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**THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**ANNEX 1**

To the Commission Implementing Decision on financing of the annual action plan in favour of Angola  
for 2023

**Action Document for Initiative for a sustainable and strategic Blue Economy in Angola**

**ANNUAL PLAN**

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

## 1 SYNOPSIS

### 1.1 Action Summary Table

<b>1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act</b>	Initiative for a sustainable and strategic Blue Economy in Angola OPSYS number: ACT-61622 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe).
<b>2. Team Europe Initiative</b>	Yes. The Action will contribute to the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) Diversification of Economy and Public Financial Management Angola <sup>1</sup>
<b>3. Zone benefiting from the action</b>	The Action shall be carried out in the Republic of Angola (at national level) and its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Atlantic Ocean
<b>4. Programming document</b>	2021-2027 Multiannual Indicative programme (MIP) Angola <sup>2</sup>
<b>5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results</b>	<p>PRIORITY AREA 1: Sustainable economic diversification</p> <p>Specific objective 1. Improved competitiveness and sustainability of the local private sector in Angola</p> <p>Result a) Sustainable value chains and circular productions established, including increased (systemic) resilience to climate shocks and livelihood challenges</p> <p>Result b) Improved prevention of and preparedness for food crises</p> <p>Result c) Private and public investments scaled-up, including addressing the MSME financing gap</p> <p>Result d) Environment for innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem, especially for youth and women, improved</p> <p>Result e) Cross-sectoral policies promoting integrated approaches to ecosystem management and ocean governance adopted</p> <p>Specific objective 2. Trade integration of Angola and diversification of exports</p> <p>Result a) Enhanced trade integration at regional and continental level while promoting effective implementation of internationally agreed social and environmental standards relevant in such contexts (e.g. fundamental UN/ILO conventions)</p>

<sup>1</sup> [Angola | Team Europe Initiative and Joint Programming tracker \(europa.eu\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> Commission Decision on the adoption of the National Indicative Programme between the European Union and Angola C (2021) 9359 final of 15.12.2021.

	Result b) Increased diversification of exports in goods and services			
<b>PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION</b>				
<b>6. Priority Area(s), sectors</b>	Priority Area 1: Sustainable economic diversification Sectors: Improved competitiveness and sustainability of the local private sector in Angola (DAC Code: 250); Trade integration of Angola and diversification of exports (DAC Code: 330).			
<b>7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	Main SDG (1 only): Life below water (SDG 14) Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: No poverty (SDG 1), Zero hunger, (SDG 2), Gender equality (SDG 5), Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), Reduced inequalities (SDG 10), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), Climate action (SDG 13)			
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	DAC Code 313 - Fishing 60% DAC Code 31310 - Fishing policy and administrative management DAC Code 31320 - Fisheries development DAC Code 250 - Private Sector 25% DAC Code 331 - Trade Policies & Regulations 15% DAC Code 33110 - Trade policy and administrative management			
<b>8 b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	Multilateral Organisations – 40000; Donor Government 11000			
<b>9. Targets</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
<b>10. Markers (from DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective @</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Biological diversity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>11. Internal markers and Tags</b>	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Digitalisation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/
	digital governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	digital entrepreneurship	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	digital skills/literacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/
energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>BUDGET INFORMATION</b>				
<b>12. Amounts concerned</b>	Budget line: 14.020122 Total estimated cost: EUR 30 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 30 000 000 The Action is part of the Team Europe Initiative 'Diversification of Economy and Public Financial Management' which includes the participation of the European Investment Bank (EIB), France/AFD, the Netherlands and Portugal.			
<b>MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
<b>13. Type of financing</b>	<b>Indirect management</b> with an entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.1			

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

Angola is endowed with 1 650 km of coast benefitting from a diverse and highly productive marine life that generates 2.7% of its Gross National Income (GNP) and 23% of its exports (excluding oil and diamonds) and supports 150 000 jobs in fishing activities only. 'Fisheries' are central to the Government's aspiration to diversify the economy and promote decent jobs for all. The sector is the third priority among the identified value chains to be supported for these purposes.

The promotion of the blue economy is at the junction of the national strategy for the sea and the strategy to diversify the economy. Support to the sector will allow Angola to manage sustainably its marine and fresh water biological resources, increase climate change adaptation and mitigation, generate economic activity and wealth, create new decent jobs in particular for youth and women, improve health and nutrition by providing affordable, nutritious and healthy proteins and fatty acids, increase the revenue collected from the export of seafood products, and strengthen its integration into regional (preserved and fresh fish) and international (high value frozen seafood products) markets.

The Action aims to promote a strategic and sustainable blue economy in Angola, including the conservation and sustainable management of marine resources and coastal ecosystems in a context of climate change. The specific objectives of the Action are to: (1) Preserve and manage sustainably marine biological resources and ecosystems in a context of climate change; (2) Improve inclusiveness and economic, social, and environmental sustainability of aquatic foods value chains; and (3) Improve marketability of aquatic food products on local, regional and international markets. The improvements in the aquatic food value chains aim at generating income and green jobs while improving inclusiveness, climate resilience and sustainability, to the benefit of women and youth in particular as well as to vulnerable food and nutrition insecure populations and to disaster-prone communities.

The Action will contribute to the Global Gateway Africa – Europe Investment Package<sup>3</sup> by accelerating sustainable growth and decent job creation through the support to more sustainable African agro-food systems with the aim to accelerate their sustainable transformation, in support of Africa’s agriculture, fisheries and food development agenda. The use of digital technology for the assessment and mapping of resources is also envisaged, in the framework of the Global Gateway strategy.

The Action is aligned with the EU Green Deal<sup>4</sup> and its agenda for sustainable growth (including the Farm-to-Fork strategy<sup>5</sup>), with the EU Blue Economy Strategy<sup>6</sup>, the African Union's Agenda 2063<sup>7</sup> where the Blue Economy is declared as Africa's future in recognising the key role the ocean plays as a catalyst for socioeconomic transformation, and it is consistent with the global approach to improve ocean health. The Action is also in line with the EU Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025<sup>8</sup> and with the EU policy to tackle inequalities in developing countries<sup>9</sup>. The Action will also contribute to the implementation of the Blue Economy Strategy recently adopted by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). Furthermore, it will support Angola efforts in meeting its commitments for climate change adaptation and mitigation, as set in its updated National Determined Contribution (NDC)<sup>10</sup>.

The Action will contribute to multiple SDGs, notably Life below water (SDG 14), but also No poverty (SDG 1), Zero hunger, (SDG 2), Gender equality (SDG 5), Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), Industry, innovation

<sup>10</sup> [NDC Angola.pdf \(unfccc.int\)](#)

and infrastructure (SDG 9), Reduced inequalities (SDG 10), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12) and Climate action (SDG 13).

## 2 RATIONALE

### 2.1 Context

The social and political situation in Angola is relatively stable. Starting in 2017, the Government headed by President João Lourenço initiated a series of transformational reforms in the political-administrative, social and economic systems. In particular, to move away from its dependency on fossil fuels, the Government embarked in an ambitious programme to diversify the economy. Important legislation and programmes are in place in the areas of macroeconomic stabilisation, investment and privatisation agenda, economic and export diversification, modernised competition framework, simplified tax measures and asset recovery. However, the tangible impact on people's livelihoods has been limited and much remains to be done. Nonetheless, there are clear signals that reforms will remain high on the Government agenda and among the population's expectations in the years to come.

Angola holds solid medium to long-term potential for the development of fisheries, aquaculture and the blue economy. The country is endowed with 1 650 km of coast benefitting from a diverse and highly productive marine life that generates 2.7% of its GNP and 23% of its exports (excluding oil and diamonds) and supports 150 000 jobs in fishing activities only. This makes the sector central for the Government's aspiration to advance the country's economic diversification, generate employment opportunities and expand food production capacity both for national consumption and for export. It represents the third Government's priority among the identified value chains to be supported for those purposes.

A National Strategy for the Sea of Angola (Estratégia Nacional para o Mar de Angola - ENMA), to be implemented in the 2022-2030 period, was prepared in 2022 to promote and diversify the maritime economy, optimise the resources, adopt security and surveillance mechanisms in the country's EEZ and promote the sustainable use of biological resources. In addition, under the Government formed following the general elections in August 2022, a separate Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources was (re-) created (and the former Secretary of State for Fisheries became Vice-President of the Republic). Soon after the creation of the new ministry, the Government officially launched, in December 2022, the National Plan for the Promotion of Fisheries (Plano Nacional de Fomento das Pescas - PLANAPESCAS) with the aim to, among others, encourage the sustainable management of living aquatic resources and the diversification of sources of public revenue as well as promote competitiveness and employment in the sector. More recently, on 30 March 2023, the Government approved the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) established with the financial assistance of the German Ministry of Environment through the Benguela Current Marine Spatial Management and Governance Project (MARISMA) project<sup>11</sup>. In addition, Angola is part of global and continental efforts to develop the blue economy, as the UN Decade of Oceanic Science for Sustainable Development, the 2050 African Integrated maritime Strategy, the 2015-2025 Decade of African Seas and Oceans and the implementation of the African Union blue economy strategy. In addition, the European Commission carried out an ex-ante evaluation for a possible Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with Angola, as Angola has already expressed its interest.

In 2022, fisheries amounted for 4.2% of the Angolan Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The private operators are categorised in three main groups according to the vessels the type of equipment and the type of targets (industrial fisheries, semi-industrial fisheries, and small-scale fisheries). In 2020 there were 156 industrial fisheries vessels and only 96 semi-industrial vessels, mainly in leasing and joint venture with Angolan nationals. The main species targeted by the industrial and semi-industrial sector are lobster, crabs, gamba (deep water shrimp), shallow water shrimp, crayfish and squid. Most of this catch (around 250 000 tonnes in 2018) is destined for exports (the value of fish exports from Angola to the international markets is around USD 12 000 000 per year).

On the other side of the spectrum, the last census of the Institute for Artisanal Fisheries (Instituto da Pesca Artesanal - IPA), in 2017, reported in 7 900 small scale fisheries vessels. This represents a community of around 40 000 fishermen. There are 16 900 women, mostly involved in the processing and the commercialisation of the seafood

<sup>11</sup> [MARISMA Project - MARISMA \(marisma-bclme.com\)](https://marisma-bclme.com)

products. Marine artisanal fisheries are important. Nearly half of the population in many coastal areas relies on fisheries for livelihoods and women account for up to 80% of the people involved in artisanal fish processing and marketing<sup>12</sup>. Around 170 000 tonnes of fish are estimated to be landed by the artisanal fishers folks. Most fishing for groupers, snappers, seabreams, croakers, spiny lobster, mackerel and lower-value species. All those actors are gathered in 149 fishing communities along the coast, accounting for roughly 380 000 people. This population is vulnerable, with very precarious living conditions, limited access to energy and sanitation (47%<sup>13</sup>), low levels of education (5.4%<sup>14</sup>) and access to decent job opportunities (high prevalence of informal work arrangements, under-employment and seasonal and casual employment). Protection of labour rights is weak. Communities involved in inland fisheries and aquaculture are equally vulnerable, but more dispersed across the country. Many small-scale fishers and aquaculture producers are poor and often depend on unpaid family labour, including that of women and sometimes children. They face numerous obstacles in raising their productivity and income levels, including limited access to credit knowledge and inputs. Whether employed in small-scale or larger operations, fish workers are particularly prone to occupation hazards<sup>15</sup>. The number of vessels is estimated at 9 500 being mainly artisanal fisheries that catch 27 000 tonnes annually (2018). Aquaculture is still at a very basic stage.

There is a high demand for aquatic food products in Angola. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations estimates per capita annual consumption at 20.2 kg, making aquatic food products account for about one fourth of total animal protein supply, playing a crucial role in food security and nutrition in the country. The domestic fishery industry is not able to meet this demand, and, as a consequence, substantial quantities are imported every year (the value of imports is USD 70 000 000 per year). In addition, overfishing and changes in hydrological conditions due to climate change have strongly reduced the fishing potential for industrial and small scale fisheries. In addition, the impacts of climate change in Angola are likely to be strongly felt in fisheries.

In 2019, Angola elaborated its Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Coastal Zone (Plano de Adaptação às Alterações Climáticas da Zona Costeira de Angola)<sup>16</sup>, identifying the main vulnerabilities of this area to the impacts of climate change, as well as several adaptation measures to adapt the territory to those expected impacts, including in the fisheries sector. This plan is an outcome of the National Strategy for Climate Change<sup>17</sup>, as it is one of the adaptation measures proposed for the Coastal Zone sector. Moreover, coastal zones and fisheries are recognised as sectors of focus for adaptation measures in the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)<sup>18</sup>.

The blue economy promotes sustainable approaches for marine and coastal resources management. It offers potential in the area of climate resilience contributing for the improvement of marine and coastal habitats, such as mangroves, tidal marshes, and seagrass meadows, which provide protection from erratic climate events, including tropical storms and floods. Moreover, the blue economy contributes to climate change mitigation, capturing and storing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, as well as to biodiversity conservation, promoting practices aimed at restoring, protecting and maintaining the diversity, productivity, resilience, core functions, and intrinsic value of marine ecosystems.

The EU has been providing support to Angola's ambition to diversify its economy, expand exports and integrate to the global market, become more resilient and bolster interest to embrace green growth in a sustainable and climate adapted way. Implementation of the MIP is ensured by a substantial TEI on "Diversification of Economy and Public Financial Management" which includes this Action. The TEI seeks to upgrade non-oil based value chains, further develop the private sector, support export promotion and investments, particularly EU-Angola trade, as well as strengthen the enabling environment, including skills development and economic governance.

The promotion of the blue economy is at the junction of the national strategy for the sea and the strategy to diversify the economy. Support to the sector will allow Angola to manage sustainably its marine and fresh water biological resources, improve coastal management, generate economic activity and wealth for coastal communities, create new decent jobs in particular for youth and women, improve health and nutrition of the most vulnerable populations by providing affordable, balanced, safe and sustainable diets, increase the revenue collected from the export of aquatic

<sup>12</sup> <https://unctad.org/news/angola-casts-net-wider-scale-fish-exports>

<sup>13</sup> IPA census (2017)

<sup>14</sup> IPA census (2017)

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.fao.org/rural-employment/agricultural-sub-sectors/fisheries-and-aquaculture/ar/>

<sup>16</sup> [Get2C ProdutoIV.1 - Final Draft.pdf \(undp.org\)](#)

<sup>17</sup> [ENAC 2018-2030\\_14082017.pdf \(undp.org\)](#)

<sup>18</sup> With the "percentage of coastline under marine protection" among the indicators.

food products, and strengthen its integration into regional (preserved and fresh fish) and international (high value frozen aquatic food) markets.

## 2.2 Problem Analysis

### Short problem analysis:

Some of the main challenges of the sector include:

#### Sustainable management of marine resources and ecosystems

- Increasing vulnerability of marine biological resources and ecosystems due to unsustainable resource use (overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing), marine and coastal habitat destruction and degradation, climate change (including rising sea temperatures and ocean acidification) and pollution from various sources including offshore oil and gas activities.
- Lack of capacity, data and scientific knowledge that limits the ability of assessing the status of marine and coastal resources<sup>19</sup>, developing evidence-based blue economy strategies and implement sustainable management practices.
- Following the approval of the Maritime Spatial Plan (MSP), need for further support to translate this general plan into clear sectorial guidelines and procedures for its implementation, action on climate change (and defining its contribution to Angola's NDC targets), as well as the training and equipment of the relevant stakeholders.
- Lack of effective governance, weak regulatory frameworks and enforcement capacities, and poor coordination and cooperation among governing bodies that have a significant negative impact on blue economy development, promoting sustainable practices and protecting the environment.
- Climate change translated by the generalised heating of surface waters on the northern and southern borders of the front of the Benguela current and cooling on the western and southern coasts of South Africa, which could alter the distribution and stocks of fish off the coast of Angola. The impacts of climate change in Angola are likely to be strongly felt in fisheries, affecting the food and nutrition insecurity of most vulnerable populations and disaster-prone communities. According to the conclusions of the fifth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) evaluation report, Angola is among the most vulnerable countries in terms of the impact of the climate on their fisheries. By 2050 the value of fisheries in West Africa, including Angola, is expected to decrease by 21%, resulting in a loss of USD 311 000 000 in revenue from this economic activity. Mindful of the challenge of climate change on marine resources, in the Strategic Action Plan of the Benguela Current Convention, Angola, Namibia and South Africa seek to introduce an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Climate change also has effect on coastal ecosystems and marine and freshwater resources which requires holistic interventions based on territorial approaches.
- The ocean environment which is characterised by rapidly changing parameters whose monitoring requires large-scale real-time observation data. Earth observation constitutes an important source of information for the monitoring of the marine and coastal environment and for the ocean economy. Copernicus supports a wide variety of applications like the assessment of water quality, the mapping of fishing zones or the monitoring of harmful algal blooms and can also contribute to the protection of marine biodiversity and ecosystems and help monitor coastal erosion. It should therefore be a component in the policy making and implementation in fisheries.

#### Competitiveness and sustainability of the aquatic food value chains

- Inadequate infrastructure, including lack of cold storage facilities, cold chain transportation, and poor processing facilities, that hampers the efficient and timely movement of aquatic products from production areas to markets, leading to post-harvest losses and reduced product quality.
- Weak integration and coordination of different actors along the aquatic food value chains that results in fragmented supply chains, lack of standardised production and processing practices, increased pressure on coastal resources and ecosystems, and limited market access for small-scale producers/operators.

<sup>19</sup> Including to monitor the implementation of the new MSP.

- Limited skills, technical expertise and knowledge sharing. Angola needs to invest in training programmes, extension services, business development services, green skills, and knowledge-sharing platforms to improve the adoption of sustainable practices, resource management, circular business models, and value addition techniques.
- Limited access to finance and technology that is critical for enhancing productivity, improving processing techniques and increasing ecosystems resilience, and adopting sustainable and circular practices along the aquatic food value chain.
- Limited representation and participation of women and youth in decision-making processes and value chain governance that hampers their ability to advocate for their needs, interests, and rights, as well as to influence policies and programmes that affect them.

#### Market access and international standards

- Poor quality and safety that prevents compliance with international standards, certifications, and traceability.
- Limited access to accurate and up-to-date market information that hampers the ability of aquatic food value chain actors to make informed decisions about pricing and market entry strategies.
- Weak processing infrastructure, lack of appropriate technology, and limited knowledge of value addition techniques hinder the ability to offer processed and value-added products that meet market demands.
- Small-scale producers and processors have limited market concentration that results in limited access to markets and lower bargaining power, affecting their profitability and ability to expand.

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive value chain development approach, which examines all the elements: actors, stakeholders, support providers, the environment in which they operate, their complex interlinked behaviour, and their technical, economic, social and environmental performance in order to devise an upgrading strategy that will improve the economic, social and environmental sustainability along the whole value chain.

#### **Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the Action:**

The stakeholders to be covered by the Action are numerous and operate at many levels. They will be involved in a participatory and inclusive manner in the implementation of the Action, with women and youth especially empowered to be active participants in the interventions.

Because of the cross-sectoral nature of the blue economy, multiple government ministries and institutions, listed below, will be involved:

- The new Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources would be the main pillar of this intervention as the main responsible for the sector and particularly the first component on the sustainable management of the marine resources.
- The Ministry of Economy and Planning under his mandate to promote economic diversification, wealth and job creation will be, through its technical arm the National Institute for MSMEs (Instituto Nacional da Pequena, Media e Micro Empresa - INAPEM), in charge of specific objective 2 on value chain integration and professionalisation. INAPEM, should be the key implementer of the support to the professionalisation of the actors of the fisheries value chain in particular through its upcoming network of Business Support Services Providers.
- The Ministry of Environment which is responsible for Climate Change and Protection of biodiversity and therefore is co-responsible for the MSP.
- The ministry of Commerce and Industry being responsible for export promotion, in particular through the National Agency for Private Investments and Exports Promotion (Agencia de Investimento Privado e Promoção das Exportações – AIPLEX), will be highly involved in the specific objective 3 for the export promotion of high quality high price aquatic food products.
- The National Institute for Fisheries and marine Research (Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira e Marítima - INIPM), which is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the fish and other marine species resources, will also be a key partner under the specific objective 1, supporting the implementation of the Marine Spatial Plan.

- The Traditional fishing Institute (Instituto da Pesca Artesanal - IPA) and the Associação da Pesca Artesanal, semi-Industrial e industrial de Luanda (APASIL) representing the organisation of traditional fisheries will be our key interlocutor for the specific objective 2 in identifying the beneficiaries and their needs.
- The National Institute of Quality Infrastructure (Instituto Nacional de Infraestrutura da Qualidade - INIQ) and the National Institute for the support to the fisheries industry and technology research (Instituto Nacional de Apoio as Industrias de Pesca e Investigação Técnica - INAIP), both part of the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI), will be beneficiaries of specific objective 3, supporting the quality insurance, certification and traceability of the aquatic food products from Angola.

At the local level, relevant stakeholders for the Action are coastal communities, including vulnerable food and nutrition insecure populations. These will include not only fisheries associations and cooperatives, but also all the economic actors involved directly or not in the value chain as, input and equipment suppliers, traders, processors, those involved in transport and logistic and export. The Action will promote their engagement in the consultations and decision-making process ensuring an active participation of women and people living in vulnerable situations.

The private sector to be supported and targeted by the Action includes: households, cooperatives and micro-enterprises particularly those led by women operating at the community level in the value chains to be upgraded, SMEs and bigger companies operating and investing in the value chain.

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this Action is to promote a strategic and sustainable blue economy in Angola including the conservation and sustainable management of marine resources and coastal ecosystems in a context of climate change.

The Specific Objectives of this Action are:

1. Preserve and manage sustainably marine biological resources and ecosystems in a context of climate change<sup>20</sup>;
2. Improve inclusiveness and economic, social, and environmental sustainability of aquatic foods value chains;
3. Improve marketability of aquatic food products on local, regional and international markets.

The Outputs to be delivered by this Action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are:

- 1.1 contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Enhanced implementation of the Maritime Spatial Plan (MSP), including promoting its potential in climate change resilience;
- 1.2 contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Enhanced capacity of institutions and stakeholders to monitor, assess and sustainably manage marine biological resources and ecosystems, taking account of the impact of climate change;
- 1.3 contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Increased awareness, capacity and engagement of local communities, (in particular women and youth) including vulnerable food and nutrition insecure populations and disaster-prone communities in sustainable, and climate-resilient marine resource and coastal zone management (co-management);
- 2.1 contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Enhanced institutional and professional capacity of fisheries value chain actors;
- 2.2 contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Improved attractiveness of the aquatic food value chain (including by the adoption of circular economy principles and its resilience to the impacts of climate change) to public and private investments;
- 2.3 contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Enhanced inclusiveness and socio-economic benefits for the most vulnerable including vulnerable food and nutrition insecure populations and disaster-prone communities, including women and youth, in the aquatic food value chains;

<sup>20</sup> This will be done in close cooperation with the regional support to the Blue Benguela Current - an Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) for a Sustainable Blue Economy.

3.1 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Improved capacity of National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) institutions and aquatic food value chain actors to ensure quality and safety of aquatic food products;  
 3.2 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Enhanced capacity of institutions and aquatic food value chain actors to promote and market aquatic food products from Angola on local, regional and international markets.

## 3.2 Indicative Activities

### Activities related to Output 1.1

1. Provide technical assistance, capacity building programmes and necessary tools and equipment to implement the MSP and its potential to strengthen climate resilience;
2. Develop guidelines and regulations for the implementation of the MSP, which include a focus on climate action;
3. Support the implementation of the seven areas of ecological and biological importance identified in the MSP and facilitate their upgrade into full marine preservation areas.
4. Support scientific research about the preservation of the marine and coastal environments as well as the impact of the climate change on those ecosystems and the necessary mitigation measures.

### Activities related to Output 1.2

5. Provide capacity building and technical expertise to government agencies, research institutions and other stakeholders involved in sustainable, climate-resilient marine and coastal resource management through exchange programmes and specialised training;
6. Establish collaboration and information-sharing mechanisms between different institutions and stakeholders.
7. Develop monitoring and assessment protocols for marine biological resources and ecosystems, including data collection, analysis, and reporting (including the supply of technological tools and instruments that provide real-time information on climate and marine biodiversity indicators on fish stocks and coastal resources and dynamics, in actionable form to decision-makers).

### Activities related to Output 1.3

8. Conduct awareness campaigns and provide training to enhance the skills and knowledge of local communities in sustainable fishing practices, resource conservation, coastal ecosystems management, climate resilience, alternative and climate-adapted livelihood opportunities, including to vulnerable food and nutrition insecure populations and disaster-prone communities.
9. Facilitate community-based initiatives (co-management) for the monitoring and conservation of marine and coastal resources, involving local fisherfolks, women, and youth.
10. Support the establishment of community-led marine protected areas or sustainable fishing zones and promote community participation in decision-making processes related to marine resource management.

### Activities related to Output 2.1

11. Conduct capacity building activities and trainings for the relevant value chain actors on manufacturing, processing and fishing practices integrating energy transition, circular economy and waste management principles.
12. Provide business support services (training in accounting, management skills, financial literacy, marketing mentoring, legal advice, etc.).
13. Provide technical assistance to INAPEM for the provision of business development support services to the actors of the value chain via the national network of business support providers<sup>21</sup>.
14. Promote the improvement of infrastructure and facilities along the aquatic food value chains, including fishing, processing, storage and transportation with the use of renewable energies and waste management approaches.
15. Facilitate inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation and coordination platforms to foster a participatory and inclusive assessment, upgrading and management of the value chain;
16. Establish and strengthen associations, cooperatives, and industry organisations to promote collective action and representation of value chain actors.

<sup>21</sup> This network has been put in place under the Project to Support Access to Financing (ENVOLVER), financed by the EU. The project is establishing a network of certified incubators / business support service providers able to accompany new business in the first two years of existence. Banks are part of the project and offer financial services to the entrepreneurs going through the incubation process.

17. Conduct comprehensive assessments of the aquatic food value chains, including market analysis, infrastructure needs, climate vulnerability analysis and sustainability assessment (economic, social, climate and environmental) ensuring the inclusion of all value chain actors.
18. Develop strategies, actions and management plans for upgrading and improving the value chains, considering climate, environmental and socio-economic sustainability, ensuring the inclusion of all the actors along the value chain (including a sectoral gender analysis of the value chains to understand the challenges and obstacles that women and young people are facing).

#### Activities related to Output 2.2

19. Identify and promote sustainable investment opportunities in infrastructure development, cold storage and processing facilities along the value chain, promoting energy transition, circular economy and waste management.
20. Facilitate public-private partnerships to attract private investments and leverage resources for value chain investments.
21. Provide technical assistance to value chain actors, with special focus on women and youth, in accessing financing, developing business plans, and implementing investment projects.

#### Activities related to Output 2.3

22. Implement inequality and gender-responsive policies and programmes to increase the participation of the most vulnerable, including women and youth in the aquatic food value chains.
23. Provide training and capacity building specifically targeting the poorest, including women and youth (focusing on skills development, entrepreneurship and leadership).
24. Support women and youth's livelihoods in upstream activities and the establishment of women and youth-led enterprises/cooperatives along the value chain (including an analysis to understand and tackle with the Action the main challenges and obstacles faced by the most vulnerable, including women and young people of both sexes in the cooperatives).

#### Activities related to Output 3.1

25. Develop and implement quality control systems and standards for aquatic food products, including hygiene, safety, and labelling requirements.
26. Train producers, processors and vendors in Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HAACP), good hygiene and food safety practices.
27. Establish certification schemes or programmes to verify compliance with quality and safety standards;
28. Introduce traceability systems to track the origin, production, and processing of aquatic food products throughout the value chain.
29. Strengthen regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with international standards.
30. Train the relevant institutions of the NQI<sup>22</sup>.
31. Provide technical assistance to the relevant institutions of the NQI to establish and implement their strategic plans;
32. Upgrade equipment and laboratory facilities of the NQI institutions to enhance their testing and analysis capabilities.
33. Establish quality assurance systems and procedures within the NQI institutions to ensure accurate and reliable testing and certification.

#### Activities related to Output 3.2

34. Provide technical assistance to the relevant institutions (INAIP, INIQ, AIPEX) to establish their strategy to promote the export of high quality, certified aquatic food products and train the human resources accordingly;
35. Organise and carry out the promotion of sea food products from Angola in international and regional fairs;
36. Develop a digital platform to support the effort to promote the export of aquatic food products.

The commitment of the EU's contribution to the Team Europe Initiative to which this action refers, will be complemented by other contributions from Team Europe members. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each respective member's meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the event that the TEIs and/or these contributions do not materialise, the EU action may continue outside a TEI framework.

<sup>22</sup> Based on the diagnostic implemented by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) under the EU-supported Train for Trade programme.

### 3.3 Mainstreaming

#### **Environmental Protection & Climate Change**

The Action contributes to address the impacts of climate change and promote environment and biodiversity protection, by encouraging the sustainable use and conservation of marine biological and coastal resources and the establishment of marine protected areas, namely those community-led. Relevant institutions, local communities and the private sector's awareness and capacity will be strengthened to support the entire value-chain's environmental and climate sustainability, as well as to promote biodiversity conservation. Climate change challenges will be taken into account by collecting data on climate scenarios and their influence on fish stocks and dynamics, as well as by supporting local communities and relevant actors along the value-chain to adapt to climate change current and future context regarding marine biological resources and coastal ecosystems. The conservation of mangrove and coastal wetlands as natural carbon sinks, along with the integration of circular economy principles, the support to energy transition and to waste management, will directly contribute to climate change mitigation. The action's focus on climate adaptation, and mitigation, will support Angola in meeting the national targets set in the 2021 updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

**Outcomes of the SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) screening** (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions):

The SEA screening concluded that no further action was required.

**Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening** (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project):

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category B (not requiring an EIA, but for which environment aspects will be addressed during design).

**Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening** (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project):

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is at risk (CRA will be undertaken).

#### **Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls**

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender will be mainstreamed across all aforementioned actions in support of SDG5 through a mainstreamed and prioritised gender approach. In particular this Action will support women entrepreneurship along the small scale fisheries value chain to empower them economically by previously realising a gender sectoral analysis to understand the specific challenges and obstacles faced by them. Specific gender sensitive activities will be supported by the Action to ensure a more active role of women in the blue economy in Angola. In particular, gender specific activities will be embedded in the fisheries and aquaculture value chain support under specific objective 2. The Action is coherent with and has been designed to reflect the GAP III country level implementation plan, in particular, to the thematic areas "Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women" and "Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation". It will also contribute to specific objectives in the Country Level Implementation Plan (CLIP) for Angola.

#### **Human Right**

The Action will integrate all five principles of the human rights-based approach in all activities: applying all human rights for all, meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making, non-discrimination and equality, accountability and rule of law for all, and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data. The capacity of state actors, and their obligations as duty bearers will be enhanced through interventions and through training at all levels.

#### **Disability**

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. While this Action is not directly targeting the inclusion of persons with disabilities considering the characteristics of the small scale fisheries sector conditions are still challenging for such public, all efforts will be made so that persons with disabilities with interest in that sector can benefit from the Action.

#### **Reduction of inequalities**

As per the Inequality Marker, the Action Document could be labelled as an I1. The Government defines in the PLANAPESCAS, approved by Presidential Decree No 276/22, the fisheries sector as one of the priorities for diversifying the economy, combating hunger, reducing poverty and promoting the social and economic development of the country. This means that support to the small scale fisheries addresses at once, the poverty and vulnerability of the poorest part of the population. The sustainable development of the small scale fisheries sector and their integration in the value chain can lift those vulnerable families out of poverty by increasing their income, but also creating more and better jobs along the value chain particularly for women and the youth.

#### **Democracy**

This Action should have no significant impact on democracy.

#### **Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience**

This Action should have no significant impact on conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience.

#### **Disaster Risk Reduction**

As mentioned above, climate-induced hazards will be taken into account by collecting data on climate scenarios and their influence on fish stocks and dynamics, as well as by supporting local communities including vulnerable food and nutrition insecure populations and disaster-prone communities and relevant actors along the value-chain to adapt to climate change in current and future contexts.

#### **Other considerations if relevant**

None.

### 3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

<b>Category</b>	<b>Risks</b>	<b>Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
Sector Governance	Risk 1: Government policies could disrupt private sector activity	Medium <sup>23</sup>	High	Supporting the government in formulating the marine management plan and create consultation platforms to ensure appropriate and conducive governance of the sector.
Corruption	Risk 2: Vested interests could hamper the sustainable management of the marine resources as well as the public facilities like landing sites and markets.	High	High	Support a transparent and consultative value chain governance by promote the setup of inclusive consultation platforms ensuring dialogue between public and private sector.
Resistance to formal organisation	Risk 3: Value chain operators are reluctant to organise into cooperatives or small businesses and formalise their activities.	Low	Medium	The organisation is not a precondition to benefit from the project but rather induced by the incubation process that helps the value chain actor organise, rationalise and at the end formalise their economic activity.
Lessons Learnt from projects supporting small scale farming tend to support the vision of promoting farming as a business whence could emerge micro, small and medium entrepreneurs who will create thriving businesses and decent jobs on day.				
This Action will apply the same approach to aquatic food value chains.				

<sup>23</sup> The Government considers the sector as a priority for economic diversification and poverty alleviation and is consulting to put the right policies in place.

Once activities along the aquatic food value chains are considered as businesses, the provision of business support services should be efficient catalysts for the transformation of small scale, disorganised fishing ventures, input suppliers, logistical services providers and those in charge of aquatic food products commercialisation into profitable and sustainable businesses providing income and decent jobs to the community.

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is as follows:

For Specific Objective 1 (Preserve and manage sustainably marine biological resources and ecosystems in a context of climate change), IF:

- The implementation of the Maritime Spatial Plan (MSP) is enhanced, including promoting its potential in climate change resilience;
- The capacity of institutions and stakeholders to monitor, assess and sustainably manage marine biological resources and ecosystems is enhanced, taking the impact of climate change into account;
- The awareness, capacity and engagement of local communities (in particular women and youth and vulnerable food and nutrition insecure populations and disaster-prone communities) in sustainable, climate-resilient marine and coastal zone management (co-management) is increased;

AND, if the following assumptions hold:

- Government commitment to the blue economy is sustained,
- Data made available are relevant, sufficient and reliable;
- Ministries and stakeholders are willing to work together in a coordinated manner;
- Individuals and organisations for which capacity developments are provided utilise those capacities;

THEN Specific Objective 1, Preserve and manage sustainably marine biological resources and ecosystems in a context of climate change, can be achieved.

For Specific Objective 2 (Improve inclusiveness and economic, social, and environmental sustainability of aquatic foods value chains), IF:

- The institutional and professional capacity of fisheries value chain actors is enhanced;
- The attractiveness of the aquatic food value chain (including by the adoption of circular economy principles and its resilience to the impacts of climate change) to public and private investments is improved;
- The inclusiveness and socio-economic benefits for the most vulnerable including vulnerable food and nutrition insecure populations and disaster-prone communities, women and youth, in the aquatic food value chains is enhanced;

AND, if the following assumptions hold:

- Government accepts to hand over the management of the facilities to the beneficiaries;
- Stakeholders collaborate for an inclusive and consensus based management of the public infrastructure;
- Interest of the private sector to invest in the value chain infrastructure is confirmed;

THEN the Specific Objective 2, Improve inclusiveness and economic, social, and environmental sustainability of aquatic foods value chains, can be achieved.

For Outcome 3 (Improve marketability of aquatic food products on local, regional and international markets), IF:

- The capacity of the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) institutions and aquatic food value chain actors to ensure quality and safety of aquatic food products is improved;
- The capacity of institutions and aquatic food value chain actors to promote and market aquatic food products from Angola on local, regional and international markets is enhanced;

AND, if the following assumptions hold:

- Institutions of the National Quality infrastructure are supported by government and operational;
- Global trade is not disrupted by currency crisis;
- Government's commitment to promote exports is sustained;

THEN, the Specific Objective 3, Improve marketability of aquatic food products on local, regional and international markets, can be achieved.

AND, if the following assumptions at the level of Outcomes hold:

- Government's commitment to diversify the economy is sustained;
- Government's commitment for a transparent governance based on the rule of law is sustained;

THEN the Impact, which is promote a strategic and sustainable blue economy in Angola including the conservation and sustainable management of marine resources and coastal ecosystems in a context of climate change, can be achieved.

### 3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative log frame constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this log frame matrix, a more detailed log frame (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete log frame (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated log frame with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the log frame with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the log frame matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	Promote a strategic and sustainable blue economy in Angola including the conservation and sustainable management of marine resources and coastal ecosystems in a context of climate change	1. Share of non-oil/extractive goods and services in the GDP (*) 2. % GDP from the fisheries sector.	1. 7.8 % in 2022 2. 4.1% in 2022	1. To be determined in the inception phase 2. To be determined in the inception phase	1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy and Planning.	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	Preserved and managed sustainably marine biological resources and ecosystems in a context of climate change	1.1 Marine Biomass (Tons) 1.2 Marine areas under a) protection, with EU support (km2) - GEF 2.8a 1.3 Marine areas under b) sustainable management with EU support (km2) - GEF 2.8b 1.4 Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under (a) protection, (b) sustainable management with EU support (km2) GEF 2.9 1.5 % of coastline under marine protection (NDC indicator) 1.6 Area of degraded or converted mangrove ecosystems under restoration	1.1 To be determined in the inception phase 1.2 To be determined in the inception phase 1.3 To be determined in the inception phase 1.4 To be determined in the inception phase 1.5 To be determined in the inception phase 1.6 To be determined in the inception phase	1.1 To be determined in the inception phase 1.2 To be determined in the inception phase 1.3 To be determined in the inception phase 1.4 To be determined in the inception phase 1.5 To be determined in the inception phase 1.6 To be determined in the inception phase	1.1 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources 1.2 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources 1.3 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources 1.4 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources 1.5 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources 1.6 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Government commitment to the blue economy; Relevant, sufficient and reliable data; Ministries and stakeholders are willing to work together in a coordinated manner; Individuals and organisations for which capacity developments are provided utilise those capacities.
Outcome 2	Improved inclusiveness and economic, social, and environmental sustainability of aquatic foods value chains	2.1 Number of new cooperatives /associations/MSMEs officially registered 2.2 % women/young led cooperatives/associations/MSMEs officially registered (GAP III) 2.3 Number of new decent jobs created along the value chain (disaggregated by sex and income)	2.1 To be determined in the inception phase 2.2 To be determined in	2.1 To be determined in the inception phase 2.2 To be determined in	2.1 INAPEM 2.2 INAPEM 2.3 INAPEM	Government accepts to hand over the management of the facilities to the beneficiaries; Stakeholders collaborate for an

			the inception phase 2.3 To be determined in the inception phase	the inception phase 2.3 To be determined in the inception phase		inclusive and consensus based management of the public infrastructure; Interest of the private sector to invest in the value chain infrastructure
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Improved marketability of aquatic food products on local, regional and international markets	3.1.1 Number of aquatic food products meeting quality control systems and certification standards 3.1.2 Number of aquatic food products with traceability mechanisms implemented and adhering to international standards 3.1 Value of exports of aquatic food products (million USD)	3.1 To be determined in the inception phase 3.2 To be determined in the inception phase 3.3 239.31 million USD in 2018 (to be updated at inception).	3.1 To be determined in the inception phase 3.2 To be determined in the inception phase	3.1 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources 3.2 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Institutions of the National Quality infrastructure are supported by government and operational; Global trade is not disrupted by currency crisis; Government's commitment to promote exports is sustained
<b>Output 1 relating to Outcome 1</b>	1.1 Enhanced implementation of the Maritime Spatial Plan (MSP), including promoting its potential in climate change resilience	1.1.1 Status of development of guidelines and regulation for sectorial management plan 1.1.2 Status of implementation of the seven areas of ecological and biological importance identified in the MSP	1.1.1 Not developed 1.1.2 Not implemented	1.1.1 To be determined in the inception phase 1.1.2 To be determined in the inception phase	1.1.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 1.1.2 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	Government's commitments to the MSP and to create marine preservation areas are sustained.
<b>Output 2 relating to Outcome 1</b>	1.2 Enhanced capacity of institutions and stakeholders to monitor, assess and sustainable manage marine biological resources and ecosystems, taking account of the impact of climate change	1.2.1 Number of marine biological resource assessment reports produced annually with support of the EU-funded intervention	1.2.1 Zero	1.2.1 To be determined in the inception phase	1.2.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	All involved stakeholders remain committed to work together in a coordinated manner.
<b>Output 3 relating to Outcome 1</b>	1.3 Increased awareness, capacity and engagement of local communities (in particular women and youth) including vulnerable food and	1.3.1 Number of coastal communities involved in marine resources and coastal zone co-management with support of the EU-funded intervention 1.3.2 Number of women and youth of both sexes participating in sustainable marine resource and	1.3.1 Zero 1.3.2 Zero	1.3.1 To be determined in the inception phase 1.3.2 To be determined in	1.3.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 1.3.2 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	Government's willingness to manage resources in cooperation with communities is sustained.

	nutrition insecure populations and disaster-prone communities in sustainable, climate-resilient marine resource and coastal zone management (co-management)	coastal zone management with support of the EU-funded intervention		the inception phase		
<b>Output 1 relating to Outcome 2</b>	2.1 Enhanced institutional and professional capacity of fisheries value chain actors	2.1.1 Number of people and cooperatives enrolled in the incubation process accessing to finance (disaggregated by sex and age of owner/manager) with support of the EU-funded intervention - GERF 2.17b) 2.1.2 Number of smallholders (sex and age disaggregated) reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production and access to markets - GERF 2.1 2.1.3 Number of assessments, upgrading strategies, and management plans for value chains developed with support of the EU-funded intervention	2.1.1 Zero 2.1.2 Zero 2.1.3 Zero	2.1.1 To be determined in the inception phase 2.1.2 To be determined in the inception phase 2.1.3 To be determined in the inception phase	2.1.1 APASIL database 2.1.2 APASIL database 2.1.3 APASIL database	Private banks' commitment to attend entrepreneurs of the aquatic food value chain is sustained.
<b>Output 2 relating to Outcome 2</b>	2.2 Improved attractiveness of the aquatic food value chain (including by the adoption of circular economy principles and its resilience to the impacts of climate change) to public and private investments	2.2.1 Number of investment opportunities identified and promoted by the EU-funded intervention 2.2.2 Number of people which have benefitted from technical assistance developing business plans and implementing investment projects by the EU-funded intervention (disaggregated by sex, age and type of technical assistance)	2.2.1 Zero 2.2.2 Zero	2.2.1 To be determined in the inception phase 2.2.2 To be determined in the inception phase	2.2.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2.2.2 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	Government management of fisheries is not a deterrent to private investment.
<b>Output 3 relating to Outcome 2</b>	2.3 Enhanced inclusiveness and socio-economic benefits for the most vulnerable food and nutrition insecure populations and disaster-prone communities, including women and youth in the aquatic food value chains	2.3.1 Number of business/cooperatives led by women and/or youth created/supported by the EU-funded intervention along the value chains (disaggregated by sex, age of owner/manager, income) 2.3.2 Number of people trained on skills development, entrepreneurship and leadership (disaggregated by sex, age and income) by the EU-funded intervention	2.3.1 Zero 2.3.2 Zero	2.3.1 To be determined in the inception phase 2.3.2 To be determined in the inception phase	2.3.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2.3.2 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	Women involvement if fish processing and selling are sustained

<b>Output 1 relating to Outcome 3</b>	3.1 Improved capacity of National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) institutions and aquatic food value chain actors to ensure quality and safety of aquatic food products	3.2.1 Number of people (sex and age disaggregated) who have benefitted in NQI from skills development - GERF 2.14 3.2.2 Number of inspections realised along the value chain by the National Fishing and Aquaculture Inspection Service	3.2.1 Zero 3.2.2 Zero	3.2.1 To be determined in the inception phase 3.2.2 To be determined in the inception phase	3.2.1 Database of beneficiaries/participants 3.2.2 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	Public resources for the operation of the NQI are sustained or scaled up.
<b>Output 2 relating to Outcome 3</b>	3.3 Enhanced capacity of institutions and aquatic food value chain actors to promote and market aquatic food products from Angola on local, regional and international markets	3.3.1 Number of aquatic food products from Angola promoted on regional, and international markets with support of the EU-funded intervention	3.3.1 Zero	3.3.1 To be determined in the inception phase	3.3.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	Public resources for the operation of the AIPEX are sustained or scaled up.

## 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this Action, it is envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

### 4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this Action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

### 4.3 Implementation of the Budget Support Component

N/A

### 4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures<sup>24</sup>.

#### 4.4.1 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity(ies)

This Action may be implemented in indirect management with one or more entities which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: (i) Strong engagement and track-record of partnership with the Government of Angola in the blue economy and economic diversification sectors, including regulation, planning and development of capacities at national level; (ii) Recognised experience and expertise in the implementation of MSPs and related capacity building activities; (iii) Recognised experience and expertise in value chains development and organisation (possibly including production of upgrading strategies and management plans of the value chains, investment promotion and facilitation, capacity strengthening), in particular supporting the integration of micro, small and medium businesses; (iv) Experience in the use of voucher schemes; (v) Recognised experience and expertise in the implementation of quality control systems, certification, traceability mechanisms and related capacity building; (vi) Experience in export promotion, possibly in the area relevant to the Action.

The implementation by this entity(ies) entails Specific Objectives 1 (Preserve and manage sustainably marine biological resources and ecosystems in a context of climate change), 2 (Improve inclusiveness and economic, social, and environmental sustainability of aquatic foods value chains), and 3 (Improve marketability of aquatic food products on local, regional and international markets).

#### 4.4.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If negotiations with entities as specified in 4.4.1 fail, this Action may be implemented for the concerned objective(s) in direct management mode through grants and procurement.

##### 1) Direct management (grant(s)):

##### (a) Purpose of the grant(s):

The grant(s) will contribute to Output 1.3, 2.1, and 2.3.

<sup>24</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu). Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

(b) Type of applicants targeted:

The type of applicants targeted for funding are legal entities non-profit making Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or assimilated Civil Society Organisations, or respective networks, platforms or federations or International Organisations and Agencies.

2) Direct Management (procurement):

Procurement will contribute to Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, and 3.2.

#### 4.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

#### 4.6 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
<b>Implementation modalities</b> – cf. section 4.4	
<b>Specific Objective 1</b> “Preserve and manage sustainably marine biological resources and ecosystems in a context of climate change” composed of:	8 500 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity- cf. section 4.4.1	
<b>Specific Objective 2</b> “Improve inclusiveness and economic, social, and environmental sustainability of aquatic foods value chains” composed of:	15 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity- cf. section 4.4.1	
<b>Specific Objective 3</b> “Improve marketability of aquatic food products on local, regional and international markets” composed of:	5 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity- cf. section 4.4.1	
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. section 5.2	500 000
<b>Audit</b> – cf. section 5.3	
<b>Contingencies</b>	1 000 000
<b>Totals</b>	30 000 000

#### 4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

A Steering Committee (SC), chaired by Minister of Fisheries and Marine resources and the Head of the EU Delegation, will be set up to decide the overall direction of the Action, to monitor the indicators and to supervise the implementation of the Action's activities. Other permanent members of the SC include INAPEM, IPA and APASIL, as representatives of the beneficiaries, and the implementing partner. Other stakeholders, including the Ministry of Trade, AIPEX or institutions from the NQI could be also invited to participate, as well as private sector, civil society organisations, including bodies/cooperatives that represent stakeholders of the blue economy. The SC shall meet twice a year. Additional meeting can be arranged ad hoc at the request of any of its permanent members.

The SC will be supported in their work by the Technical Committee (TC). The TC will consist of representatives of the main stakeholders of this Action above mentioned and the concerned departments and stakeholders involved in the activities. The TC will meet every quarter to define, follow-up and monitor the implementation of activities.

Both the SC and the TC will be assisted by the implementing partner's team.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

#### 4.8 Pre-conditions

N.A.

## 5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

### 5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this Action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the log frame matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

The monitoring system will be designed in a participatory manner with the assistance of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) expert and seek to include stakeholders in its design, application and use. Monitoring will serve as a learning tool, going beyond reporting, to help in understanding whether and how the intervention facilitates changes and why. The monitoring system will include both quantitative and qualitative indicators to facilitate participation and understanding by all stakeholders.

The monitoring system will focus on process monitoring, progress and results indicators. The implementing partner will be responsible for internal monitoring of the programme's outputs and impact results and regularly reporting to the Steering Committee. This monitoring will include periodic collection of information, and primary sources of verification will be activity reports, field visit reports, and checklists.

All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the Action is considering the principle of gender equality, human rights-based approach and rights of persons with disabilities. Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex and age, and disability if possible. External monitoring under the form of external Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) exercises will be commissioned by the EU Delegation at selected times of the project.

Where information for the indicators is not currently available a baseline survey will be undertaken. Once the baseline data are available, the programme's logical framework and activities framework will be updated to reflect the baseline value before, and target values after the Action. This update will be a joint exercise and will follow a joint monitoring mission.

Regular monitoring will also be assured by partner institutions providing immediate feedback on the pace and quality of activity implementation for immediate corrective action to achieve annual targets.

The EU Delegation will participate in joint monitoring missions. Annual joint reviews will provide the formal mechanism through which all parties can agree to modify the logical frameworks and adapt the programme accordingly.

## 5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the Action, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this Action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to the smooth implementation of the vouchers scheme. The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that this is a new sector of intervention for the EU in Angola.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

## 5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this Action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

# 6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

## Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

<b>Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
<b>Group of actions level (i.e. top-up cases, different phases of a single programme)</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
<b>Contract level</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	
	(...)	
<b>Group of contracts level (i.e. series of programme estimates, cases in which an Action includes for example four contracts and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other)</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	