot" scandal. However, as this case remains *sub judice*, we are unable to provide specific commentary at this stage. That said, we can confirm that the Terminal Evaluation of BCLME III found no evidence of corruption involving project stakeholders. Furthermore, the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) assessments of the Benguela Current Convention (BCC) Secretariat has been successfully conducted, affirming their capacities to manage project resources in accordance with UNDP and GEF standards. Also, UNDP has taken further step to undertake the HACT of and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR). The results will be out before the end of 2024. |
| | 34 | Given the scope of the past corruption scandal in the Namibian fishery sector, Germany advises the project to consider additional measures promoting anti-corruption and good<br><br>governance in the sector. | Germany's recommendation to integrate additional anti-corruption and good governance measures into the BCLME IV project is fully aligned with UNDP's approach. The project will reinforce transparency, accountability, and integrity through mechanisms such as the public registration of beneficial ownership within relevant sectors, including fisheries. Furthermore, we emphasize that the proposed EU-UNDP Good Governance Project in Namibia will also strengthen national anti-corruption efforts through the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan. In addition, the BCLME IV project included a position of an internal CTA to strengthen the capacity of BCC Secretariat to improve planning, stakeholders engagement and closely monitor the implementation of the project's activities. |
| | 35 | For the current phase, it is important to strengthen policy, strategy and regulatory frameworks to avoid loopholes between the | Germany's concern regarding the strengthening of policy, strategy, and regulatory frameworks to prevent loopholes is acknowledged. The BCLME |

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| | | three countries. Monitoring, surveillance, and control of pollution as well as overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing practices could potentially be done by joint resources (coast guards). This could also be an additional measure to reduce corruption and a regulatory and supervisory race to the bottom. The 'polluter pays' principles should equally apply in case of maritime cross-border pollution. Company beneficial ownership information in the extractive, fishery as well as tourism sector should be registered in public databases. Especially private sector beneficiaries of the project have to be known and conflicts of interest of politically exposed persons should be ruled out. | IV project is designed to address these areas under Component 1, which focuses on improving ocean and coastal governance through enhanced regional cooperation. This includes the development of monitoring, control, and surveillance systems to mitigate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and pollution.<br><br>The project supports the application of the 'polluter pays' principle as part of its environmental governance framework. The inclusion of measures to enhance transparency, particularly in terms of company beneficial ownership, will help to ensure accountability and mitigate conflicts of interest, in line with international best practices and Germany's recommendation. |
| | 36 | The project proposal would benefit from a more clear, concise and structured revision of the Theory of Change. The current proposal lacks details on the targeted sectors of the blue economies in the partner countries. | The Project Document contains a revised Theory of Change which is clearer and more concise. |
| | 37 | Germany welcomes the project output on developing bilateral fisheries agreements, however, we would welcome to include more concrete steps regarding their implementation, e.g., through strengthening of monitoring, surveillance, and control systems in the country. Since only output 1.1.1 directly addresses this problem (IUU) the corresponding text in the problems section should reflect this accordingly. | Germany's recommendation to further elaborate on the implementation of bilateral fisheries agreements is appreciated. The BCLME IV project will emphasize the strengthening of monitoring, surveillance, and control mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of these agreements across the participating countries. |
| | 38 | Please ensure a sufficient graphics resolution (Fig.1) and uniform text size/font throughout the text to improve readability. | Corrected |
| | 39 | Germany would like to emphasize that the proposed interventions significantly overlap with the ongoing regional MARISMA project, which will be implemented in the same. target countries until 05/2028. The MARISMA project works on marine spatial planning and the support of declaration of marine protected areas and identification of other effective area-based conservation measures and the sustainable financing. For this reason, Germany requests to exclude the development of cross-sectoral Marine Spatial Plans (MSP) and the development of marine protected area (MPA) management plans from the proposal to avoid duplication of efforts. The focus of this component should rather lie on policy and legal support. Given the limited resources this would ensure efficient exploitation of synergies and investments. | The proposal took in consideration the information that the MARISMA project will not be continued and, consequently, the project activities took in consideration that fact with regards to MSP and MPA. |
| United States | 40 | Namibia: This project should consider coordinating with SADC Atlantic. This project, which started in 2022, is a project of the SADC and the SADC MCSCC. Funding comes from the | In response to United States concern about potential overlaps with the SADC Atlantic project, UNDP and BCC will ensure that the BCLME IV project is complementary to ongoing |

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| | | U.S. State Department and the grant is managed from the Embassy of Gaborone (REO). SADC Atlantic will run until September 2024. This project will support the MCSCC and the three target states of Angola, Namibia and South Africa to build capacity through four core areas: to check, validate, analyze, and integrate. By building capacity in these areas, supported by tools and procedures, the countries will develop strong engagement in the regional MCSCC center and through this contribute to regional efforts to stop illegal fishing. Given the overlap in region and mandate, we are concerned that BCLME IV and SADC Atlantic maybe be duplicative, not complementary. | regional efforts. Coordination mechanisms will be established to align activities, particularly in building capacity for regional monitoring and surveillance systems. This approach will help to ensure that both initiatives contribute synergistically to sustainable marine resource management in the region. |