



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Creation of Marine Protected Areas in Angola		
Country(ies):	Angola	GEF Project ID:	9728
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6051
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Submission Date:	February 10 th , 2017
		Resubmission Date:	March 7 th , 2017 March 14 th , 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration(Months)	48 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of parent program:	N/A	Agency Fee (\$)	168,766

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD 1 Program 2: <i>Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate</i>	GEFTF	1,776,484	11,099,875
Total Project Cost		1,776,484	11,099,875

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To expand the protected areas network into the marine environment through creation of Angola's first marine protected area¹ (MPA).

Project Components	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework for the creation of Angola's first MPA	TA	1.1. Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework for a new MPA network, with implementation capacity, indicated by: <i>the existence of fully enacted MPA law with subsidiary regulations and operational mechanisms; and improved capacity of key institutions as indicated by customized Capacity Development Scorecard.</i> <i>Baseline and targets will be established during the PPG</i>	1.1.1 A coastal and marine PA unit established within the National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC) with adequate staffing and financing, capacity to plan, create and co-manage (together with other relevant agencies such as Ministry of Fisheries, Coast Guard, etc.) new coastal and marine PAs in areas of high biodiversity priority. The unit will also engage effectively with marine extractive sectors (including fisheries, oil and gas, etc.) to reduce threats to MPAs. 1.1.2 Angola's National MPAs Strategy and Action Plan is formulated in close consultation with key institutions (including the Ministry of Fisheries and Petroleum) to ensure full integration with Angola's Marine Spatial Plan, which is under development. The Strategy and	GEFTF	574,000	3,750,908

¹ The CBD describes an MPA as 'any defined area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings' (Decision VII/5, paragraph 10). This definition incorporates all protection levels of the IUCN categories.

			<p>Action Plan will be approved by the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>1.1.3 Partnerships are established to support implementation of the MPA Strategy and Action Plan and effective management of the proposed MPAs. This will include confirmation of management authorities, interministerial and intersectoral coordination, and close collaboration with the Benguela Current Marine Spatial Planning and Governance (MARISMA²) project.</p> <p>1.1.4 The creation of marine protected areas is approved by Government on the basis of the 2004 Law of Biological Aquatic Resources³ with clear institutional responsibilities for their management.</p>			
2. Operationalisation of an MPA in a location of high biodiversity priority	TA and Inv	<p>First MPA established and operationalized, as indicated by: <i>one new MPA formally established covering at least 150,000 ha, expanding species protection to endangered marine species and reducing threats to marine biodiversity and ecosystems; and achievement of a minimum level of management effectiveness as per the Management Effectiveness Scorecard.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline and targets will be verified during the PPG</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 Preparations for the gazettelement of Angola’s first MPA undertaken—including development and submission of the proclamation dossier and the determination of boundaries based on detailed ecosystem and biodiversity surveys of selected coastal and marine PAs (including wetlands, mangroves, etc.). These will confirm MPA site selection and determine key threats and counter measures, definition of agency mandates and management structure, sustainable financing and stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>2.1.2 Proclamation and gazettelement of one new MPA at identified site adjacent to an existing terrestrial PA, either (i) along 100 km of coastline adjacent to Iona National Park in Namibe Province including Foz do Cunene and Ilha dos Tigres which is extremely rich in fish, sea turtles and marine mammals and an important bird area [approx. 150,000 ha], or (ii) along 100 km of the coastline of Quiçama National Park in Bengo Province which harbours manatees and sea turtles [approx. 150,000 ha] [to be confirmed at PPG].</p>	GEFTF	960,531	5,549,000

² The 5-year project ‘Marine Spatial Management and Governance (MARISMA) of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME)’ project (2015-2020) supports the Benguela Current Commission (BCC), its member states Angola, Namibia and South Africa, and other stakeholders and key players in the marine management sector to enable ocean development planning for an enhanced sustainable management and governance of the BCLME’s marine biodiversity and natural resources. The main focus of the project is capacity development at various levels, to implement and institutionalize Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and to identify and describe the region’s “Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)”. The project includes developing management and governance strategies, policies as well as legal and institutional frameworks which relate to and are conducive for MSP and EBSAs. It supports partners in implementing measures for their application and coming-into-force.

³ The Law of Biological Aquatic Resources of 2004 provides a legal basis for the creation of various types of aquatic protected areas, including Integral Aquatic Reserve (art. 80), Aquatic National Park (art. 81), Aquatic Natural Reserve (art. 82), Partial Reserve (art. 83), and Natural Monument (art. 84). The law also establishes wetlands, mangroves, reefs and nursery areas as protected ecosystems (art. 86).

			<p>2.1.3 Integrated Management Plan developed for the new MPA, based on an inclusive consultative process, including local level stress and threat reduction targets agreed by all stakeholders.</p> <p>2.1.4 Local management unit set up to manage and monitor the new MPA with capacity and equipment, e.g. 1-2 boats/ribs, land-sea communication systems, etc.</p> <p>2.1.5 Stakeholders engaged to promote inclusive discussions among communities, local authorities, private sector, NGOs, academia and other partners regarding creation, management, enforcement and monitoring of MPA site.</p> <p>2.1.6 Effective transboundary collaboration with neighbouring countries (e.g. Namibia) to manage the new MPA across national borders.</p>				
3. Project learning, knowledge sharing and M&E	TA	<p>Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E, with special attention to gender mainstreaming, are made available to support the creation and implementation of MPAs nationally and internationally, indicated by: <i>the number of communication and lessons learned products; and % of women participating in and benefiting from project activities.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline and targets will be determined during PPG.</i></p>	<p>3.1.1 Project activities and impacts on global, national and local environmental benefits of MPA assessed and monitored.</p> <p>3.1.2 Project learning and knowledge codified and disseminated nationally and internationally.</p> <p>3.1.3 Wider public awareness of marine and coastal conservation achieved through comprehensive multimedia outreach and education campaigns with national and international impact.</p> <p>3.1.4 Project gender strategy implemented, monitored and reported.</p>		80,480	700,888	
Subtotal						1,615,011	10,000,796
Project Management Cost (PMC)					GEFTF	161,473	1,099,079
Total Project Cost						1,776,484	11,099,875

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Grants	9,639,875
Donor	German Government via GIZ–MARISMA project	Grants	1,360,000
UNDP	TRAC	Grants	100,000
Total Co-financing			11,099,875

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing(a)	Agency Fee (b) ^b	Total I=a+b

UNDP	GEFTF	Angola	Biodiversity		1,776,484	168,766	1,945,250
Total GEF Resources					1,776,484	168,766	1,945,250

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$50,000 PPG Agency Fee: \$4,750							
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	GEFTF	Angola	Biodiversity		50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	300 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under improved biodiversity management	150,000 ha of marine protected areas created and under improved management

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The problem: Angola has one of the highest ecosystem diversities in Africa and immense biodiversity in terms of aquatic ecosystems (including inland, marine and coastal waters). The productive waters of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) span some 30 degrees of latitude, extending from Angola's Cabinda Province in the north to just east of Port Elizabeth in South Africa. It is one of the world's major eastern-boundary current systems, and is rich in pelagic and demersal fish populations, supported by plankton production driven by intense coastal upwelling. It is one of the world's most important cold marine ecosystems and supports an abundance of life from zooplankton, fish, sea birds to marine mammals. The Angolan coast stretches 1,650 kilometres along the southern eastern Atlantic, from 5° to 16° S and is characterized by a typical tropical regime in the northern part and a more temperate one in the south, where the southward warm Angolan current and the northward cold Benguela current meet and form the Angola-Benguela front.

The coastline is of great importance to ecological processes and dependent fauna and flora. At least 26 perennial rivers flow into the Angolan coast and many others flow towards the north, east and southeast. Wide estuaries such as those of the Congo, Dande, Cuanza and Cunene rivers are the basis for an intrinsic network of species and support important food chains that are essential to the livelihood of the population, including those of neighbouring countries. Mangroves and estuaries occur along the Angolan coastline and constitute transition ecosystems of important biological and ecological importance, providing harbour and nurseries for aquatic species of economic, biodiversity and tourist importance (including the West African manatee) to the country. Of the 57 cartilaginous fish species (sharks and rays) that occur in Angolan coastal waters, about 12 are classified as species that require special conservation measures. Other protected species along the Angolan coast include sea turtles (including the leatherback) that nidificate on quiet shores – notably along the coastline directly in front of Quiçama NP and at the southern boundary of Iona NP, which supports the highest concentration of marine turtles and fish in the country⁴. There is a significant decline in numbers of turtles in both locations caused by coastal development and direct hunting. Sea mammal species such as whales and dolphins are also vulnerable, and the manatee is under serious threat from voluntary and involuntary hunting and disturbance in the estuary of the Cuanza river, which emerges alongside the northern boundary of Quiçama NP. As a result, there is an urgent need to reinforce protection of the marine and coastal ecosystems that lie adjacent to Quiçama and Iona National Parks.

Much is yet to be discovered and described in terms of marine and coastal biodiversity in Angola, particularly the importance of biodiversity resources to ecological balance, economic and social development, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from these resources. Angola's marine and coastal ecosystems sustain both artisanal and large-scale fishery activities which contribute to local food security and employment for thousands of people in areas of limited alternatives in Angola. These fisheries activities serve as important drivers of sustainable development. It also supports an important reserve of oil and gas, which is an important source of income through foreign currency.

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

Angola is a democracy and has been at peace since 2002. The country is divided in 18 provinces whose governments play an important part in political decision-making. The rapidly growing population of about 24 million inhabitants is increasingly concentrated along the coast, especially in Luanda (6 million). The increasing movement of the population to the coastal areas improves opportunities for nature conservation in the country's vast interior but also causes pressures on coastal ecosystems. Although the country is slated to move into middle-income status, poverty is widespread especially in the rural areas, resulting in high dependence on natural resources including wood and wildlife products. Due to its long history of civil war following independence in 1975 and ending only in 2002, the network of protected areas in the country is only now being gradually restored and expanded, including with the support of the GEF. No marine protected area has so far been created in the country, despite the importance of marine resources for the country's economy. The Angolan economy has long been and continues to be strongly dependent on mineral oil. However, in part as a result of the low oil prices, there is currently large interest in the diversification of the economy, including through developing the significant potential for tourism. This interest as well as Angola's international obligations under agreements such as CBD and CITES have reinforced political support for the expansion and strengthening of the country's marine protected areas (MPA) system.

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

- *Uncontrolled coastal zone development:* As a consequence of the war, the majority of the population live in the west of the country and many of these reside in informal settlements surrounding the urban centres along the coast. The country has a long coastline and seven of its 18 provinces front the Atlantic seaboard. Roughly 20% of the total population currently live in the capital city Luanda, while the towns of Benguela, Lobito, Namibe, Cabinda, Sumbe and Tombwa all have growing populations. However, with a climate that is predominantly semi-arid, the coastal region has relatively limited agricultural potential, which means that in the absence of other income generating opportunities, the population is relying increasingly on the sea for food and livelihoods. With a poor urban infrastructure, there is a very real danger that the rapidly expanding urban population will present a serious pollution threat through the increase in untreated sewage which is discharged into the sea in increasing volumes. A shortage of water is likely to be a further consequence of the rapid pace of urbanization. There has also been a rapid expansion of hotels and weekend houses specifically along the shore south of Luanda, including inside Quiçama National Park, which needs to be regulated and monitored on the basis of a zoning plan including the coastal and marine areas.
- *Oil and gas exploration:* A significant risk of marine pollution is related to oil activities, which take place predominantly in the north of the country (adjacent to Cabinda NP). According to the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan, a major risk of oil spills emanates from shipping activities, including those taking place in ports. Large tankers call at the production facilities to export the crude oil to countries such as the USA and China. Smaller tankers, including coastal ones are used to transport crude oil from the production facilities to the refinery in Luanda and refined products from the refinery to other Angolan ports or overseas.
- *Overfishing:* Overfishing is a major concern, particularly in the south of the country (e.g. adjacent to Iona NP) where there are too many boats fishing the same resource. The marine fisheries in Angola can be divided into artisanal (mainly for horse mackerel and bottom valued species like groupers, snappers, seabreams, croakers and spiny lobster), semi-industrial and industrial, where the main species caught are the horse mackerel, sardinella, shrimps and deep sea red crab. Non-optimal harvesting of resources means that artisanal and industrial fisheries compete for the same fishing areas and for the same resource, as it is the case for horse mackerel. This can lead to a depletion of the resource below sustainable levels and high by-catch. However, there is a gap regarding Angola's capacity and ability to predict and understand the impacts of these activities.
- *Lack of conservation awareness and involvement of key stakeholders:* There is still poor awareness and insufficient involvement of key stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and environment management generally in Angola. Government staff including local authorities, private sector, communities, civil society, etc. lack information and awareness about the importance of the marine and coastal environment and the implications of degradation for long-term development.

The long-term solution is to expand the protected areas network of Angola into the marine space in order to safeguard

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

marine biodiversity and ecosystems. This will produce global environmental benefits in terms of conservation of globally significant biodiversity (especially threatened marine and coastal species including sea turtles, manatees, sharks, rays and whales as well as migratory and seabirds), the effective management of marine ecosystems (including coastal and near-shore marine ecosystems such as mangroves), and the arrest and reversal of marine and coastal ecosystem degradation.

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

- The German Government via GIZ is supporting the Government of Angola and the Governments of Namibia and South Africa through the **MARISMA project** (Euros 8.9 million during 2016-2020) in marine spatial planning procedures that include the gathering and analysis of existing information about the biodiversity of the coastal and marine ecosystems along the coast of Angola and the identification of priority areas (Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, known as EBSAs) that can be a basis for the creation of Marine Protected Areas (the creation of MPAs is not the objective of MARISMA). In Angola, the project is implemented through the Ministry of Fisheries in collaboration with a large number of other ministries with interest in the marine space.
- The **Ministry of Fisheries** is planning to create marine protected zones for the purpose of increasing the sustainability of fish production, focusing on areas of fish reproduction. It is important to note that these are not identical to the biodiversity-focused MPAs that MINAMB is intending to create and will presumably be integrated as special zones into broader multiple use MPAs. However, the project will work with MARISMA and the Ministry of Fisheries on the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into marine fisheries management and planning.
- The **Ministry of the Environment** will invest over US\$ 9.6 million in environment management during 2017-2020. Of this, the largest components are the Program for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas (US\$ 5.5 million) and the Support to the Environment Program (US\$ 1.5 million). The Program for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources will use US\$ 0.95 million while the operating costs of INBAC are estimated at US\$ 0.73 million. Improvements to INBAC's physical structure combined with a Studies and Monitoring Program of INBAC add another US\$ 1 million. While these programs provide an overall framework for environmental management and biodiversity conservation in the country, they will not in themselves lead to the creation of MPAs.
- The environment aspects of exploration and production operations (routine management) in Angola are regulated by the **Ministry of Petroleum** in collaboration with the National oil company Sociedade de Combustiveis de Angola U.E.E (SONANGOL). However, since the adoption of the General Environment Law (GEL) in 1998 and the subsequent creation of the Ministry of Environment in 2008 (previously Ministry of Fisheries and Environment and Ministry of Urban Affairs and Environment), the responsibility for coordination, oversight and implementation of the environmental policy and strategy rest under the Ministry of Environment as described above.

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

- *Insufficient systemic and institutional capacity for the creation and management of marine protected areas.* Presently, there is no legal barrier to the creation of Angola's new MPAs. The Law of Biological Aquatic Resources of 2004 provides the required legal framework for their creation. However, there lacks the institutional capacity and coordination for their creation and effective management. The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), whose institutional mandate is to implement the conservation policies under the Ministry of the Environment, has been strengthened in recent years, notably through the efforts of previous GEF projects.⁶ However, this has not included the capacity to develop and manage MPAs which do not yet exist in the country. This prevents INBAC from playing a coordinating role in the identification of suitable sites for MPAs that meet biodiversity conservation objectives, and in the implementation of an inclusive, participatory process of protected area creation and subsequent management. This barrier is to be overcome

⁶ PIMS 4581 Conservation of Iona National Park (GEF4) and PIMS 4464 Expansion and Rehabilitation of Angola's Protected Areas (GEF5).

through adding a unit on MPAs within INBAC in Luanda and staffing and financing it appropriately. It is increasingly recognised that intersectoral approaches are a prerequisite for effective biodiversity management, but the approach is not yet well understood or integrated in Angola as government departments and sectors tend to work autonomously. Currently, Angola's marine fisheries are managed and developed in terms of the Fisheries Act of 1992, which covers, inter alia, such aspects as planning, licensing, surveillance and enforcement, and all the environmental aspects of oil and gas exploration and production are managed by the Ministry of Petroleum. Efforts must be stepped up to ensure the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives and practices within these sectors.

- *Insufficient protection of coastal and marine biodiversity and resources, especially at sites that have not yet come under conservation management.* While the terrestrial protected areas network of Angola has expanded considerably during recent years, marine and coastal resources are still unprotected. In coastal areas, overfishing and the disturbance of marine turtle, manatee and bird habitat are widespread, including at sites where terrestrial habitat is already protected but adjacent coastal and marine habitat is not, as is the case for the coasts of Iona and Quiçama National Parks. To date, the creation of marine reserves and the establishment of an effective marine protected area management structure (including ranger units) has not yet taken place and local communities and productive sectors have not been consulted about their potential creation and management. Opportunities for benefit sharing with the communities from marine and coastal tourism do exist (for example: recreational fishing, whale watching, diving etc.) but have not yet been developed.
- *Insufficient knowledge, awareness and access to useful and detailed information relating to effective conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment:* Few Angolans are aware of the importance of establishing MPAs to protect fragile marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems and the links to national development. People of all ages and backgrounds need accessible information. The lack of comprehensive assessments of coastal and marine resources and their threats as well as rules to their use and development has led to an uncontrolled exploitation and overuse of resources including through overfishing, uncontrolled housing and hotel development along the coast including in sensitive areas for turtles, disturbance of manatees through unregulated boat traffic, and marine pollution. The development of rules of access and use of coastal and marine resources based on a clear understanding of potential and limitations of these resources and clear communication of these rules are essential bases for their effective implementation and enforcement with a range of stakeholders.

The alternative scenario

To address the above-mentioned challenges, root causes and barriers in conjunction with the baseline scenario interventions, the project will work on the integrated components outlined in the following section.

Project objective: To expand the protected areas network into the marine environment through creation of Angola's first marine protected area (MPA).

Component 1: Strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework for the creation of Angola's first MPA, with implementation capacity

The project will undertake activities to create Angola's first marine MPAs and strengthen the institutional capacity to plan, create and manage marine protected areas. Under Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, the project will establish a unit⁷ within the National Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC) with responsibility and capacity to play a central role in the creation and gazetting of the new MPAs in coordination with other key agencies including the Ministry of Fisheries, Defence and Petroleum. The MPAs will be created based on the existing Law of Biological Aquatic Resources and institutional responsibilities for their management will be defined. Output 1.1.3 will support the development and implementation of a National MPAs Strategy and Action Plan to support the effective establishment and long-term management of Angola's new MPA network. This will be nested under Angola's Marine Spatial Plan (currently under development through the MARISMA project)⁸. The Strategy and Action Plan will be approved by the Council of

⁷ While INBAC has a Protected Areas Department, of which this unit would be part, it does not presently have specific capacity for managing MPAs. Through the project, the GEF will fund one temporary technical support consultant to work within the new MPA unit and build the capacity of the existing INBAC staff, who will lead and manage the unit during and after the project. At this stage, the Government is not planning to increase staff numbers and budget due to the hiring freeze, but is committed to reallocate staff from within INBAC or the Ministry to establish the unit.

⁸ The Marine Spatial Plan is much broader than a Strategy to manage Angola's nascent MPA network, and involves consultation with many different sectors to establish a framework for managing marine areas to benefit as many industries as possible. Equally, it will not necessarily

Ministers. Output 1.1.4 will strengthen interministerial and interagency coordination and policies necessary for the effective planning and management of marine protected areas where numerous line ministries interact. This will build on work currently being done by the GIZ-funded ‘Benguela Current Marine Spatial Management and Governance’ (MARISMA) project, which is managed by the Ministry of Fisheries. The project will ensure a highly consultative and integrated approach to creation and management of these MPAs, and mechanisms and partnerships will be established for effective MPA management, including interministerial and intersectoral coordination, leading to improved protection and balanced utilization of marine and coastal resources.

Component 2: Establishing one MPA in a location of high biodiversity priority

Under Output 2.1.1, preparations will be undertaken to proclaim and gazette Angola’s first MPA—including development and submission of the proclamation dossier, determination of boundaries based on detailed ecosystem and biodiversity surveys of a selected site. Through Output 2.1.2, the project will support the actual establishment of one MPA at an identified site adjacent to an existing terrestrial PA: either (i) along 100 km of coastline adjacent to Iona National Park in Namibe Province including Foz do Cunene and Ilha dos Tigres which is extremely rich in fish, marine turtles and mammals and an important bird area (approximately 150,000 ha), or (ii) along 100 km of the coastline of Quiçama National Park in Bengo Province which harbors manatees and sea turtles (approximately 150,000 ha), covering a combined total of approximately 300,000 hectares. The site will broadly align with the proposed EBSAs identified by the MARISMA project. During the gazetting process, under Output 2.1.3, the project will facilitate the development of an Integrated Management Plan for the new MPA, based on an inclusive consultative process, including local level stress and threat reduction targets agreed by all stakeholders. Output 2.1.4 will support the establishment of a local management unit to manage and monitor the new MPA with capacity and equipment, including maximum two boats/ribs, land-sea communication systems, etc. Under Output 2.1.5, a system and procedures for stakeholder engagement is established to promote inclusive discussions among communities, local authorities, private sector, NGOs, academia and other partners regarding creation and management of the MPA site.⁹ Under Output 2.1.6, the project will promote more effective transboundary collaboration with neighboring countries (e.g. Namibia) to manage the new MPAs across national borders, including the establishment of common communications protocols and agreements.

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

Under Component 3, the project will develop, implement and monitor a M&E strategy to ensure that the environmental benefits (global, local and national) are monitored and assessed using appropriate tools and systems and the project records and disseminated lessons learned for scaling-up locally and more widely to other development projects. Output 3.1.1 will include a wide-ranging set of activities and outputs to ensure that all project activities on the ground are appropriately monitored and assessed. This will include participatory methods involving local fishermen and communities as well inter-agency collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries, Coastguard, etc. Training will be provided to a range of stakeholders involved in the project including government officials at the municipal level who are directly involved on a day-to-day basis in decision-making on coastal and marine development and activities. Output 3.1.2 will focus on knowledge sharing and is designed to ensure that this project benefits from lessons of past projects and shares results to enable others to benefit (scaling-up achievements post-project). Angola will benefit from linking with and sharing global and continental initiatives, such as MPAs in Namibia and South Africa that are linked to Angola through the Benguela Current Convention. Strong emphasis will be placed on knowledge sharing with neighbouring BCC countries. Where possible, emerging experiences and lessons will be fully integrated into the knowledge management practices organized by GEF’s IW:LEARN and IW:Science. To support greater public awareness of marine and coastal biodiversity conservation, a comprehensive multimedia outreach and education campaign will be implemented with national and potentially international impacts under Output 3.1.3. Output 3.1.4 will focus on the implementation of Components 1 and 2 and will be tracked using gender disaggregated statistics (*inter alia* the numbers of participants on training courses, numbers of beneficiaries etc.).

lead to the identification and creation of MPAs, although it works to identify ‘Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas’ (EBSAs). Angola’s MPA strategy will specifically target the establishment and management of MPAs, which will be nested within the Marine Spatial Plan and build on the expected EBSAs.

⁹ It is expected that the proposed MPA supported by this project will be a flexible multiple use zone, rather than a strict reserve. In this way, local users could even benefit. For example, it is possible that industrial fishing could be excluded (given the presence of globally endangered species and the fragility of ecosystems supported in the MPA zone) while artisanal fishing is permitted (up to certain limits), and where coastal areas adjacent to MPAs attract tourists with potential to benefit local communities through diversified livelihoods.

Incremental reasoning and global environmental benefits

The incremental approach can be summarised as follows: The project will seek to reduce threats to Angola’s coastal and marine biodiversity and related ecosystem services by creating the country’s first marine protected area and the necessary institutional and policy frameworks for supporting and managing it. The intervention is timely as a marine spatial planning process is under way in Angola with the involvement of multiple sectors to promote the enhanced sustainable management and governance of the broader BCLME’s marine biodiversity and natural resources. As part of this process, the new MPA will provide intrinsic and vital protection for globally significant biodiversity (including mangroves, sea turtles and manatees) along the coastlines of an existing terrestrial PA.

Baseline practices	Alternatives to be put in place by the project	Global Environmental Benefits
Absence of process, decisions, coordination and capacity to support the formal protection of marine and coastal protected areas leads to further degradation of Angola’s natural capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Formulation and implementation of a new National Strategy and Action Plan for the Creation and Management of Marine Protected Areas in Angola · Inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination and policies in place to coordinate interventions of key agencies (e.g. Environment, Fisheries, Coastguard) · Capacity development of national and local marine/coastal stakeholders · A new unit within the National Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC) is established to support the development of new legislation that underpins the creation and gazetting of the new MPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 150,000 ha of EBSAs safeguarded through establishment and effective management of new MPAs · Reduced pressures on 150,000 ha of fishing grounds (direct effect of the Project) · Additional hectares through replication (indirect effect) to be confirmed in PPG phase · Conservation of globally significant and threatened species including <i>manatee, turtle, shark, whale, dolphin and ray; migratory and sea birds; mangroves</i>
No Marine Protected Areas and low capacity to protect and manage fragile marine and coastal biodiversity drives further biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establishment of one new MPA adjacent to existing terrestrial PAs · Biodiversity surveys of high priority coastal and marine areas are undertaken to confirm MPA site selection, establish baseline and determine key threats. · Development of an Integrated Management Plans for the new MPA, based on an inclusive consultative process, including local level stress and threat reduction targets agreed by all stakeholders · Establishment of local management structures, equipment and capacity to manage and monitor the new MPA 	
Uncontrolled coastal development and overfishing continue unabated, resulting first in local declines followed by outright extinctions of endangered marine and coastal species, including manatees, turtles, sharks, whales and dolphins; loss of mangroves; degradation of estuaries; coastal erosion; marine pollution from terrestrial runoff and sewage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Local management unit is capacitated to protect and monitor the newly established MPAs and prevent loss of threatened species · Engagement with private sector companies to reduce impacts of extractive industries (fisheries, energy, mining) in MPAs · Transboundary collaboration with neighboring countries (e.g. Namibia) to manage the new MPAs across national borders · Greater public awareness of marine and coastal biodiversity conservation through a comprehensive multimedia outreach and education campaign 	

Global Environmental Benefits: The newly created MPAs will provide critical protection for globally significant marine species and ecosystems within Angolan waters. Coastal habitat and estuaries providing harbour and nurseries for marine species of economic and tourist importance to the country will be protected along with endangered species including whales, dolphins, sharks, rays, manatees and sea turtles. Through more effective management of the coastlines along Iona and Quiçama National Parks, Angola will contribute to regional goals set out under the Benguela Current Convention,

which promotes an ecosystem approach to ocean governance, with emphasis on improved biodiversity and ecosystem health. In addition, the establishment of Angola’s first MPAs will enable the country to meet its global obligations relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, including Aichi Targets 6 and 11 (see table below) and SDG 14—*Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*, notably Target 14.5—*By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information*. In addition, the project will contribute to *SDG 1—End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 5—Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; SDG 8—Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full productive employment and decent work for all; and SDG 11—Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable*.

Aichi Targets	Activities of proposed project contributing to Aichi Targets
<p>Target 6: By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating Angola’s first MPA thereby ensuring better protection of coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity, including through increased monitoring and enforcement capacity to prevent illegal fishing and harvesting of marine resources
<p>Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine area, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One new MPA encompassing 150,000 ha formally established

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Scaling Up: The development of cost-effective and sustainable solutions to reduce the detrimental impacts of poor marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem management is central to all aspects of this project. The project will work to support and strengthen Angola’s institutions and authorities to more effectively manage critical marine and coastal ecosystems. The underlying premise for the project is that interest already exists within the GoA to achieve this given its commitment to create new MPAs. What is needed now is a combination of facilitation and demonstration to show that resources can be applied at scale and sustainably for the benefit of globally important biodiversity and Angola’s sustainable development. Following the completion of the project, national institutions and authorities including the Ministries of Environment and Fisheries will be empowered and better equipped to exercise their mandates, without requiring further external resources. The project will create national capacity that directly integrates with the implementation of national policies and priorities including law enforcement of the new MPA. Communities will gain socio-economically from Angola’s multi-sectoral efforts to manage marine and coastal zones in support of conservation and sustainable use objectives. By protecting significant biodiversity and reducing the impacts of unsustainable and over-fishing and other extractive industries as well as unregulated coastal development, the project will contribute to creating a platform for sustainable economic growth, rather than the unsustainable and destructive removal of collective natural resources. By enabling rural communities to gain income from conservation and effective biodiversity management, the project will support Angola in achieving the Aichi Targets, SDGs and other global initiatives that seek to reduce poverty. Particularly innovative aspects of this project include: i) the development of an MPA in a country where no form of MPA has ever been established before; and ii) the development of capacity to deliver national and site level action to protect marine and coastal biodiversity in Angola, bringing together state and private sector actors alongside civil society and local communities to manage biodiversity, reduce resource exploitation and protect ecological functions while minimizing pressures on natural resources.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)? The table below indicates initial list of stakeholders. It will be reviewed and strengthened during the PPG phase and full stakeholder engagement plan will be developed.

Stakeholder	Expected Role
Ministry of Environment	The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) will be the Executing Agency for the project. The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), within MINAMB, is responsible for managing protected areas and biodiversity outside of protected areas in the country, and will be the

Stakeholder	Expected Role
	leading partner in the project design process.
Ministry of Fisheries	The Ministry of Fisheries (MINPESCAS), through the Department for Marine Protected Areas, will support the creation and management of ‘multiple use’ Marine Protected Areas to be established by the project, including on issues relating to enforcement and monitoring, stakeholder engagement, etc. The Ministry of Fisheries will also be a key partner in the identification and planning of MPAs through its access to information on marine resources and biodiversity.
Ministry of Interior	The Ministry of Interior will be involved in the project through consultations and coordination, given that the patrolling of the marine space including its protected areas will depend on the coast guard. The same applies to the Angolan navy which is involved in patrolling coastal waters and will thus indirectly be a partner of the project.
Ministry of Defence	The Angolan Navy will play a key role in the patrolling national coastal waters and is a key player in the protection of MPAs from illegal fishing by foreign vessels. Their involvement in the creation and management of the new MPAs will be critical. The Ministry of Defence will be engaged at highest level and will be closely involved during PPG to ensure the early agreement on the role of the Navy in the creation and management of the proposed MPAs.
Ministry of Petroleum	The Ministry of Petroleum is responsible for the oil sector, which in Angola is largely off-shore. Although the Angolan oil fields are in the north of the country and do not overlap with the areas where this project is intending to create new MPAs, the Ministry will be invited to participate in planning meetings to ensure integrated management of the MPAs with national policies on oil and gas exploration.
Provincial and Municipal Administrations	Provincial and municipal administrations will be fully involved in determining the siting and management of MPAs and alternative livelihoods opportunities. The project will provide capacity building to officials of provincial and municipal governments in order to mainstream coastal conservation and management in their day-to-day decisions such as on coastal development, waste water treatment, fishing and tourism development.
Agostinho Neto University and potentially other universities	These research institutions have biology programs that could help in the development and monitoring of marine and coastal conservation strategies. Agostinho Neto University is currently conducting research on marine turtles in Angola, focusing on coastal areas south of Luanda.
Environmental NGOs	Environmental NGOs including the Quiçama Foundation will be involved in the design of MPAs, especially with regard to their extensive experience in the management of protected areas with community participation. NGOs such as Ajudo a Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP), Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente (ADRA), Development Workshop (DW) and Cooperazione e Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti (COSPE) will be involved through their experience in environmental education. ADPP has significant experience in professional training and will advise on the design and implementation of training activities for fishery in coastal communities. Juventude Ecologica Angolana (JEA) will be involved in awareness raising campaigns throughout the country.
Communities	Communities will be consulted on the siting and management of marine protected areas (notably fishing communities in coastal areas). Their participation will be sought to help rangers to protect critically endangered marine and coastal species and ecosystems through activities such as ecotourism and sustainable fishing practices.
Private sector	The fishing, energy (oil) and tourism industries among other productive sectors will be consulted on the siting and management of marine protected areas. The tourism sector will be involved in developing benefit sharing schemes with local communities and the development of community based marine and coastal tourism programs.

3. Gender Considerations: Are [gender considerations](#) taken into account? (yes /no).

Angola is characterized by a wide disparity between men and women with regard to income, access to basic services such as energy, water and sanitation, housing, land for cultivation, credit, and education. Although equality between men and women is enshrined in the constitution and the objective of several recent laws and policies, the influence of traditional laws and culture often implies in a certain discrimination against women, including with regard to ownership of property, increasing the social vulnerability of women in Angolan society¹⁰. Gender and social issues will be fully considered in the project, and gender accountability is a cross-cutting issue that will be tracked as part of the M&E system. The project will

¹⁰ European Union, 2014: Diagnóstico de Género de Angola. Luanda, 83 pp.

pursue a gender-sensitive approach whereby gender equality in participation will be strongly promoted. This will especially be important in all consultations relative to the siting and management arrangements for marine protected areas, given that women play a key role in the traditional processing (i.e. drying, salting) and selling of fish. In order to prevent negative impacts of the creation of MPAs on women in the local communities, it will therefore be essential to obtain a clear understanding during the PPG phase and the project itself, through extensive consultation processes and gender assessment, of the local uses of the coastal and marine resources that are compatible with conservation objectives and to ensure that those uses on which local communities and specifically women depend will be permitted through appropriate regulations and zoning. Women should also be fully represented in all committees overseeing the uses and management of these areas. A project specific gender mainstreaming plan will be developed during the PPG phase.

4. Risks

Risk	Rating	Management Strategy
Risk of disagreement about locations and objectives of the proposed MPAs given the number of national and provincial government agencies potentially involved in their creation and management, leading to delays in their proclamation and gazettement.	Medium	While it is likely that there will be disagreement about the location and management of MPAs among Ministries (according to their respective mandates—for example, fish production vs. biodiversity conservation) as well as national vs. local stakeholders, this problem can be managed by allowing for a range of MPA categories (including multiple use types) and zoning into various use and non-use zones. Also, the oversight and management of MPAs would involve all relevant agencies in appropriate steering and oversight committees, thereby providing a platform for discussion and conflict mitigation. The greatest risk is that disagreement about institutional responsibilities in the creation and management of MPAs leads to delays in their gazettement. This risk will be addressed through regular interministerial meetings that will promote discussion and consensus building around key issues.
Negative effect of MPA creation on coastal communities, e.g. through reduced income from fishing. Opposition from fishermen and the private sector to new MPAs or strengthened MPA regulations	Medium	The project design mitigates this risk by negotiating sustainable uses of MPAs with the affected communities and communicating the expected benefits from MPAs (including from increased fish stocks in surrounding areas and tourism) to the local communities.
Exclusion of local stakeholders including communities and women from decision making processes	Low	This risk will be mitigated through the project’s approach of participatory decision making and consultation at all steps of the identification and creation of MPAs and the development of management and zoning plans. The project will also put particular emphasis on the involvement in decision making of the municipal administrations and government officials that are in direct, daily contact with their communities.
Climate change	Low	The chief risk from climate change is that alterations of sea temperature and sea level may negatively affect coastal ecosystems and species and lead to a loss of biodiversity irrespective of the creation and management of MPAs. While this risk is very significant over the longer term, the changes will happen slowly and over the short to medium term are probably much smaller in impact than the immediate concerns of unsustainable coastal development and overfishing that the project is going to address.

5. Coordination: The proposed project will be carried out in coordination with several other projects, as described below:

Existing Initiatives	Proposed collaboration with Project
UNDP GEF 4581 National Conservation Project: Iona National Park (GEF ID 4082)	The project will end in April 2018 and so there will be no overlap in time between the two projects. However, the new project will build on the achievements of the Iona project in several ways: one of the pre-selected sites for MPA creation is along the coast facing Iona National Park, and so the new project will build on information gathered and partnerships built during the Iona project and take advantage of the existing Iona Park Management plan and management infrastructure that have been created through the Iona

Existing Initiatives	Proposed collaboration with Project
	project.
UNDP GEF 4464 Expansion of Angola's Protected Areas system (2015-2020) (GEF ID 4589)	The two projects will overlap in time. Opportunities for collaboration will be for the creation of a MPA facing Quiçama National Park which is one of the sites where the ongoing Expansion project is located. The two projects can interact in the development of coordinated management plans for the terrestrial and marine protected areas, and in coordinated stakeholder consultations in the coastal areas that are at the interface of the terrestrial and marine protected areas.
GEF IW: Realizing the Inclusive and Sustainable Development in the BCLME Region through the Improved Ocean Governance and the Integrated Management of Ocean use and Marine Resources (2015-2020)	The new project will build on the information gathered and the stakeholder engagement created through the work of the Benguela Current Commission. The BCLME project will also facilitate the information exchange and collaboration between Angola and its neighbour Namibia in the creation and management of MPAs.
UNDP GEF 5276 Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola (2016-2020)	The coastal adaptation project focuses on ecosystem based adaptation methods in estuaries along the coast of Angola and will therefore provide experiences and partnerships in the engagement with local communities and governments that can be built on for the process of MPA creation. This project is led by UNEP with UNDP being responsible for two of the four outcomes, focusing on policy.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no).

The project is based on the **Constitution of the Republic of Angola** that contains a series of articles that promote environmental protection and reflect the need to elaborate measures and strategies for the protection of natural resources in Angola. Article 12/2 notes that the State promotes the protection and conservation of natural resources, overseeing its exploration and use in benefit of the entire community, and Article 24/2 states that ‘the State adopts measures necessary for the protection of the environment and national flora and fauna species in all the national territory and the maintenance of ecological balance’. **Article 3 of the Environment Framework Law** states that the government shall ensure the implementation of strategies and measures aimed at guaranteeing citizens the “right to live in a healthy environment and the benefits of the rational utilisation of the natural resources of the country”. In addition, Article 13/2 states that the government shall ensure that adequate measures are taken with a view to: a) special protection of endangered plant species or isolated or group botanical specimens, which, due to their genetic potential, size, age, rarity, scientific and cultural value, so require; and b) maintenance and regeneration of animal species, recovery of damaged habitats, specially controlling the activities or use of substances capable of harming fauna species and their habitats. These laws are reinforced by Angola’s **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP; 2007-2012)**, which is the national mechanism for implementation of the CBD and defines biodiversity conservation priorities, as well as the **Plan for the Expansion of the Network of Protected Areas (Plenarca)** which aims to expand and enhance the protected areas system and network, including through the creation of Marine Protected Areas, while also consolidating the existing protected areas. The **Law of Aquatic Biological Resources** of 2004 is the most important law regulating specifically the protection of marine biodiversity. It its articles 78-84 it defines various types of aquatic protected areas, including Integral Aquatic Reserves (art. 80), Aquatic National Parks (art. 81), Aquatic Natural Reserves (art. 82), Partial Reserves (art. 83), and Natural Monuments (art. 84). The law also establishes wetlands, mangroves, reefs and nursery areas as protected ecosystems (art. 86). These laws are complemented by a number of **decrees and resolutions**, such as decree 38 of 2005 regulating research on aquatic species, decree 41 of 2005 regulating fisheries, among others.

7. Knowledge Management: The proposed project will seek to learn from, and utilise lessons learned and best practices from, several recent and on-going initiatives, including the already-mentioned regional *Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem* (BCLME) project; and the joint UNDP-UNEP *Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola* project, which seeks to reduce vulnerability to climate change of national government and coastal communities along the coast of Angola. The project will put in place a system for communication, advocacy and knowledge sharing of emerging lessons and experiences relating to the establishment of Angola’s first MPAs and strong emphasis will also be placed on knowledge sharing with neighbouring BCC countries. Where possible, emerging experiences and lessons will be fully integrated into the knowledge management practices organized by IW:LEARN and IW:Science. In addition, the project will build on work already under way under 4464 *PA Rehabilitation and Expansion of*

the PA System in Angola (which focuses on Cangandala, Bicuar and Quiçama NPs) and 4581 Rehabilitation of Iona National Park. The new MPAs will be sited adjacent to Quiçama and Iona National Parks and will benefit from terrestrial management practices already in place.


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. 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. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE(MM/dd/yyyy)
Kâmia de Carvalho	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	12/09/2016

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		03/07/2017	Penny Stock, Regional Technical Advisor	+447990725641	penny.stock@undp.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)Not applicable

ANNEX 1: GLOBALLY OUTSTANDING MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS OF ANGOLA

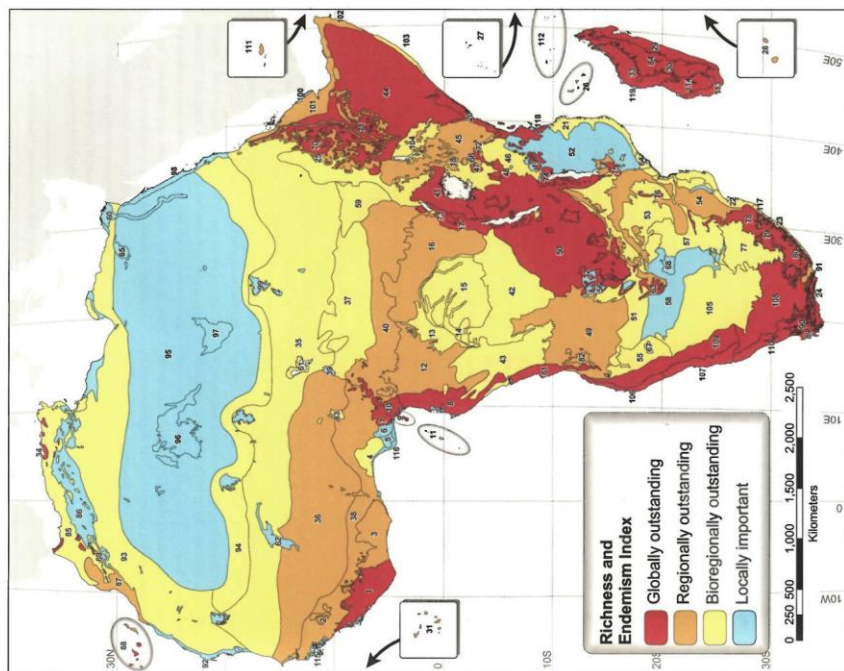


FIGURE 4.6. Richness and Endemism Index.