



**COMO PODEM AS COMUNIDADES  
COSTEIRAS ENVOLVER-SE E BENEFICIAR  
DO PROGRAMA *BCLME*: UMA ANÁLISE  
*I. RELATÓRIO DA VISITA A ANGOLA***

**AN ASSESSMENT OF HOW COASTAL  
COMMUNITIES CAN BECOME INVOLVED  
AND BENEFIT FROM THE *BCLME*  
PROGRAMME**

***I. REPORT OF THE ANGOLAN VISIT***





# AN ASSESSMENT OF HOW COASTAL COMMUNITIES CAN BECOME INVOLVED AND BENEFIT FROM THE BCLME PROGRAMME

## I. REPORT OF THE ANGOLAN VISIT



*The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) Programme focuses on the management of this unique upwelling ecosystem flanking the coasts of Angola, Namibia and South Africa. Funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) as part of its International Waters portfolio, the Programme is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) as executing agency. The three member countries provide further financial and in-kind contributions. A number of communities live along the 4 000 km of coast and depend, to different extents, on the natural resources in this ecosystem, thus having a large stake in the management and health of coastal resources. Even though the involvement of coastal communities has not been the primary focus of the Programme, it is increasingly recognised that community-based activities can contribute significantly to the overall success of the Programme while at the same time providing opportunities for community development.*

*It was in this framework that EcoAfrica Environmental Consultants undertook a 'first approximation' study to assess how coastal communities can contribute to the management of the BCLME and be positioned to get optimal advantage from the inshore and coastal resource, as well as to advise the BCLME Programme on the role that they can play in making this happen. This report presents the findings from the field trip in Angola. Together with the specific reports of Namibian and South African field trips, it informs the overall study on coastal communities, for which there is a main report. A number of recommendations and potential projects are presented that can be undertaken at the community as well as different levels of government, that should yield good examples of local economic development as well as 'lessons learned' for future similar projects in the BCLME coastal regions. Some of the actions recommended for the Angolan coast are already ongoing and suggestions on the set of actions proposed in this report are welcome. Such contributions can be sent to the EcoAfrica investigators ([francois@ecoafrika.co.za](mailto:francois@ecoafrika.co.za)) or directly to the BCLME Programme CTA, Mick O'Toole at: [otoole@bclme.un.na](mailto:otoole@bclme.un.na).*

**EcoAfrica Environmental Consultants**

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## ACRONYMS

<b>ADB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>BCLME</b>	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
<b>BENEFIT</b>	Benguela Environment Fisheries Interaction and Training
<b>CBNRM</b>	Community-Based Natural Resources Management
<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organisations
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>DLIST</b>	Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>FADEPA</b>	Fundo de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Industria Pesqueira ( <i>Fund for Support to the Development of Fishing Industries</i> )
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation
<b>GAPC</b>	Grupo de Apoio aos Povos Carentes ( <i>Support Group to Peoples in Need</i> )
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>ICZM</b>	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
<b>IDF</b>	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal ( <i>Institute for Forestry Development</i> )
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced People
<b>IIM</b>	Instituto de Investigação Marinha ( <i>Institute of Marine Research</i> )
<b>INAIP</b>	Instituto Nacional de Apoio à Indústria Pesqueira ( <i>National Institute for Support to Fishing Industries</i> )
<b>IPA</b>	Instituto de Desenvolvimento da Pesca Artesanal ( <i>Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries</i> )
<b>KM</b>	Knowledge Management
<b>LME</b>	Large Marine Ecosystem
<b>MONICAP</b>	Monitoring and Control of Fishing Activities Project
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MSY</b>	Maximum Sustainable Yield
<b>MUA</b>	Ministério do Urbanismo e Ambiente ( <i>Ministry of Urban Planning and Environmental Affairs</i> )
<b>NBSAP</b>	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>OKACOM</b>	Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PMEDP</b>	Programa de Meios de Existência Duráveis de Pesca ( <i>Programme of Sustainable Fishing Livelihoods</i> )
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SEACAM</b>	Secretariat for East African Coastal Area Management
<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Association
<b>TFCA</b>	Transfrontier Conservation Area
<b>TFP</b>	Transfrontier Park
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>UAN</b>	University Agostinho Neto
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>VMS</b>	Vessel Monitoring System

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) flanks the coastal areas of Angola, Namibia and South Africa, representing a unique upwelling ecosystem. Striving to establish effective management of the BCLME, the BCLME Programme is a multi-sectoral initiative funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and further financial and in-kind contributions from the three member countries. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) implements the Programme and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is the executing agency. Communities in the coastal areas of Angola, Namibia and South Africa depend on the coastal and inshore resource for their survival and livelihood and therefore have a large stake in the management of this Large Marine Ecosystem (LME). Undoubtedly their involvement in the Programme can contribute to advancing its overall objectives. At the core of the study undertaken by EcoAfrica Environmental Consultants is the question of how coastal inhabitants can be positioned to get optimal advantage from BCLME resources and the coastal areas flanking it, and the role the BCLME Programme can play to make this happen as well as contribute to its success. Field trips to the three countries were undertaken to identify, in conjunction with community members and other relevant stakeholders, what pilot projects communities can undertake and suggest further ways by which livelihood options can be increased.

This report presents the findings from discussions and visits held in three Provinces of Angola – Luanda, Bengo and Namibe – and informs the overarching report of the three countries. A team of investigators from EcoAfrica worked closely with representatives of the Institute for Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IPA), an institution of the Ministry of Fisheries that aims to promote the development of artisanal fisheries communities. The team visited a number of coastal communities and fishing cooperatives, as well as held discussions with a range of stakeholders from ministries and governmental agencies to non-governmental organisations (NGO) and community members. A number of pilot projects were identified that have a strong affinity with the aims of the BCLME Programme and can contribute to the development of coastal communities. These pilot projects are described in this report.

Communities along the coast of Angola are heavily dependent on the sea, artisanal fishing being their main livelihood. According to IPA there are 102 fishing communities along the 1 650 km of Angolan coastline. Despite abundant and healthy living marine resources, coastal inhabitants practise fishing activities with insufficient material and support infrastructure and often live in abject poverty. The communities of Sarico and Buraco are typical of the majority of the 102 communities along the Angolan coast, except that they are located near Luanda that is a major market for living marine resources. Considering their proximity to the main centre of the country, one being north and the other south of Luanda, they can be visited easily and may be excellent pilot projects where ‘lessons learned’ can be generated, and hopefully a high level of success can be achieved. These two communities face urgent needs in terms of potable water, schools, health care and waste management, not to mention fishing gear and training on sustainable harvesting methods. Nevertheless, people in these communities are eager to make every effort to harness their skills and pool resources to achieve higher productivity and improved living conditions.

In a growing number of communities, fishing cooperatives are making a concerted effort to pursue these goals. While the fishing cooperative system is still evolving, and its actual success in meeting the needs of the communities is still to be assessed, the system has great potential and wide support from different parties, including at the Government level. IPA is in place to play a facilitating and supportive role. The cooperatives in Barra do Dande and Ambriz are two emerging success stories that show the system can work, but continued support is needed to make sure a satisfactory and lasting situation is achieved.

**The BCLME Programme can play an important role in collaboration with local and international partners to create opportunities for livelihood development through the**



sustainable utilisation of coastal resources. Assistance should be provided to the communities of Sarico and Buraco that could boost their cooperatives, thus contributing to higher productivity of fisheries and poverty alleviation. The cooperative in Ambriz, successful yet with problems relating to the size of the boats available, would benefit from a general audit. All communities would benefit from a study of the cooperative system in Angola, whereby ‘lessons learned’ from different cooperatives would shed light on the system’s current and potential contribution to meeting the needs of fishers and their families. The cooperative in Barra do Dande, considered an emerging success story in the system, can be used as training centre. Further ‘lessons learned’ can be gleaned from cooperatives outside Angola, especially in countries like Chile where the cooperative system is mature.

Bridging the gap between coastal communities and the Ministry of Fisheries, IPA maintains a close relationship with communities and cooperatives. This relationship was clear during EcoAfrica’s joint visits with IPA to coastal communities. IPA provides assistance in the creation of fishing cooperatives, advice and training, as well as credit facilities for new fishing gear. IPA, the Institute of Marine Research (IIM), the University (UAN) and the Natural History Museum can all play a pivotal role in collecting and managing information that is crucial for the sustainable utilisation of coastal resources. While demonstrating strong potential and commitment to better the life of fishers in coastal and inland waters, IPA has great institutional, financial and organisational needs. Information sharing between IPA and outside parties is poor, and often hampered by lack of English skills among IPA staff, as well as basic hardware and networking needs. As a growing organisation, IPA has massive information and knowledge management needs in terms of information storage and accessibility, connectivity to other information centres and access to IPA material by outside parties. Communities are often isolated and IPA’s geographical reach is currently not sufficient to ensure access to information relating to sustainable fishing and processing methods along the entire coast.

**Poor information sharing and insufficient capacities currently limit opportunities for support from donors and partners to projects promoted by IPA and the communities. Institutional strengthening of IPA is essential to enable the Institute’s success in the promotion of sustainable artisanal fishing. Addressing IPA’s needs involves ensuring better information access by outside parties, promoting the Institute and its aims, improving IPA’s information sharing and knowledge management system, building English language and computer skills and reworking IPA’s Programme so it can be made accessible more easily to donors and potential partners. The Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool (DLIST) is an online platform that engages a growing number of stakeholders along the Namibian and South African coasts in discussions and information sharing. DLIST is being extended to Angola and can promote the exchange of ‘lessons learned’ between the three countries, thereby helping to break the isolation IPA, other institutions and communities face.**

Endowed with rich resources and holding great potential for tourism, the coastal areas in Angola where these communities are established attract increasing numbers of developers and investors. This was visible in Barra do Kuanza and the coast of Namibe, where the building of exclusive lodges for sport fishing is taking place, or in Barra do Dande and Ambriz, where the number of private developments is growing. The coastal areas around Baía da Corimba, a marine breeding area of biological and economic importance to fisheries near Luanda, are threatened by unsustainable development, which includes reclaiming of large areas of wetlands for housing or salt extraction, cutting of mangroves for charcoal, and signs of pollution. The Southern desert areas of Angola are home to spectacular landscapes and unique ecosystems, a large part falling in the Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) that straddles the border of Namibia and Angola. Proper planning is needed and communities can play a significant role in the co-management of natural resources in all these areas.

**Angola is at a critical juncture, where development can have a major influence on coastal resources and communities. This is the ideal time to set trends that will ensure the involvement of coastal communities in development and the preservation of natural resources. New laws**

**and policies must be underpinned by concepts such as Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM). Inputs into coastal management and policy processes include an assessment of coastal resources, the development of Guidelines for Environmental Assessment of Tourism and an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) plan. An assessment of the tourism potential and ways to promote community-based tourism in areas like Barra do Kuanza, Barra do Dande, Ambriz and the TFCA in Southern Angola can pave the way for the creation of alternative livelihoods that ensure the protection of natural resources. The BCLME Programme can play a critical role in all of the above by enlisting suitable partners and providing incremental funding that can be matched by suitable partners.**

Aware of their needs and the country's enormous challenges ahead, the different parties that collaborated in this field trip expressed interest in pursuing any efforts to ensure the sustainable management of coastal resources to meet the needs of coastal inhabitants. If Angola's coastal resources are properly utilised there need not be the levels of abject poverty visible along the coast today. The BCLME Programme, when aligned with other frameworks that share similar or related objectives, will add impetus to efforts hoping to attain more sustainable utilisation of coastal resources. How this can happen will be elaborated upon in the main report. In the meanwhile, Angola should be encouraged to rely not so much on donors as on their own strengths, of which there are plenty of examples in the fields of science, management and community organisation, and to unlock the wealth of their living marine resources in such a way that part of that wealth can be applied to the development of the cooperative system. This will require investigating the institutionalisation of a levy that can be drawn from the commercial fishing sector that shares some of the living marine resources with the poor fishing communities that do not yet have the means to get their share of the benefit from those resources.

## 1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The study on coastal communities commissioned by the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) Programme included visits to Angola, Namibia and South Africa. The aim of this report is to inform the study on coastal communities by presenting the results of the visit to Angola. The visit was conducted by EcoAfrica investigators Dr. Francois Odendaal, Dr. Claudio Velasquez and Ms Raquel Garcia, from November 17<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> to the Luanda and Bengo Provinces. Informal visits were also carried out to the Namibe Province on September 28<sup>th</sup> and October 12<sup>th</sup>. The conclusions and recommendations presented in the main report are based on the specific reports of the Angolan, Namibian and South African visits. This report is divided in four main sections:

*Outings and Meetings* during the Angolan visit.

*Brief Situational Analysis* of the Angolan coast and coastal communities, according to what was observed and discussed during the outings and meetings, and with a focus on the communities visited in the three provinces.

*Brief Institutional Analysis* of the main ministries and government agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and other agencies and institutions, based on the results of the meetings and observed interactions between the different players, as well as brief discussions with community members.

*Preliminary Conclusions* on how coastal communities can become involved in the BCLME Programme, and on how the latter can positively influence the development of coastal communities.

## 2 OUTINGS AND MEETINGS

The outings and meetings took place in two visitation periods, one to the Provinces of Luanda and Bengo and another to the coast of the Namibe Province. The selection of three provinces was largely due to the time and funding constraints of this study. However, the three provinces are distinctly different and certain inferences can be made that point to the way forward (see section 5).

The visits in the Luanda and Bengo Provinces were conducted in conjunction with the Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (*Instituto de Desenvolvimento da Pesca Artesanal*, IPA), an institution of the Ministry of Fisheries. A number of meetings were held with key people at government institutions, NGOs, CBOs and other agencies and institutions. During the visits the team filmed coastal communities and places of ecological interest, as well as gathered impressions from local people. The main places visited are mapped in Figure 1.

### 2.1 Luanda Province

The team visited Luanda, three coastal communities in the surroundings (Buraco and Barra do Kuanza in the South and Sarico in the North), a fish landing site and market in the Ilha de Luanda, as well as places of ecological interest. A visit to the Ilhéu dos Pássaros, an important mangrove system in the Mussulo Bay, was conducted in the research vessel of the Institute of Marine Research (*Instituto de Investigação Marinha*, IIM), with a team of researchers of the IIM, the Natural History Museum and the Ecology Department of the University Agostinho Neto (UAN). One EcoAfrica investigator joined a team from the Ecology Department of UAN to Praia da Onça to survey marine turtles breeding along the beach. A number of meetings were held with key people at different ministries, government agencies, NGOs and CBOs (Table 1).



Figure 1: Coastal communities and places visited

Table 1: Meetings held in the Luanda Province

Institution	Name and position	Meetings / visits
<b>Ministry of Fisheries</b>	Antónia Nelumba, <i>Head of Fisheries Directorate</i> Staff at the MONICAP vessel monitoring centre.	Meeting held at the Fisheries Directorate and visit to the MONICAP vessel monitoring centre.
<b>Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IPA)</b>	Moisés Longui, <i>Director</i> Agostinho Duarte, <i>Deputy Director</i> Carlos Assis Diogo Neto, <i>Deputy Director</i> Joaquim Afonso Pedro, <i>Chief of the National Department of Support to Fishing Communities</i> Pedro Afonso Kingombo, <i>Biologist</i>	Several meetings with the Board of Directors and other staff, joint visits with a representative from the Department of Support to Fishing Communities to coastal communities, and a joint planning session in the community of Sarico.
<b>Institute of Marine Research (IMM)</b>	Vitória de Barros Neto, <i>General Director and chairperson of BCLME Programme Steering Committee</i> Nkosi Luyeye, <i>Head of the Department of Halieutic Resources and National Coordinator of the BCLME Programme</i>	Meetings at the IIM and visit to the laboratories.
<b>BCLME Activity Centre of Biodiversity, Ecosystem Health and Pollution</b>	Maria de Lourdes Sardinha, <i>Director</i>	Several meetings and joint visit to Ilhéu dos Pássaros.
<b>National Institute for Support to Fisheries Industries (INAIP)</b>	Adriano Mendes de Carvalho, <i>Director</i> Mário Yanga, <i>Technical Deputy Director</i> Isabel, <i>Administrative Director</i>	Meeting at INAIP with the Board of Directors.
<b>Agostinho Neto University (UAN)</b>	<i>Professors and students of the Biology and Chemistry Departments</i> Miguel Morais, <i>Ecology Department</i>	Meeting about information sharing and DLIST <sup>1</sup> , joint visits to Ilhéu dos Pássaros and Praia da Onça.
<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	Camilo Ceita, <i>Programme Specialist Poverty, Environment &amp; Human Security</i> Tamar Ron, <i>Consultant on Biodiversity Conservation to the MUA</i> Gaela Roudy, <i>Assistant Resident Representative, Reconstruction Programme</i>	Several formal and informal meetings.
<b>Support Group to Peoples in Need (GAPC)</b>	José Soares Nenganga, <i>President</i>	Joint visits to Sarico and a planning session with the community of Sarico.
<b>Rede Maiombe</b>	Abias Huongo, <i>President</i>	Informal meeting.
<b>Museum of Natural History</b>	Esteves da Costa Afonso, <i>Chief of the Scientific Research Department</i>	Meeting at the university about information sharing and DLIST and joint visit to Ilhéu dos Pássaros.
<b>Cooperative of the Buraco Community</b>	Manuel Jorge, <i>Director</i> Tomás Mukuaxi, <i>Secretary</i> Florinda Araújo, <i>Vice President</i> António Alberto, <i>Treasurer</i> Cecília Louré, <i>Assistant to the Treasurer and other members of the cooperative.</i>	Joint visit with IPA and meeting with cooperative members.
<b>Cooperativa Paz, Sarico Community</b>	José António, <i>Executive President</i> José Pedro, <i>Vice-President</i> Francisco, <i>Secretary</i> Z. António, <i>Fiscal</i> José Manuel, <i>Chief of Materials Department</i> José Paulino Gongo, <i>Member and other members of the cooperative.</i>	Joint visit with IPA and GAPC and meeting with cooperative members, followed by a second visit for a planning session with the community.

<sup>1</sup> The Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool (DLIST), a web-based information sharing platform for coastal stakeholders, role-players and interested parties concerned with sustainable development of the Benguela coastal zone, is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and can be visited at: [www.dlist.org](http://www.dlist.org).

Institution	Name and position	Meetings / visits
<b>Cooperativa Camungua, Sarico Community</b>	Pedro Joaquim Silva, <i>President</i>	Joint visit with IPA and GAPC and meeting with cooperative members, followed by a second visit for a planning session with the community.
	Maria Fátima Afonso, <i>Vice-President</i>	
	José Ambriz, <i>Adviser</i>	
	Damião, <i>Auditor</i>	
	Adão José, <i>Logistics Department and other members of the cooperative.</i>	
<b>Barra do Kuanza Community</b>	<i>Several fishers and members of the cooperative.</i>	Informal visits.

## 2.2 Bengo Province

Visits were conducted to the coast of the Bengo Province that included communities in Barra do Dande and Ambriz, North of the Luanda Province. Meetings were held with local administration representatives and members of the cooperatives visited (Table 2).

*Table 2: Meetings held in the Bengo Province*

Institution	Name and position	Meetings / visits
<b>Cooperativa Mukengeji, Barra do Dande</b>	José Vitorino, <i>President</i>	Visit to the cooperative facilities and meeting with cooperative members.
	José António João, <i>Vice-President and other members of the cooperative.</i>	
<b>Local Administration of Barra do Dande</b>	Manuel, <i>Chief of Department for Economic and Social Community Affairs</i>	Informal meeting at the Local Administration.
	Vicente, <i>Chief of the Administrator Cabinet</i>	
<b>Cooperativa Sanga Kia N'Ganga, Ambriz</b>	Castelo, <i>President and other members of the cooperative.</i>	Visit to the cooperative facilities, meeting with cooperative members, and outing in a fishing boat with cooperative fishers.
<b>Municipal Administration of Ambriz</b>	António Luís, <i>Municipal Administrator of Ambriz</i>	Meeting at the Municipal Administration.

## 2.3 Namibe Province

A number of places were visited along the coast of the Namibe Province: small communities North of Namibe (Chapéu Armado, Ualala and Salgado) and South of Namibe (Rocha Nova), the towns of Namibe and Tômbwa, as well as the Flamingos Beach with tourism infrastructure.

## 3 BRIEF SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The visits to Luanda and Namibe Province provided an opportunity to observe sections of the Angolan coast, and the results constitute important background information for the main report. In this section, a brief overview of the Angolan coast and coastal communities is presented, as well as more detailed descriptions of the communities visited.

### 3.1 Overview of the Coast

This section describes the geographical and socio-economic context of the country and the area where the visits took place.





Figure 3: Mangroves in Ilhéu dos Pássaros and Leatherback Turtle at Praia da Onça

### 3.1.2 Main Socio-Economic Features

There are seven coastal provinces in Angola (see Figure 1). The population of Angola is largely concentrated in urban centres, some of which on the coast, such as Luanda, Benguela, Lobito, Sumbe, Namibe and Tômbwa. This is largely the result of the displacement of rural populations during the war. The majority of the internally displaced people (IDP)<sup>4</sup> have become absorbed into host communities, settling down in urban areas. Although there are no exact data<sup>5</sup>, it is estimated that the urban population has risen from 14% in 1970 to 60% in 2001. The population of the capital, for example, has risen more than six fold in thirty years.<sup>6</sup>

The main industrial centre is the Luanda Province. However, a variety of industries are also growing around the two nearby towns of Lobito and Benguela that lie about 700 km to the south of the capital, in the Benguela Province. The oil industry is the mainstay of Cabinda and Zaire provinces. Fishing is a major activity all along the coast. The Namibe Province is the greatest fishing centre of Angola and Tômbwa the largest fishing port in the Namibe Province. Road infrastructure along the coast is largely inadequate, with a few exceptions such as the sections Sumbe to Luanda and Namibe to Tômbwa.

## 3.2 Overview of Coastal Communities

In this section, a brief overview of coastal communities and artisanal fishing activities in Angola is followed by more detailed descriptions of the communities visited in the Luanda, Bengo and Namibe Provinces.

### 3.2.1 Geographical Distribution

According to IPA survey data, there are 102 communities along the 1650 km of Angolan coast (Figure 4). There are communities all along the Angolan coast, but their numbers dwindle in the desert regions in the extreme south of the country.

<sup>4</sup> According to the Government figures, there were 4.01 million IDPs in May 2002, i.e. a third of the population. There were 1.46 million confirmed IDPs in May 2002, according to United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) data.

<sup>5</sup> The last national census was conducted in 1970. In 1983, a new census covered some provinces only.

<sup>6</sup> Hodges, T. (ed), 2002. *Angola – The post-war challenges. Common Country Assessment 2002*. Published by United Nations System in Angola. Luanda, 2002.



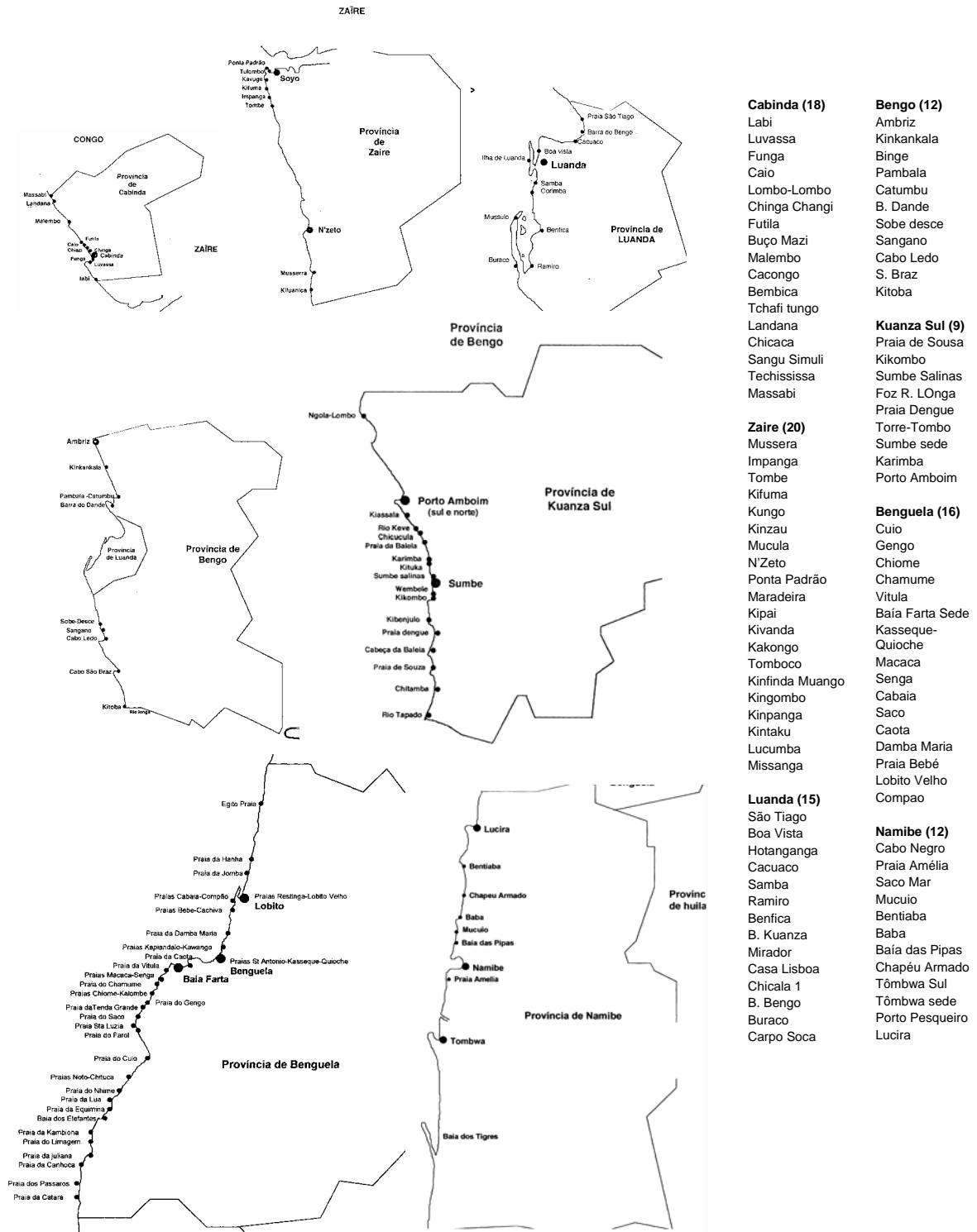


Figure 4: Mapping and updated listing of Coastal Communities (IPA data)

### 3.2.2 Background on Artisanal Fisheries

Angola's northern fishing zone extends from Luanda to the mouth of the Congo River, with large densities of horse mackerels and sardinellas and a smaller proportion of demersal species. The area between Luanda and Lobito constitutes the central fishing zone, where sardinellas, horse mackerels and demersal species can be found. The southern fishing zone, extending from Lobito to the mouth of the Kunene River, is by far the most productive zone, with abundance of horse mackerels, sardines, tunas and demersal species.<sup>7</sup>

Artisanal fishers catch horse mackerel and bottom valued species like groupers, snappers seabreams, croackers and spiny lobster, whereas semi-industrial and industrial fishers mainly target horse mackerels, sardinellas, shrimps and deep sea red crabs.<sup>8</sup>

Conflict between artisanal and industrial fisheries occurs inside the 3-nautical miles exclusion zone, where artisanal fishers suffer from the encroachment of trawlers, but also beyond this zone, as artisanal fishers commonly fish up to 8 mile offshore.<sup>9</sup> Trawlers close to the shore can seriously disrupt artisanal fishing, destroying the artisanal fishers' gear and even colliding with the traditional small Angolan boats.

Artisanal fishers provide a direct income for approximately 100 000 people, both fishermen and women who process and sell the catch.<sup>10</sup> According to IPA survey data, total catches in 2002 were 120 000 t. Benguela, Namibe and Luanda are major artisanal fishing areas (Figure 5). The distribution of fishing boats and gear to communities along the coast in the years 1992/95, by the government, led to an increase in the production rates.

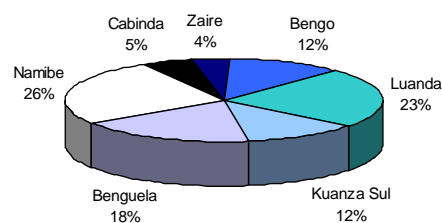


Figure 5: Catches in the first semester of 2001, according to IPA data

However, the production decreased in 1997/98, due to inadequate training of fishers on how to use and maintain the boats, insufficient infrastructure to support fishing activities, encroachment by industrial trawlers, use of illegal beach netting methods, and the closing down of the IPA's provincial offices.<sup>11</sup>

There are 23 to 25 thousand artisanal fishers, according to IPA survey data (Figure 6). These fishers typically use basic methods and gear. Figure 7 illustrates the increase in the number of boats through the years. The types of boats used include the *piroga*, a canoe made of wood or fibre, the *chata*, a small-planked open boat also made of wood or fibre but more sophisticated and that may be equipped with outboard engine, and the *catronga*, a boat up to 10 m with an inboard engine. The boats often lack motors and any other mechanised equipment for fishing or navigation.

<sup>7</sup> Lankester, K., 2002. The EU-Angola fisheries agreement and fisheries in Angola. September 2002 Available online at [www.panda.org/downloads/marine/Angola\\_Fishing\\_brief.doc](http://www.panda.org/downloads/marine/Angola_Fishing_brief.doc)

<sup>8</sup> Sardinha, M.L., n.d. The marine environment in Angola. From, A to B to Sea, Regional Contributions. Available online at [www.benefit.org.na/text/vol2\\_1d.PDF](http://www.benefit.org.na/text/vol2_1d.PDF)

<sup>9</sup> SADC Fisheries and Marine Resources Sector Co-ordinating Unit, 2001. Report of familiarisation tours undertaken to Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania. February 2001. Available online at [www.schoemans.com.na/sadc/pdf/rfis\\_report%201%20TL1.pdf](http://www.schoemans.com.na/sadc/pdf/rfis_report%201%20TL1.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> First Newsletter of the BCLME Programme, "Director Outlines Four Focus Areas for Angola"

<sup>11</sup> IPA, 2000. Programme for the Promotion and Development of Artisanal Fisheries (*Programa de Fomento e Desenvolvimento da Pesca Artesanal*).

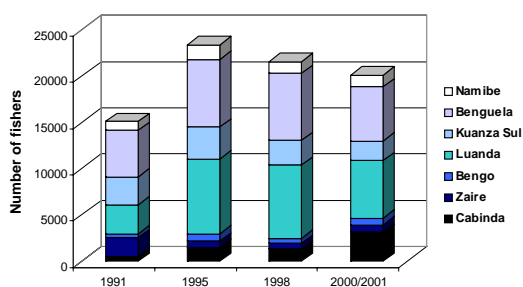


Figure 6: Number of fishers in the different Provinces, according to IPA data

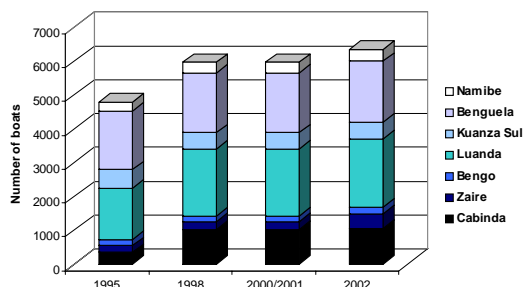


Figure 7: Number of boats in the different Provinces, according to IPA data

In addition to gillnetting and angling, fishers practise inadequate and often destructive methods such as the beach netting method known as *banda banda*, and the use of poisonous roots or plants and explosives. Beach netting methods are deployed in 47 of the 102 coastal communities, according to IPA data.

Fishing activities are typically low capital intensive and high labour intensive. The preparation and repair of nets, the maintenance of the boats, and fishing are performed by men, whereas all activities relating to landing, processing and selling of fish are the responsibility of women. The fish is usually salted and dried, though in the north of the country smoking methods are also used. Fishing cooperatives have been established in a number of communities (see section 4.4).

### 3.3 Communities in the Luanda Province

Luanda Province is a major focus of artisanal fisheries. Three coastal communities were visited in the Province, both to the South and North of the capital.

#### 3.3.1 Buraco Community

Buraco is a community in the Commune of Ramiro, about 60 km South of Luanda, with 866 inhabitants. Some community members practise subsistence agriculture on a private basis, but fishing is the main livelihood and consequently fish is an important element in the diet. The nearest health centre is located 20 km from Buraco and the 2 schools that operate are insufficient in terms of quality and to meet the growing number of illiterate children and sub-adults. There is no access to potable water and the nearest source of brackish water is located 2 km from the village. Access to the community is via a non-tarred road. Buraco has an estuary with an extensive but already damaged mangrove system that is used by the community as source of fuel, both as charcoal and firewood.

The Cooperative of Buraco Artisanal Fishers was established in September 2000, with 20 members. Today, there are 180 members in the cooperative.<sup>12</sup> The cooperative is financed through members' contributions from catch sales. The aims of the cooperative are: 1) to improve the members' working conditions, 2) in the future, to improve the social conditions in the community, and 3) to evolve technologically so as to reach a semi-industrial phase. IPA provided support in the creation of the cooperative, and has maintained a regular presence in the community. As one of the most populated and active fishing communities in the Luanda Province, Buraco is amongst the two selected communities in the Province for the implementation of projects according to IPA's programme.<sup>13</sup> In 2000, the cooperative received support from the Fund for Support to the Development of Fishing

<sup>12</sup> Figures of 200 men and 180 women were found in "Buraco Coastal Fishing Community as Demonstration Project for BCLME", a proposal submitted by the Chair of the Artisanal Fisheries Task Group, Mr. Duarte Kaholo, to the Director of the Activity Centre for Marine Living Resources, Dr. Hashali Hamukuaya, on December 06, 2002, but it was not accepted for funding.

<sup>13</sup> The other selected community in the Luanda Province is Santiago. A brief description of IPA's programme is provided in section 4.1.2.

Industries (*Fundo de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Indústria Pesqueira*, FADEPA) in the form of 10 new boats. Currently, there are 35 boats (*chatas*) ranging from 3 to 8 metres and made of wood or fibreglass, as well as 13 motors, all privately owned.

The fishing method used is gillnetting, while some members of the cooperative also practise beach seining. The main species caught are dentex, croakers, tuna, pelagic sharks, horse mackerels, sardinella, lobster, crabs and rays. The women are responsible for cleaning, gutting, drying and selling fish. The fish is dried on drying rags made of wood and nets, and there are no refrigeration facilities. There are no facilities for landing, handling and trading the fish either. Nevertheless, there is a good level of organisation upon arrival of the boats on the shore. The fishers immediately divide the fish according to who caught it. Part of the catch is put aside for consumption, and part is prepared by the women for drying. Both fresh and dried fish are sold in the community, while only dried fish is sold in Luanda twice a month.



Figure 8: The fishers upon arrival of the boat, women preparing fish, and drying rags in Buraco

The fishers perceive no change in the quantity of fish in the waters, any decrease in the catches being attributed to insufficient numbers of nets. Statistics of catches per species are available from September 2000, but have stopped due to a delay in payment to the data collector. The counting was initiated during a FAO project and then continued by the Ministry of Fisheries. The data is held both in the community (in the house of the President of the Cooperative) as well as in the Artfish database managed by IPA. In 2002, the total catch was 22 643 kg.

According to the meeting with cooperative members, the main difficulties the cooperative is faced with are:

- No physical base for the cooperative
- No provision of health care in the community
- Inadequate school facilities
- Access road in bad condition
- No access to potable water (only brackish water is available)
- Insufficient nets and motors

The members of the cooperative perceive their main needs to be fishing materials, improvement of the working conditions, and training. Acquisition of boats with FADEPA credit, for example, was not accompanied with proper training on maintenance, leading to sub-optimal and even problematic use of the boats. A considerable obstacle the fishers face is encroachment by large trawlers, which forces the boats to be restricted to an area near the shore, where catches are lower.

### 3.3.2 Sarico Community

The community of Sarico, North of Luanda, was established in 1992. Sarico has 2 605 inhabitants (380 men, 309 women, and 466 children), divided into 5 communities: Sarico Grande, Jacinto, Lourenço, Casa Nova, and Três Buracos. There is no school or health post in the community, and the community only has access to brackish water far from the community. *Tilapia* farming is practised in the Panguila lagoon system, a few kilometres away from the main centre of the community. The

access road to the community traverses this system and water flows through pipes under the road. The flow is likely reduced considerably, the effects on the ecology of the system yet to be determined.

The main activity in the community is fishing, though there is also subsistence agriculture. The area is rich in marine resources, such as a range of fish species, crab, and prawns. There are 800 active fishers and two legalised cooperatives with 50 members each, Paz and Camungua. Each cooperative has its own statutes and is composed of a number of committees: production, savings and credit, safety on the sea, education, alphabetisation and recreation, and health and environment.

The community has 15 boats without motors, and sometimes hire motors. Having insufficient fishing materials, the fishers mainly use beach netting. Once the fish is landed, the women start dividing and preparing the fish to dry and sell. According to the presidents of the cooperatives, the fish is counted daily and the data introduced in IPA's Artfish database.



Figure 9: Women dividing fish, planning session, and community releasing a turtle in Sarico

A national NGO, the Support Group to Peoples in Need (*Grupo de Apoio aos Povos Carentes*, GAPC), has been working with the community and IPA. GAPC and IPA signed a protocol of understanding in 2002, under which both organisations would assist in the creation of the cooperatives. IPA has also promoted training activities in the community, focused on the creation of enterprises and cooperatives, and leadership.

In the years of 2002 and 2003, GAPC applied participative community research methods to assess the needs of the community. The fishers identified and prioritised their main needs as follows: motors, boats, potable water, health post, and an access road. Through encouragement by GAPC, a sand mining company constructed a non-tarred road from which it also benefits for its activities. Previously, only access by boat was possible. GAPC is currently searching for funding to assist the community in meeting their other needs.

According to the presidents of both cooperatives, the main difficulties in the community are:

- Lack of fishing materials
- No school
- No health centre
- No access to potable water
- Poor living conditions

Presently fishing for subsistence, the fishers lack proper material to fish further from the shore, as well as training. The community needs higher profits from fishing that can be invested in the improvement of living conditions.

During the visits to the community, cooperative members, IPA, GAPC and EcoAfrica worked on the preparation of an integrated plan describing the needs of the community. The aim of this plan is to assist the cooperatives in contacting possible donors and in obtaining funds. The IPA and GAPC representatives coordinated the exercise, based on an Active Method of Participative Community Research. In the first phase, the community members were divided in two groups to identify the

main problems (Table 3). The same groups were then asked to prioritise the problems and needs identified.

*Table 3: Needs identified by the members of the cooperatives in Sarico*

Group 1	Group 2
No hospital	Inadequate infrastructure for fishing and processing
No school	Lack of storage and refrigeration boxes
No potable water	Deficient health conditions
Need for means of transport	Inadequate internal and external market system
Insufficient fishing gear	Cost of maintenance and spare parts
Need to improve access road	Need for professional skills on management and alphabetisation
Insufficient number of boats and motors	Inadequate/inexistent credit system
Need for proper market	Need to improve safety on the sea and life insurance
Need for refrigeration boxes	Administrative needs
Need for a tank to salt fish	Lack of potable water, schools, hospital
Insufficient drying rags	Need to improve access road
Lack of energy	

In the second phase, the members of the cooperative were encouraged to identify strengths and weaknesses relating to human, physical, natural, social and financial capital (Table 4).

*Table 4: Strengths and weaknesses identified by the members of the cooperatives in Sarico*

Capital	Strengths	Weaknesses
<b>Human</b>	Knowledge of fishing	Lack of training
	Knowledge of fishing laws	
<b>Physical</b>	Access to naval construction technicians	Lack of wood
<b>Natural</b>	The sea and the river system	Insufficient means
<b>Social</b>	The cooperative	Insufficient means
<b>Financial</b>	Savings	Difficult access to credit

The final stage of the session was dedicated to drawing a community plan that describes the activities, costs, funding sources, timeframe and monitoring methods necessary to meet the needs identified. The level of participation in this stage was low, and completion of the plan was entrusted to EcoAfrica (see Annexure II).

### 3.3.3 Barra do Kuanza

The Kuanza River, the largest in Angola, has an important habitat of mangroves in the floodplains along the riverbanks. Mangrove communities include some rare species of fish, birds and mammals, and the mangroves provide essential shelter and nutrition for juveniles of a number of commercial fish species. The Kuanza River Mouth is home to a large variety of fish species and there is both artisanal and sport fishing. Some world records have been broken there. Tourism is also starting to flourish in the area, with accommodation and sport fishing activities, particularly tarpon fishing, on offer. Accommodation comprises thatched *rondavels* overlooking the floodplain of the Kuanza River. A luxury lodge, as well as fishing activities, cruises on the river, bird watching, and game drives into the Kissama Park, are planned in the area of the Kuanza River Mouth.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Official website of the Republic of Angola, <http://www.angola.org/culture/quicama/quicama.html>



*Figure 10: Mangrove habitat, a turtle caught in a net, and the entrance to a hostel in Barra do Kuanza*

The community visited has, according to an old fisher, about 200 families and a total of 50 fishers. Most of the fishers use canoes to fish in the estuary. There are also a few motorised boats that set the nets on the sea and bring good catches of corvine, barbado, turtles and sometimes tarpon.

Fish is sold dried or fresh. The women salt and dry the fish, both for consumption and to be sold. Because brine water is used in the process, the fish sometimes present a high level of decomposition. The main source of income is fresh fish sold to people that come from Luanda with refrigerated trucks. Turtles are a frequent catch and even those found alive on the net are killed for food. Tarpons can weight more than 100 kg in this area and are caught mainly in the winter period from May to July. A highly priced fish by sport fishermen, tarpons attract a number of tourists to the area.

The artisanal fishers are organised in one cooperative, which lacks more boats, nets, and outboard engines. Fresh water is also an urgent need in the community, as presently people collect water a long distance up the river.

#### **3.3.4 Casa Lisboa landing site and market**

Casa Lisboa is one of the fish landing sites and markets along the shore on the Ilha de Luanda. A large number of boats land their fish at this spot, where women collect it to be sold. As in the majority of markets and landing sites, Casa Lisboa lacks adequate infrastructure, and the fish is landed and sold on the sand or on the concrete floor.

### **3.4 Communities in the Bengo Province**

The communities in the Bengo Province that were visited showed a higher level of organisation than those in the Namibe and Luanda Provinces. In addition, tourism seems to represent a great potential in Barra do Dande and Ambriz.

#### **3.4.1 Barra do Dande**

The community of Barra do Dande (Commune of Barra do Dande, Municipality of Dande) has a population of 12 000 inhabitants. Fishing is a major activity in the area, both marine and inland, with a total of 60 fishers. There is only one school and one health post in the community. People have no access to potable water. The area's beaches and landscape offer great potential for tourism. In fact, there have been a large number of land requests for tourism purposes, according to the Chief of the Department for the Economic and Social Community Affairs of the Commune. Some of this land lies on the coast, which will lead to the resettlement of some fishing communities to areas as far as 2 km from the coast.

In the framework of the Programme of Sustainable Fishing Livelihoods (*Programa de Meios de Existência Duráveis de Pesca*, PMEDP<sup>15</sup>), there has been an Action Programme for Community Development in Barra do Dande, with the collaboration of national NGOs. This Programme involved a participatory session for the identification of community needs, as well as training of trainers on leadership and cooperatives. The presence of NGOs in the community is, however, not strong.

In 1998, the community benefited from Swedish International Development Association (SIDA) funds to build an access road and to buy motors. The Mukengeji Cooperative was established and legalised in 2001. Of its 11 members, only one is a woman. The cooperative has a well-organised and spacious area. There is space for repair of nets, a sorting and processing platform in the shade, an area with drying rags, a closed area where fish is weighed and sold, office space for management of catches and financial data, as well as a storage room.

There are 11 private boats and 11 motors in the cooperative. Maintenance of the motors is done by mechanics contracted outside the community, either on the spot or in Luanda. The cooperative keeps organised daily, weekly and monthly records of catches per species. For each boat, there is daily record of fuel spent, amount paid to fishers, weight and value of fish caught. The 90 days training on creation of micro-companies that the president and vice-president attended has contributed to the implementation of the cooperative's organisational structure. The cooperative has a bank account and hopes to use this fund to improve the living conditions in the community.



Figure 11: Fishing boats and fish drying in Barra do Dande, and data sheet used in the cooperative

IPA assisted in the creation of the cooperative and maintains a healthy relationship with it. According to the President, the cooperative has largely been successful, though the fishers are faced with problems caused by large trawlers near the coast. The fishers often have their nets destroyed by these vessels, and even face collision with large trawlers when fishing without lights. On November 22<sup>nd</sup> the community received two new motors from the Government. A number of projects for support to the cooperative have been submitted to IPA.

### 3.4.2 Ambriz

Ambriz is located in the Province of Bengo, 185 km from Luanda, and has a population of 15 000 inhabitants. There is a large fishing tradition in Ambriz, with approximately 11 500 people living of fishing, salt mining and subsistence agriculture.<sup>16</sup> The historical heritage both from Dutch and the Portuguese settlers is rich, and interest in tourism is growing, according to the Municipal Administrator of Ambriz. There is a local hotel, a restaurant currently under renovation, an ancient Dutch Fort that is now used as a military base, and a Dutch trading post that was used by the

<sup>15</sup> PMEDP is funded by DFID and FAO and aims at the enhancement of human capacities through seminars in the community. The programme does not address material needs.

<sup>16</sup> UNDP Project Document "Support to Artisanal Fishing and Community Reinforcement of the Productive Sector in Ambriz and Neighbourhood".



Portuguese as a house for slaves. These and other places of historical interest, along with the coastal scenery, can become major tourism attractions. However, there is no tourism plan for the town.

In the framework of a UNDP/BP Amoco/Equator Bank project, an artisanal fisheries operational unit has recently been implemented, where the Sanga Kia N'Ganga Cooperative operates. Today, the cooperative has 83 members and 10 glass fibre boats. The work is performed in groups of 4 to 5 members, and each group received credit to be reimbursed and a kit with fishing material.

The fishing method used is gillnetting. Production levels have been lower than expected due to the fact that the boats are too small for the difficult conditions on the sea, especially during the rainy season. The fishers risk their lives on these waters and are sometimes forced to fish in the Zaire Province. Furthermore, their nets are often destroyed by large trawlers.



Figure 12: An old colonial building in Ambriz, fishers at the cooperative and on the sea

Other concerns of the fishers include the delay in the delivery of communication radios, a refrigeration truck and fishing gear; the lack of technicians for the maintenance of motors; the difficulty in refuelling; and the need for training. Stemming from the need to reinforce the capacity of the cooperative, a second UNDP project is planned for a 3-year period, encompassing the revitalisation of fishing, agriculture and salt production activities; training of women and other inhabitants on sales management; support and capacity building in the cooperative; implementation of integrated projects in selected communities; and support and capacity building for IPA staff linked to the project.<sup>17</sup> While the team of investigators were by and large impressed with the cooperative they felt that this project could benefit from an objective audit of all its different components, including the vessels and business operations. Now, in the transition period between project phases is a good time.

### 3.5 Communities in the Namibe Province

The 480 km of coast flanking the Namibe Province is where 65% of fishing activity in the country takes place. Salt production is also present in the province, though with decreasing activity. The area has great tourism potential, in terms of beaches and sand dunes, thermal waters, lagoons, rare flora (*Welwitschia mirabilis*) and rich culture.

The coastal communities visited in the Namibe Province are smaller than those in the Luanda and Bengo Provinces.<sup>18</sup> North of Namibe, Ualala and Salgado are small communities of around 10 traditional huts near the shore. The fish is salted and dried, both by men and women. In Chapéu Armado there used to be large fishing facilities that are today abandoned.

South of Namibe, the Rocha Nova community has a larger number of boats. Fish is salted and dried, or sold fresh to people visiting the community. Nearby, there are salt mines. Further north, there is a

<sup>17</sup> Pamphlet on the UNDP Project ANG/03/009, Support to Artisanal Fishing and Community Reinforcement of the Productive Sector in Ambriz and Neighbourhood.

<sup>18</sup> In fact, the communities of Ualala, Salgado and Rocha Nova are not included in IPA's list of coastal communities.

lodge and sport fishing activities in the Flamingos Beach. The Lodge is located 70 km south of the town of Namibe, in an area very favourable to angling and boat fishing.<sup>19</sup>



Figure 13: Ualala community, fish drying in Ualala, and salt mines near Rocha Nova

Considering its multiple potential livelihoods that this region offers, it is highly recommended that a concept land use planning process be initiated with a high level of participation; also, a study of the emerging tourism industry and how communities can benefit from tourism development is urgently needed. Finally, the Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) is at its beginning stages, the two presidents of Namibia and Angola having signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for a Transfrontier Park (TFP) on August 1, 2003. The TFCA can potentially bring benefits to communities but such benefits will not happen automatically and therefore a study that will point to clear steps that can be taken is urgently needed.

### 3.6 Some Common Issues and Features of in Coastal Communities

The visits and meetings held provided an insight to coastal communities in the Provinces of Luanda, Bengo and Namibe, and a number of common features were identified.

**A. Obstacles faced by fishers and the cooperatives:** Artisanal fishers face a number of difficulties that result in a loss of catch value.

- **Insufficient or inadequate fishing gear and motorised boats.** The number of boats and motors is often insufficient, leading to low catch rates. In some cases, the boats used by the fishers are not the most adequate to the difficult conditions on the sea, imperilling the life of the fishers. In other cases, artisanal fishers use destructive fishing methods, or limit their activities to an area near the shore, due to the lack of adequate or sufficient means.
- **Insufficient or inadequate support infrastructure.** In some communities lacking landing sites, the fish is landed and divided on the sand, with poor hygienic conditions. In most cases, fresh fish is sold only in the community due to lack of refrigeration facilities. This also limits the time that can be spent on the sea. The lack of support infrastructure such as access roads, refuelling stations, fuel and water storage capacity, and mechanical assistance, limits progress in fishing activities. The lack of support infrastructure is an obstacle also to marketing the fish.
- **Insufficient human resources.** Capacity needs to be built in the communities to ensure the deployment of sustainable and non-destructive fishing methods, to achieve high catch levels, or to ensure successful creation and operation of cooperatives. Women, who are responsible for fish processing and marketing, need training to ensure that adequate hygienic conditions are met. Furthermore, training on naval carpentry and maintenance of boats and motors is highly needed. Training on leadership and creation of cooperatives is essential to ensure that

<sup>19</sup> See [www.sue-feri.demon.co.uk/angola.htm](http://www.sue-feri.demon.co.uk/angola.htm)

fishers can manage their own interests while having the Government as a partner, and to achieve higher success rates in the cooperative system.

**B. Problems faced by the communities in general:** The fishers and processing women often live in communities with inadequate or insufficient basic infrastructure. Basic social infrastructure in these communities is usually poor; people live in traditional huts, with no sanitation systems, and the villages have inadequate or non-existent education and health facilities. Access to potable water is difficult, as well as to additional food items that make up a healthy diet. Lack of funding for projects is widespread. Poverty is endemic and lack of livelihood options a serious problem.

**C. Tourism potential under exploited and lack of tourism planning:** Angola, and the Angolan coast in particular, has a tremendous potential for tourism that has thus far not been tapped because of the war situation and the deficient infrastructure system in place. This situation is due to change with time, and coastal communities can benefit from tourism but only if its development is properly planned and if tourism initiatives follow a participative and integrated approach. For instance, the Namibe Province has tremendous and proven tourism potential and should probably be the focal point for activities that will pave the road for successful community-based tourism development in the future. The Luanda Province, on the other hand, is distinctly urban and industrial, hence affording coastal communities reasonable access to urban centres (although in reality infrastructure is still poor, making access more difficult). Communities in the Bengo Province lie further from urban centres and here a combination of fishing and tourism will likely be the most important economic generators in the future for these communities.

**D. Low awareness/protection of the environment:** The fact that most coastal communities make a living through artisanal fishing – alternative livelihoods being rare – makes them highly dependent on marine resources. The potential impact of the artisanal sector on Angola’s large marine resources base is lower than that of the industrial sector. Nevertheless, the use of destructive fishing methods, the killing of endangered species such as marine turtles, as well as the destruction of important floristic habitats like mangrove for charcoal, can surely have an impact on the environment and, consequently, on their livelihoods. In cases where alternatives are absent, their awareness of these issues is overshadowed by their need to survive. It is worth noting that during the visit the community of Sarico has shown awareness of the need to protect marine turtles with the release of a turtle caught in the net.

While the above points are mostly negative, there certainly are strong points/characteristics that can be engaged or developed to counter or balance them out, provided the right interventions/actions are taken, as illustrated by Table 5.

*Table 5: Weak and strong points of coastal communities*

	<b>Weak Points/Characteristics</b>	<b>Strong Points/Characteristics</b>
1	Insufficient gear, lack of funding, poor support infrastructure	A strong and commercially valuable living marine resource base
2	Human resources poorly developed in terms of technical know-how	A relatively well organised system of cooperatives and dedicated people
3	Tourism poorly developed, lack of planning	Good tourism resources, much of it still unspoilt
4	Low levels of environmental awareness and protection	Strong cooperatives structures that can be engaged in environmental education, an emerging legal framework

## 4 BRIEF INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

Meetings held in Luanda and observations on the field provided information on the institutional capacities at different levels, from the governmental structures to NGOs and the communities themselves. This section briefly describes the main ministries and government agencies, NGOs, CBOs and other agencies and institutions.

### 4.1 Relevant Ministries and Government Agencies

The focus was on the Ministries dedicated to fisheries and environment, particularly the Ministry of Fisheries and a number of its institutions.

#### 4.1.1 Ministry of Fisheries

After independence in 1975 the Government gave priority to industrial fisheries, and only in 1992 did the Government start to focus on the artisanal sector as a potential contributor to poverty alleviation and food security. Recently, the scope of the Ministry of Fisheries has been extended to inland fisheries, a move driven by the need to provide food security in the interior of the country.<sup>20</sup> The Law of Fisheries (Law n.20/92, of 14 August 1992) is under discussion, and the new “Law on Living Aquatic Resources” will also become wider in scope. The drafting of the new law has been a participative process, with the involvement of different stakeholders including the communities.

The Ministry of Fisheries aims to promote sustainable and responsible fisheries, and bases its efforts on the trilogy fleet, training and support infrastructure.<sup>21</sup> Funds will be invested in the renovation of Angola’s small and obsolete fleet. Training in Angola is insufficient, with only a basic level school at the Cefopescas centre in Cacucaco, near Luanda, and a medium level school in the Namibe Province. The Ministry is planning basic level schools in Cabinda or Zaire, Benguela and Kuanza Sul; medium level schools in Luanda and in the Benguela Province; as well as a university in the Namibe Province. The rehabilitation and creation of ports, markets and refrigerated supply chains are amongst the priorities for the improvement of support infrastructure. Furthermore, the Ministry will implement a programme to revitalise the salt production and iodisation sector, priority being given to the Provinces of Namibe, Benguela and Luanda.

A major problem the Ministry faces is that some trawlers operate illegally in the coastal zone, too close to the shore. The vessel monitoring system (VMS), based on the MONICAP system (Monitoring and Control of Fishing Activities Project), was established in 1999. The installation of a VMS unit in the vessel is a requirement to obtain a license. The onboard system collects position, route and cruising speed of fishing vessels that operate on an industrial scale in Angolan waters. This is downloaded to Portugal before being transmitted to Angola. The Ministry is investigating the possibility to transfer other data, such as water temperature and salinity. Control and enforcement on the coast is, however, weak. It has recently been announced that trawling should be stopped for a period of time, a measure aimed at protecting marine resources by allowing stocks to regenerate.

#### 4.1.2 Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries

The strongest link between the Ministry of Fisheries and the communities is through the Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IPA). Created in 1992<sup>22</sup>, IPA promotes and regulates small-scale fishing activities, currently both along the coast and inland waterways. IPA’s mission is to

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<sup>20</sup> Inland fisheries are about 6 000 ton/year and are a large contributor to employment in rural areas (7 000 full time fishers), according to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Marine Fisheries and Resources Sector. ([www.schoemans.com.na/sadc/country.asp?countryid=2](http://www.schoemans.com.na/sadc/country.asp?countryid=2))

<sup>21</sup> Interview with Salmão Xirimimbimbi, Minister of Fisheries, *Jornal de Angola (Angola’s Newspaper)*, 25 November 2003.

<sup>22</sup> By Decree N.45-C/92, of 4 September.

promote the development of artisanal fisheries communities. This is done by fostering sustainable and responsible fishing activities, by assisting in the creation of cooperatives and in fund raising for fishing gear and support infrastructure, as well as by providing advice and training on management of fisheries and micro-companies. IPA's assistance also provides credit facilities to allow fishers to acquire new vessels and fishing gear. These activities are, in some cases, undertaken in collaboration with local NGOs, as it is the case in the Sarico Community.

These and other activities are outlined in the Programme for Promotion and Development of Artisanal Fisheries (*Programa de Fomento e Desenvolvimento da Pesca Artesanal*), prepared by IPA in July 2000 and divided into three sub-programmes.

- **Organisation of Fishing Communities**, encompassing actions geared to the creation of micro-enterprises of support to fishers, establishment of cooperatives, and training of trainers.
- **Creation of Infrastructure for Production and Support to Artisanal Fisheries**, addressing the establishment of production and social infrastructure required for the development of fisheries, such as areas for fish processing, landing sites, access roads, health centres and schools.
- **Management of Resources in a Sustainable Development Framework**, with the aim of evaluating stocks, as well as promoting the replacement of beach netting with alternatives, the conservation of fresh fish on selling racks, and the construction of cool boxes.

Each sub-programme has a number of projects that will be implemented in 14 communities, the two communities in each coastal province that are more populated and active in fishing activities. Efforts to reach other communities should initiate in these focal points, with a view to promoting the interchange of experiences with other communities. At the moment, IPA works closely with 5 communities in the Luanda and Bengo Provinces: Hotanganga, Barra do Bengo, Buraco, Sarico, and Barra do Dande.

Through its provincial delegations, IPA engages in activities of training, collection of statistical data and collection of fishing licences. Most of these delegations, however, are not operational today. The presence of IPA in provinces other than Luanda has been reduced due to the economic situation and so has its training and support role. Furthermore, they were typically located in the cities or villages, sometimes far from the beaches where the fishers live and work.<sup>23</sup> This situation is due to change with the establishment of centres of support to artisanal fisheries and a stronger intervention through the deployment of extension workers.

A programme is underway to create centres of support to artisanal fisheries in all coastal provinces. With funding from the African Development Bank (ADB), 10 centres will be implemented in the first phase, with a total of 14 centres (2 in each coastal province) planned. Each support centre will provide coastal communities with assistance to fishers and their families, including access to schools and health centres. Furthermore, reference centres are planned in the different regions, to store historical data on methods and statistics, as well as provide a basis for experiments.

IPA also intends to implement the concept of community observers. Specific members of the community are given the responsibility to control fishing activities on the field, in order to guarantee compliance with fishing and security on board regulations. The observers will receive proper training and equipment, such as binoculars, photo cameras and communication systems, and will be remunerated by the cooperatives. A monitoring committee will include representatives of traditional authorities.

With funding from the French Cooperation Fund, a framework study was undertaken in 1995 to determine the numbers of fishers, types of vessels and fishing gears used, processing facilities and the location of markets (see section 3.2.). The data from this study and updates, as well as from catch

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<sup>23</sup> IPA, 2000. Programme for the Promotion and Development of Artisanal Fisheries (*Programa de Fomento e Desenvolvimento da Pesca Artesanal*).

assessment studies, are held in IPA's database.<sup>24</sup> The Artfish statistics system operates in Benguela since 2002, with a total of 55 local people involved in counting in the communities along the coast. The Institute recognises the need for a thorough assessment of marine resources available to the artisanal fisheries sector.

As a key organisation that can establish the link between the BCLME Programme and other parties, on one hand, and coastal communities, on the other hand, IPA has major needs in terms of organisation of information, connectivity to other information centres and English language skills.

#### 4.1.3 Institute of Marine Research

The Institute of Marine Research (IIM) is a public institution of the Ministry of Fisheries. With headquarters in Luanda and field stations in Namibe, Tômbwa, Benguela and Lobito, the Institute employs a total of 200 people. The four focus areas outlined by the General Director of the IIM and the chairperson of the BCLME Programme Steering Committee are artisanal fisheries, aquaculture, the management of shared resources and capacity building. Assessment surveys of commercial stock (small pelagics, demersal stocks and crustaceans, amongst others), research on ways of adding value to fish and fish products, oceanographic research and aquaculture experiments are some of the activities carried out by the IIM.<sup>25</sup>

There is a strong awareness, followed up by action, that research on marine resources provides the basis for management decisions in conjunction with social concerns. The IIM has a well-equipped and modern research laboratory with well-trained technicians and researchers that should be supported at every opportunity by programmes such as the BCLME and BENEFIT.

The BCLME Activity Centre in Angola, dedicated to Biodiversity, Ecosystem Health and Pollution, is an in kind contribution of the government and operates at the IIM facilities. According to the Activity Centre Director, a total of 17 projects are expected to be implemented in 2004, the priority in the first phase being the generation of baseline information and the assessment of the reality.



Figure 14: The MONICAP system, the IIM laboratory and a tuna pole fishing boat in Luanda

#### 4.1.4 National Institute for Support to the Fishing Industry

The National Institute for Support to the Fishing Industry (*Instituto Nacional de Apoio à Indústria Pesqueira*, INAIP) provides support to the industrial fisheries sector. INAIP plays an important role in training, assistance in the creation of cooperatives and associations, as well as fund raising.

In the opinion of the Institute's Director, the little contact that INAIP currently has with the artisanal sector is likely to increase in the future, as artisanal fishing cooperatives become stronger. A major constraint to the development of fisheries has been the insufficient support of banks and credit institutions.

<sup>24</sup> SADC Fisheries and Marine Resources Sector Co-ordinating Unit, 2001. Report of familiarisation tours undertaken to Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania. February 2001. Available online at [www.schoemans.com.na/sadc/pdf/rfis\\_report%201%20TL1.pdf](http://www.schoemans.com.na/sadc/pdf/rfis_report%201%20TL1.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> First Newsletter of the BCLME Programme.

#### 4.1.5 Fund for Support to the Development of Artisanal Fisheries

The Fund for Support to the Development of Fishing Industries (FADEPA) is a governmental financial institution that assists small entrepreneurs in artisanal and industrial sectors. Created in 1992<sup>26</sup>, the Fund aims to finance projects for the development of the fisheries sector, with a focus on artisanal fisheries communities. It provides credit to communities, allowing them to acquire boats, motors and kits with fishing material and gear. FADEPA has, for example, provided support to the cooperatives in Buraco and the Barra do Dande, by granting credit for a number of boats. In the light of the Ministry's aim to promote the salt production and iodisation sector, the Fund has recently started a programme to finance new material and equipment for salt works.<sup>27</sup>

#### 4.1.6 Ministry of Urban Planning and Environmental Affairs

The first environmental structure in the Government of Angola was the General Secretary for the Environment, created in 1983. The Ministry of Fisheries and Environmental Affairs was established in 1999 and in 2002 was divided into two new ministries: the Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Urban Planning and Environmental Affairs (*Ministério do Urbanismo e Ambiente*, MUA).<sup>28</sup>

The Environment Framework Law (Law n.5/98, of 19 June) was published in 1998 to provide a legal framework for environmental protection. The Law on Oil Activities (Law n.13/78, of 13 September), the Framework Law of Industry (Law n.8/98, of 11 September) and the Land Law (Law n.21-C/92 and its regulation n.32/95) are other important legal documents in force.<sup>29</sup> The Land Law and the Law on Land Use Planning are currently under discussion.<sup>30</sup>

According to the National Director of Environment at the MUA<sup>31</sup>, some of the major constraints facing Angola and his Ministry are the lack of infrastructure and human capacity, as well as the poor legal framework for environmental affairs. The 1998 Framework Environmental Law is too broad to adequately address the multiple environmental challenges. Its application thus results very weak. A concrete example cited by the National Director is the coastal development in Luanda surroundings, which has failed to follow proper planning principles and is affecting mangrove sites. The Ministry is currently preparing new legislation to address specific issues that have no solid legal framework.

The assessment of Angola's natural resources and the reinforcement of environmental education are priorities at the Ministry level. While the Ministry has appealed to the United Nations for the Environment Programme (UNEP) for assistance with a general assessment of the country's terrestrial and marine environment, the BCLME Programme can contribute with information about the marine and coastal environment.

#### 4.1.7 Local government

The current State Administration system in Angola comprises provincial, municipal and communal governments, headed by officials nominated from above. Even though the 1991 Constitutional Revision Law has made provisions for elected local autarchies, the expected law on local government that would define their constitution was never enacted and local autarchies have not yet been established.<sup>32</sup> As a result, the sub-communal level was entrusted to traditional authorities. These

<sup>26</sup> By Decree N.45-D/92, of 4 September.

<sup>27</sup> Interview with Salmão Xirimbimbi, Minister of Fisheries, *Jornal de Angola (Angola's Newspaper)*, 25 November 2003.

<sup>28</sup> A meeting with the representatives from the MUA was planned but did not take place due to time constraints.

<sup>29</sup> Republic of Angola, Ministry of Fisheries and Environment and Law Faculty of the University Agostinho Neto, 1999. Proceedings of the Workshop on Environment Legislation in Angola (*Seminário sobre Legislação do Ambiente em Angola*). Imprensa Nacional – U.E.E.

<sup>30</sup> The new Land Law, approved by Council of Ministers on 26 November 2003, is now being submitted to the National Assembly.

<sup>31</sup> In interview to the first Newsletter of the BCLME.

<sup>32</sup> Hodges, T. (ed), 2002. *Angola – The post-war challenges. Common Country Assessment 2002*. Published by United Nations System in Angola. Luanda, 2002.

were not recognised as local representatives of local power, but were called upon to fill an empty space left by the State and to undertake certain functions.

Traditional authorities typically have an important role in rural areas, and maintain a closer link to the population than the communal administration. They are a political power based on religion, social organisation and parenthood, yet not recognised in the juridical and constitutional framework.

In the communities visited, the perceived relation between the community and the local government is not very visible, namely in development planning stages. IPA and, in some cases, NGOs play an important role in bridging that gap and seeking the support of local government or donors for planned projects. This role was clearly shown in the participatory planning session under the orientation of IPA and GAPC in the Sarico Community. The establishment of cooperatives and associations also facilitates the relation between the community and government structures. The cooperatives' aim is, in fact, to act as autonomous entities that can use their commercial strength to seek support.

## 4.2 Non-Governmental Organisations

The law on associations (14/91), which accompanied the adoption of the Constitutional Revision Law of 1991, removed previous restrictions on the establishment of civil society organisations, including professional organisations and national NGOs. Since then, a growing number of associations have been established, particularly national NGOs participating in humanitarian relief, recovery and development activities.<sup>33</sup>

### 4.2.1 National Overview

About 340 national NGOs involved in humanitarian assistance were registered by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in mid-2001. However, they are still overshadowed by more experienced and better resourced international NGOs, of which about 100 are present in Angola.<sup>34</sup>

The distribution of NGOs in Angola is unequal, with a significant concentration of both national and international NGOs in the Luanda Province (Table 6). These NGOs focus their operations in the areas of agriculture and food security, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, resettlement and non-food items, education, protection, mine action, and coordination.

Table 6: Number of NGOs and UN agencies in the coastal provinces

Province	National NGOs	International NGOs	UN Agencies	Total
Cabinda	7	4	2	13
Zaire	5	4	5	14
Bengo	6	9	8	23
Luanda	108	43	10	161
Kuanza Sul	24	10	5	39
Benguela	20	17	6	43
Namibe	1	5	6	12

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Oct/2003<sup>35</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Hodges, T. (ed), 2002. *Angola – The post-war challenges. Common Country Assessment 2002.* Published by United Nations System in Angola. Luanda, 2002.

<sup>34</sup> Hodges, T. (ed), 2002. *Angola – The post-war challenges. Common Country Assessment 2002.* Published by United Nations System in Angola. Luanda, 2002.

<sup>35</sup> UN, 2003. *Angola 2004 – Consolidated Appeal for Transition.* United Nations, November 2003. CD-ROM.



#### 4.2.2 *Rede Maiombe Environmental Network*

Rede Maiombe is a network of environmental NGOs, with around 16 NGOs registered. The network currently provides institutional support to NGOs in its Luanda headquarters, the next phase being the expansion of support to where the NGOs are based.

According to the President of Rede Maiombe, it is capacity that is missing for most NGOs. Even though the involvement of NGOs in discussions and policy making is growing, there is a need to better define the roles of the different players. Despite the lack of human and infrastructure resources that is common to national NGOs, their familiarity with the culture is an important asset in the work with communities. National NGOs can hence play an important role in community-based projects, namely in the enhancement of the cooperatives' capacities. However, there is excessive concentration of NGOs in urban centres, mainly in Luanda, as noted above.

#### 4.2.3 *GAPC National NGO*

The Group for Support to Peoples in Need (*Grupo de Apoio aos Povos Carentes*, GAPC) is a national NGO created in 2000. Its aim is to promote the development of communities, assisting in the search for alternatives that are adequate to the local resources, thus ensuring that they can manage their own development.

Artisanal fisheries is amongst GAPC's intervention areas. In the framework of its programme for poverty alleviation, there is a project to encourage the establishment of artisanal fisheries cooperatives along the coast. In cooperation with IPA, under a protocol of understanding signed in 2002, GAPC provides assistance to the cooperatives in Sarico (see section 3.3.2). NGO intervention such as that of GAPC in Sarico should be replicated in communities along the entire coast.

### 4.3 **Other Agencies and Institutions**

International NGOs, as well as national education and research institutions also make an important contribution to Angola's development.

#### 4.3.1 *United Nations Development Programme*

UNDP Angola has a staff of about 90 people, 20 in the Programme department and 70 in the Operation department. There are three programmes (reconstruction; poverty, environment and human security; and governance), and a cross-cutting programme of partnerships and resource mobilisation. Projects within the poverty, environment and human security programme must incorporate a strong link between environment and poverty alleviation. However, as highlighted by the Programme Specialist, community-based projects are still a fairly new concept in a country at the start of the decentralisation process. In addition to community-based projects, UNDP is active in the areas of legislation, enforcement and capacity building.

In times of peace, when people start reaching previously inaccessible areas, biodiversity conservation becomes crucial. Projects in this area include the GEF funded preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the UNDP and Conservation International (CI) joint project in Cuando Cubango. Cabinda is another area where action is required. The forest of Cabinda is still pristine and home to gorilla species. However, the war situation in this area hinders any effort to protect its natural resources.

UNDP Angola provides administrative and advisory support to the BCLME Activity Centre for Biodiversity, Ecosystem Health and Pollution. Two other projects are also linked to the BCLME Programme, one on marine turtles and another on marine mammals. These projects are included in the broad framework of a capacity building programme to improve environmental planning and

conservation of biological diversity in Angola, implemented by the UNDP and executed by the MUA with the involvement of the Ministry of Planning.<sup>36</sup>

### 4.3.2 *Agostinho Neto University*

The Agostinho Neto University (UAN)<sup>37</sup> is a public institution endowed with administrative and financial autonomy. The UAN comprises the faculties of sciences, agrarian sciences, jurisprudence, economy, engineering and medicine, as well as the national scientific research centre and the institute for education sciences. Most of these faculties are located in Luanda. The faculty of sciences has departments of biology, geography, physics, geophysics, mathematics, and chemistry.

EcoAfrica held a meeting with students and teaching staff of the Biology and Chemistry Departments of the UAN, as well as research staff of the Natural History Museum, specifically addressing the issue of information sharing using web-based platforms such as the Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool (DLIST). The audience, and particularly the members of the University's Ecology Club, showed great interest in the concept and in participating in DLIST.

### 4.3.3 *Museum of Natural History*

The Natural History Museum, located in Luanda, has a research department with 10 people. Because their operations are restricted by insufficient funds, the Museum will focus in 2004 on seeking sources of funding and partners. Partnerships have recently been established with the IIM as well as with the Institute for Forestry Development (IDF).

## 4.4 **Community-based Organisations**

Insecurity, instability, displacement and depopulation in the rural areas have held back the development of community-based organisations (CBO), such as associations of farmers or fishers.<sup>38</sup> Today, the fisheries sector considers community participation and support to collective actions as priorities.

Slowly growing, the establishment of fishing cooperatives is an example of communities' self-organisation. Fishing communities, through local government, legally establish the cooperatives. The cooperatives are used to market catches and serve as conduit for government support.

The first cooperative was created in 1978 in the Cacucaco municipality, Province of Luanda. The cooperatives have their own statutes, which are officially approved and published by the Ministry of Justice. Even though there is no specific legislation on the establishment of cooperatives, the cooperatives are legally formalised using a model for the Statutes of Fishing Cooperatives, officially published in 1987<sup>39</sup>. The cooperatives can later form communal, municipal, provincial, regional or national associations.

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<sup>36</sup> The First Newsletter of the BCLME Programme.

<sup>37</sup> See [www.uan.ao](http://www.uan.ao)

<sup>38</sup> Hodges, T. (ed), 2002. *Angola – The post-war challenges*. Common Country Assessment 2002. Published by United Nations System in Angola. Luanda, 2002.

<sup>39</sup> Dispatch N.58/87, of 14 September 1987.



Figure 15: Signs of the cooperatives in Barra do Dande, Ambriz and Sarico

#### 4.5 Collaboration between Role Players

IPA is in the position to establish a major linkages between coastal communities, on one end, and the BCLME Programme, government structures and other parties, on the other end. IPA's role becomes more important in the present structure of local government, where community governance are to a large extent entrusted to traditional authorities without a legal status.

By working closely with the communities, IPA encourages self-organisation and the creation of cooperatives, which serve as channels for government support to the improvement of fishing activities and living conditions. It is envisaged that this support should extend to all coastal and inland provinces. In the last decades, insecurity and the economic situation have resulted in the weakening of IPA's national coverage through its provincial delegations. These delegations will be reactivated, and new ones will be implemented in inland provinces, which are now also within IPA's scope. The centres for support to artisanal fisheries, as well as the intervention of extension workers, will further help decentralise IPA's activities.

In its role of assisting the coastal communities in their organisation, IPA often works in collaboration with local or national NGOs. Because these NGOs understand the local contexts, their support is crucial for the assessment of needs and preparation of plans. Participatory rapid appraisals, often conducted by IPA and NGOs in collaboration, have been very successful in identifying needs. However, due to lack of funds, some projects are not implemented. Consultants can play an important role in these cases, by providing advice and support in the identification and establishment of links with funding sources.

This collaboration between role players needs to take place in a context of formalised policies and plans that ensure sustainable fishing activities and involvement of communities in coastal developments. The Ministries of Fisheries and of Urban Planning and Environmental Affairs are pivotal in the setting and enforcement of the legal framework. Institutions such as the IIM, UAN and the Museum of Natural History can have a major contribution to the development of policies and plans, through technical and scientific assessments.

## 5 PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

Based on the observations and discussions held during the Angolan visit, a number of preliminary conclusions and actions required are outlined in this section, which will inform the broader conclusions and recommendations in the main report. The conclusions presented shed light on possible ways to involve coastal communities in the BCLME Programme. Conclusions are drawn in the framework of coastal communities and their relationship with IPA, as well as in a broader framework of Angola's progress towards sustainable development. Terms of Reference (ToR) for some of the proposals below are presented in Annexures.

## 5.1 Coastal communities and IPA

IPA was identified as the major institutional entry point for the BCLME Programme and other parties that wish to assist coastal communities in their development, as well as encouraging coastal inhabitants to protect biodiversity and manage their resources in a sustainable manner. The full realisation of this potential, however, depends on IPA's institutional and organisational capacities. IPA is aware of their needs and of the fact that IPA and the coastal communities would benefit from actions such as those outlined below. The recommendations listed in this section were identified in a collaborative manner between IPA and EcoAfrica.

### 5.1.1 Building IPA's Capacity

#### 5.1.1.1 Improving information access by outside parties

IPA has vast quantities of material, including an action programme, statutes, decrees of parliament, organograms, and field data. However, this material is not organised in a manner that is accessible to outside parties that may want to build a relationship with IPA. This limits the opportunities for support from donors and partners to IPA's projects.

- Action 1.** To provide assistance to rework the materials into a popular format that is coherent and easily digestible in terms of reflecting the nature, make-up and activities of the organisation. The materials should be available in Portuguese and English.
- Action 2.** The IPA materials reworked as suggested above should be presented in an attractive and interactive website, with Portuguese and English versions, to promote and market IPA. The ToR for the preparing and hosting the IPA website can be found in Annexure III.
- Action 3.** The film produced by EcoAfrica, as part of the BCLME consultation in Angola, will be another powerful tool to market IPA to outside parties, both in Angola and outside. Copies will be made available to the BCLME Programme for distribution to IPA.

#### 5.1.1.2 Improving Knowledge Management

Organisation of information, including user friendly storage and accessibility, as well as connectivity to other information centres, is critical to the success of any organisation. IPA has not only Knowledge Management (KM) needs, but also basic hardware and networking needs.

- Action 1.** It is proposed that a simple needs assessment be done on the KM and networking needs of IPA.
- Action 2.** Write IPA's future networking and training needs at least partially into the proposed expansion of DLIST as a GEF Medium-Sized Project and find matching funding from other donors as well as IPA's own budget.

#### 5.1.1.3 Strengthening capacities

IPA staff members have identified the need for some fundamental capacity building exercises, including English lessons and computer literacy. English skills are highly recommended to break the isolation that exists between nationals, advisors, donors and other visitors

- Action 1.** Design a simple 'first approximation' capacity building plan for IPA and find the funding and service providers for it.

## 5.1.2 Reworking IPA's Intervention

### 5.1.2.1 Reworking IPA's Programme

IPA has a well-designed and coherent *Programa de Fomento e Desenvolvimento da Pesca Artesanal*, marked by a holistic approach to assisting subsistence and small-scale fishers, and containing specific projects. However, for the purpose of outside funding, the programme may need to be reworked into generic proposals and business plans.

**Action 1.** Rework the programme into one or more formats that may be suitable to present to donors, including a second term of the BCLME Programme.

**Action 2.** Investigate potential funding sources both inside and outside Angola for the IPA Programme.

### 5.1.2.2 Aligning IPA's new mandate with donor-funded programmes

IPA has an enormous mandate that has recently been expanded to also cover inland fisheries. This calls for immediate reconciliation of IPA's expanded mandate with donor-funded programmes such as the newly launched GEF-funded OKACOM Programme<sup>40</sup>, aimed at the management of the Okavango River system.

**Action 1.** Assistance should be provided to align donor programmes with IPA's expanded mandate and to assist the organisation to take advantage of global trends and assistance in terms of freshwater management and poverty alleviation.

### 5.1.2.3 Ensuring wide geographical reach

As a result of the economic situation of the past decades, IPA's decentralised activities have been reduced. The creation or reactivation of provincial delegations, as well as the implementation of support centres in coastal provinces and the intervention of extension workers, will help improve this situation.

**Action 1.** Ensure that IPA's programme is implemented in a decentralised manner and that funds cover the entire coast according to priorities. Pilot projects should be created in all seven coastal provinces, in partnership with NGOs or other interested parties. The proposed coastal centres can be a big boost for decentralisation.

### 5.1.2.4 Initiating dialogue with the industrial sector

Both sectors could benefit from dialogue and closer collaboration, namely when it comes to conflicts over the same resources and space.

**Action 1.** Initiate dialogue between INAIP and IPA with a view to discussing possibilities for collaboration and support of the artisanal sector by industrial fishers.

## 5.1.3 Promoting Pilot Community Projects

### 5.1.3.1 Auditing the Cooperative in Ambriz

In many ways, the cooperative in Ambriz is a flagship of the cooperative system. However, like any operation or business, it will benefit from an overall constructive and friendly audit aimed at improving its performance and output.

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<sup>40</sup> See <http://www.iwwn.com.na/namibianet/okacom/>

**Action 1.** An audit of the cooperative should be undertaken that focuses on all aspects, including financial management, marketing and beneficiation of products, and the nature of the existing fleet (that clearly has craft unsuitable for the open sea). Innovations to the current model should be proposed. This may include different vessels that have a farther reach and more capacity in terms of tonnage and target species.

#### 5.1.3.2 *Assisting the Cooperatives in Sarico and Buraco*

Specific pilot projects should be undertaken within the IPA framework, focusing on the communities of Sarico and Buraco. Business plans should be developed that will focus on simple and appropriate interventions, aimed at assisting the communities in their overall aims that were verbalised very clearly during the field visits by the investigators, IPA and GAPC.

**Action 1.** Utilise existing information collected during the field visit, as well as previous proposals by IPA and participative studies done by IPA and GAPC, to develop proposals for the two sites. A conceptual proposal for the cooperatives in Sarico is presented in Annexure II. It can easily be extended to Buraco.

**Action 2.** Socio-economic surveys can be undertaken in these communities to update the existing information, possibly with the assistance of IPA, GAPC and university students. This information could assist in writing the proposal and provide a means of comparison to allow the evaluation of the results.

**Action 3.** Donors and funding organisations should be approached for assistance. Buraco and Sarico can be used as pilot communities to pass the message on to donors and as a test case in the search for funding sources.

#### 5.1.3.3 *Seizing the capacities in Barra do Dande*

The cooperative in Barra do Dande is well organised and has knowledge and experience on the organisation of cooperatives. This cooperative can become a centre for training and exchange of experiences for other cooperatives.

**Action 1.** Support should be provided to the members of the cooperative, with a view to promoting the exchange of experiences with other cooperatives and parties. Exchange visits and training for members of other cooperatives should be encouraged.

**Action 2.** The cooperative could be a test case for the expansion of DLIST in Angolan coastal communities.

#### 5.1.3.4 *Monitoring and training*

Training on all important issues relating to the management of cooperatives, fishing methods, maintenance of fishing gear, processing and selling of fish, and catches monitoring is needed to ensure success in the cooperatives.

**Action 1.** Systematic captures data collection and analysis with feedback to the fishers should resume or start in all communities.

**Action 2.** Training on this and other aspects of cooperatives' management should target as many communities as possible. Best case studies can be used as examples during training or exchange visits. Other fishing cooperatives could benefit from the knowledge acquired in cooperatives such as those in Barra do Dande and Ambriz, through exchange of experiences and hands-on and experiential training both at those cooperatives and by taking members of the successful cooperatives to do in situ training elsewhere.

## 5.1.4 Improving the Cooperative System

### 5.1.4.1 Assessing the cooperative system in Angola

The cooperative system is perceived by different players to be an appropriate system for Angola. Because the system is still evolving, there are varying levels of success and it is not certain how well the cooperatives succeed in their overall aim of uplifting standards of living in coastal communities. A study of the fishing cooperatives system, undertaken in collaboration with IPA, the communities and the cooperatives themselves, can synthesise 'lessons learned' that have been generated by cooperatives and point the way to higher productivity and future directions.

**Action 1.** A study needs to be undertaken under the auspices of IPA and in close collaboration with coastal communities, cooperatives and local NGOs, which will critically examine the cooperatives with the aim of identifying innovative ways in which their performance can be improved. The results of this study can then be applied to existing as well as emerging and totally new cooperatives. Annexure IV presents the ToR for this study.

### 5.1.4.2 Promoting the exchange of experiences

The exchange of experiences should be promoted, both between cooperatives in Angola and with cooperatives in other countries. IPA and selected cooperative members will benefit greatly from an exchange visit accompanied by good advisors and facilitators to Chile, where the cooperative system is mature and well developed over a long period of time. Such an exchange visit should be well planned and must include an information dissemination system that must be activated shortly after the return of the participants, so that maximum benefit can be accrued to the overall cooperative system, as well as individual cooperatives.

**Action 1.** Plan an exchange visit to Chile within the LME framework, so 'lessons learned' can be extracted from a cooperative system that is mature and well developed over time, and used by IPA and the cooperatives to improve the performance of the overall system in Angola. Film the exchange visit and produce a film of the visit that can be used to disseminate the findings of the visit and for training purposes. Annexure V presents the ToR for the exchange of experiences with fishing cooperatives in Chile.

## 5.1.5 Assessing Marine Resources

The inshore living marine resources in Angola are undoubtedly a very rich one. The investigators Dr Odendaal and Dr Velasquez of EcoAfrica have scarcely ever witnessed such rich marine resources in any of the more than ten coastal countries where they have worked before. However, an assessment of the resource base is urgently needed to inform planning and management decisions.

**Action 1.** An assessment of the inshore resources should be made as quickly as possible, including standing stock, Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY), and the resources that migrate between the inshore waters and those where the industrial fishing sector is active. The impact of the industrial fisheries on shared resources should be estimated as the basis upon which a percentage can be leveraged from the industrial sector for the development of the inshore resources. Assistance can come from UAN students, the Museum of Natural History and the IIM.

## 5.2 Coastal Communities in the Broader Picture

Angola is at a critical juncture, where future development steps can have a major influence on the welfare of coastal communities and the management of marine living resources. This is the ideal time to direct these steps to ensure coastal communities involvement and the preservation of natural resources.

### 5.2.1 Community-Based Tourism

There is awareness at the Government level that the tourism sector in Angola can contribute significantly to poverty alleviation, through the creation of immediate jobs and assistance in the process of reintegration of families.<sup>41</sup> Coastal communities in Angola rely on rich natural resources but live in abject poverty. Entrusting the management of natural resources to communities is a way of ensuring that they will benefit from their resources.

The promotion of tourism in Angola is still very dependent on the establishment of human resources, improvement of the quality of infrastructure, and assurance of public health and security.<sup>42</sup> Nevertheless, any initial efforts must ensure environmental and social responsibility of tourism development.

- Action 1.** Guidelines for Environmental Assessment of Tourism should be prepared, with the aim of setting the environmental and social criteria for tourism initiatives. Similar initiatives have been promoted in other parts of the world, such as in Eastern Africa<sup>43</sup>.
- Action 2.** The promotion of human resources for the sector should consider, from the outset, training on environmental assessment and management of tourism initiatives.
- Action 3.** Most importantly, a study should be made on the status quo of tourism development in the southern coastal area of the country with the aim of increasing benefits to local people before trends are established that may be difficult to reverse. The study should include potential benefits from a properly developed TFCA.
- Action 4.** Ambriz and Barra do Dande are in serious need of a 'first approximation' tourism studies to help guide future development at these two sites.
- Action 5.** The Kuanza River Mouth offers excellent conditions for tourism activities such as sport fishing. Initiatives in the area are growing and an assessment is needed of the current and potential tourism development in the area, in terms of community involvement and ways to promote community-based tourism.

### 5.2.2 Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan

The coast is a unique part of the environment that hosts rich and diverse habitats and supports a multitude of human activities. Places such as the Ilhéu dos Pássaros, the Praia da Onça and the Kuanza River Mouth face threats from human activity against which adequate policies and regulations are required. In the absence of specific guidelines, uncontrolled coastal development can have serious detrimental effects both to the habitats and coastal populations. It is thus of paramount importance that an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plan be prepared for the Angolan coast.

- Action 1.** An ICZM Plan should be prepared, with the aim of setting principles and guidelines that ensure that any development in the coastal zone is environmentally and socially responsible. The preparation of this plan should be a participative process, involving parties from the governmental level through to the community level. Care must be taken to not pass off this very important process to consultants only.

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<sup>41</sup> AngolaPress, 28/09/03. "Turismo perspectiva aumento de receitas". <http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/>

<sup>42</sup> AngolaPress, 12/10/03. "Angola cessa mandado na Presidência da Organização do Turismo em África". <http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/>

<sup>43</sup> Grange, N. and F.J. Odendaal. 1999. Guidelines for the Environmental assessment of Coastal Tourism. 197 pp. Secretariat for East African Coastal Area Management (SEACAM), Maputo, Mozambique.



### 5.2.3 Community-Based Natural Resources Management

Involving communities in conservation initiatives is a way to ensure that communities will benefit from their natural resources. Benefit and power sharing are central to the concept of Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM). In a time when important legislation is being planned, drafted or discussed, the CBNRM concept should be considered and should underpin future policies and plans.

**Action 1.** Inputs should be provided at the policy level to ensure integration of the CBNRM concept in the preparation of legislation, policies and plans for the management of natural resources, such as conservation areas. Cooperatives are extremely good platforms for CBNRM activities and programmes.

### 5.3 Taking the Big Leap

Angola has rich living marine resources. The government should be commended for making available the resources in the 3-nautical mile strip that runs along the coast to the communities. This shows dedication to eradicating poverty and bringing about a better life for all, because if these resources are properly utilised there need not be the levels of abject poverty visible along the coast today. Funding however is needed to develop these resources as well as a certain level of technical know-how. It will be unwise to depend on donors solely for providing these funds as most donor mechanisms are cumbersome and usually come with many strings attached. Instead, it is recommended that a development levy of several percentage of the gross income of the commercial sector be instated that will be used for the development of the cooperatives. After all, the vast majority of fishing fleets are not only foreign-owned, but in fact many resources are shared between the inshore cooperative fisheries and the foreign fleets as a number of species move back and forth across the 3-nautical miles line, and this can form the start of the calculation of how big this levy should be. This levy will bring sustainable funding that can be readily available. It is highly recommended that a short consultation be commissioned to assist IPA and the Directorate of Fisheries in instating this new system *as soon as possible*.

## ANNEXURE I: PROTECTED AREAS ALONG THE COAST

Angola has 37 protected areas covering 15,1% of the country's area. 13 of these are areas for "integral natural protection", meaning areas of high level of protection and covering an area of 82 000 km<sup>2</sup>, equivalent to 6.6% of Angola's area: national parks of Kissama, Cangandala, Bicuar, Iona, Mupa and Cameia; regional integral park of Chimalavera, integral natural reserves of Luanda Luando and Ilhéu dos Pássaros; partial reserves of Luiana, Búfalo, Namibe and Mavinga.<sup>44</sup> Three important protected areas are located along the coast: the Kissama National Park, the Namibe Partial Reserve and the Iona National Park.

### *Kissama National Park*

Established as a game reserve in 1938, Kissama was proclaimed a national park in 1957. The Park is flanked to the west by 120 km of coast, to the north by the Kuanza River and to the south by the Longa River. The habitats in the 9 600 km<sup>2</sup> area vary greatly from the flood plain of the Kuanza River and adjoining low escarpment, to the dense thicket, tree savannah and large open grasslands in the interior of the park.

The numbers of species such as dwarf forest buffalo, elephant, rhino, roan antelope, eland, bushbuck, waterbuck, manatee, marine turtles and tarpin have dwindled considerably, and are currently unknown, due to decades of war, poaching and over utilisation of herbaceous vegetation.<sup>45</sup> Operation Noah's Ark is a project of the Kissama Foundation<sup>46</sup> that involves the relocation of several animal species to Kissama National Park. The riverbanks become submerged in the rainy season and birds such as flamingos, herons, pelicans, wild ducks, sea-gulls, eagles and crows flock to the area. Approximately 9 000 people live within the borders of the park, many of which war refugees that are today dependent on the surrounding flora and fauna to make a living. The park offers accommodation in the Pousada Caua and a luxury lodge is planned at the mouth of the Kuanza River, as well as photo safaris up the Kuanza River.

### *Iona National Park*

The 15 150 km<sup>2</sup> Iona National Park, which lies in the Namibe Province, was proclaimed a national park in 1937. The Atlantic Ocean forms the reserve's western border, the perennial Kunene River the southern border, and the Curoca River the northern and eastern borders. The topography ranges from sand dunes at sea level to the Tchamalinde Mountains in the east, with large plains occurring in the central area. The Park contains three types of plant growth including annual grass plains, active dunes as well as a combined mosaic of xerofitic shrubland, annual grass plains and dwarf shrub plains. While an impressive variety of game, including elephant, oryx, kudu, black rhino, cheetah, spotted hyena, several species of jackal and Damara Dik-Dik formerly occurred in the park, the present status of animals are unknown and some species such as the black rhino could have been completely wiped out.<sup>47</sup>

There is only a small refuge that has been hosting visitors since 2001.<sup>48</sup> The Park has suffered the effects of the war, with the presence of landmines, the destruction of infrastructure, the extinction of

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<sup>44</sup> Coelho, A., 2001. *Environmental Framework Law, Annotated (Lei de Bases do Ambiente Anotada)*. Coleção Faculdade de Direito Universidade Agostinho Neto, Luanda; and [www.embaixadadeangola.org/cultura/turismo/turismo.html](http://www.embaixadadeangola.org/cultura/turismo/turismo.html)

<sup>45</sup> Kissama Foundation, [www.kissama.org](http://www.kissama.org)

<sup>46</sup> The Kissama Foundation was founded in 1996 by South Africans and Angolans, with the aim of rehabilitating the Kissama National Park, as well as other parks in Angola, by protecting the present ecosystems, ensuring interest groups involvement in the management of the park, and contributing to the maintenance of cultural diversity and rural development in communities adjacent to and in the park (see [www.kissama.org](http://www.kissama.org)).

<sup>47</sup> [www.kissama.org](http://www.kissama.org)

<sup>48</sup> Ikusa Libros, S.L., <http://www.ikuska.com/Africa/natura/parques/angola.htm>

the black rhino and the reduction of the zebra population. The private company Orca Lda has concession for the tourism development of the Park. The population in this area is estimated at 400 families, mainly animal farmers.<sup>49</sup>

### ***Namibe Partial Reserve***

The Namibe Partial Reserve was established in 1957. Flanked to the west by the coast between the mouths of the Bero and Curoca rivers, the Reserve covers an area of 4 680 km<sup>2</sup>. The area consists of desert-like sand dunes, stretches of plains and rugged mountains. Mammals such as elephant, kudu, oryx, black rhino and Hartmanns' mountain zebra previously occurred in the area. Their status at this stage is unsure. The area has started receiving visitors in 2002.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> Pensador Sustainable Development, [www.pensador.com/Iona%20Temp/iona/](http://www.pensador.com/Iona%20Temp/iona/)

<sup>50</sup> Pensador Sustainable Development, [www.pensador.com/Iona%20Temp/iona/](http://www.pensador.com/Iona%20Temp/iona/)

## ANNEXURE II: INTEGRATED PLAN FOR THE SARICO COMMUNITY

### THE CONTEXT

The coast of Angola provides a livelihood for a great number of people. Despite the rich living marine resources available, the fishers and their families live in poor conditions and practise artisanal fishing with insufficient gear and support infrastructure. Sarico, with its 800 fishers and 2 605 inhabitants, is no exception. Situated in the Luanda Province, the community has no access to potable water, no school and no health post. Lacking adequate fishing material, the fishers resort to methods that are destructive to the marine environment, such as beach netting. The women are responsible for fish processing and selling, limited to salting and drying for sale due to lack of refrigeration facilities.

Despite poor living conditions, insufficient fishing material and inadequate support infrastructure, artisanal fisheries in coastal communities usually demonstrate a good level of organisation. In Sarico there are two legally established cooperatives, the *Cooperativa de Pescadores Paz de Sarico-I, S.C.R.L* and the *Cooperativa de Pescadores da Camungua, S.C.R.L.* Each cooperative, with its own statutes and a number of committees, has 50 members. These members represent a far larger number of people as families tend to be large, and all family members would tend to benefit from a successful cooperative. However, not only cooperative members benefit, as a certain percentage of income from cooperatives goes to the development of basic services such as schooling. In other words, cooperatives can be valuable organs for community development.

The Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IPA) provides assistance to fishing cooperatives. Bridging the gap between the Ministry of Fisheries and coastal communities, IPA strives for the sustainable harvest of living marine resources by the communities to meet their needs. The cooperatives are built on collective efforts by fishermen, and become channels for the promotion of sustainable fishing activities, for Government support and for the improvement of the community's welfare. The cooperative system is becoming more widespread in Angola and, despite uncertainties about its success, all parties in the process take it very seriously and are dedicated to making it work.

### BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

The community of Sarico, and in particular the two cooperatives that are established there, have in the past showed great interest and engaged in initiatives for needs assessment and capacity building promoted by IPA or local NGOs. Their enthusiasm was still evident when EcoAfrica visited Sarico in November 2003, under the auspices of the BCLME Programme. Following a first visit to the community in conjunction with IPA and a national NGO named Group of Support to Peoples in Need (GAPC), the community's eagerness spurred a second visit to prepare a community integrated plan. Cooperative members, IPA, GAPC and EcoAfrica became involved in discussions concerning the cooperatives and their needs, with a view to gathering relevant information for a document that may be presented to potential donors and partners.

This concept proposal is built on insights from this meeting, as well as from previous work conducted by IPA and GPAC in the community. It proposes that assistance be provided to the two cooperatives established in the community of Sarico, under guidance from IPA and GAPC and, if necessary, EcoAfrica as well. The cooperatives could benefit greatly from simple interventions that address the needs identified by members, in terms of fishing materials, support infrastructure, health and education facilities, and potable water. Assistance to cooperatives on a case-by-case basis is an

essential component of a broader strategy to improve the cooperative system and alleviate poverty in coastal communities.

## FOCAL PROBLEMS

Presently fishing for subsistence, the artisanal fishers in Sarico lack proper material to achieve higher catch levels, which would allow them to invest in the improvement of the community's living conditions. The community's main needs, as identified by community members, can be summarised as follows:

***Lack of sufficient and appropriate fishing gear:*** having boats without motors and insufficient nets, the fishers are restricted to gillnetting near the coast and beach netting. While gillnetting near the coast leads to lower catches and is hampered by encroachment from large industrial trawlers, beach netting is a banned method that leads to undersized catches.

***Lack of support infrastructure for fishing activities:*** the fishers lack knowledge and facilities for fishing equipment maintenance and repair, adequate landing sites, areas and equipment for fish processing and selling, and refrigeration facilities. Thus no value is added to the product, in spite of the close proximity of Luanda and a large market.

***Lack of training:*** the fishers recognise their need for training on sustainable fishing practices, maintenance of equipment and organisation of cooperatives, and have expressed an interest in protecting valuable marine biodiversity as illustrated by their release of a marine turtle that had been caught in a net.

***Inadequate living conditions:*** the community lives in difficult conditions, with no potable water available, no education and health facilities, and generally poor housing conditions. Some simple interventions may improve the standard of living considerably such as dry pit sanitation and growing vegetables for vitamins.

## MAIN BENEFICIARIES AND PLAYERS

The proposed assistance is intended to benefit the fishers and the women working in the cooperatives, their families and the community of Sarico in general. It is expected that the interventions will result in higher fishing and processing capacity, thus increasing the income of fishers and women that process and sell the fish. This can then enable the investment in the improvement of living conditions in the community. Finally, without this assistance it will be meaningless to try and introduce any conservation-oriented programme aimed at preserving marine biodiversity such as turtles that are becoming more rare.

Following the participative approach used to draft this proposal, the proposed interventions should be owned by the cooperatives and involve outside parties as required. The cooperative members are at the centre of the project execution, monitoring and evaluation. IPA plays a pivotal role, as the link between the community and the government. GAPC should assist in implementation, while EcoAfrica will provide technical advice, and only when it is not available locally.

This assistance can be replicated in other communities using the 'lessons learned' approach. While it is important to strengthen the overall institutional framework of the cooperatives and IPA, one should not forget that the cooperatives represent the building blocks and that nothing will be as powerful as successful examples that can be emulated elsewhere along the coast framework.

## OBJECTIVES

The project aims at making the cooperatives in the community of Sarico more self-sustainable, by contributing to the improvement of their material and organisational capacity. It is intended that the project meet some of the needs identified during a needs assessment exercise where cooperative members, IPA, GAPC and EcoAfrica participated.

## ACTIONS

To reach the objectives above, a number of actions will be undertaken as detailed below.

1. To prepare a detailed implementation plan for assistance to the two cooperatives in the community of Sarico, including the specific needs that will be addressed, actions and resources necessary.
2. To set up the project with IPA and GAPC and provide continued assistance in the monitoring of the project.

## OUTCOMES

It is expected that the two cooperatives in Sarico will reach higher organisation levels, productivity and income, as well as better working conditions. It is envisaged that the higher incomes drawn from the cooperatives' work can be invested in the improvement of the living conditions of the community.

## POTENTIAL EXPANSION

Consideration should be given to assisting not one but *two* communities, one north and one south of Luanda, as this will provide IPA with useful insights into the workings of cooperatives, and can shed light on ways to improve the cooperative system in Angola. IPA prepared in 2002 a technical proposal<sup>51</sup> for the community of Buraco, located some 60 km south of Luanda, and this could be a twinning component to Sarico. Ideally, similar assistance should be made available to Buraco in a twinning design to bring more power to the 'lessons learned' approach that can then inform the development of the entire cooperative system in Angolan coastal areas.

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<sup>51</sup> "Buraco Coastal Fishing Community as Demonstration Project for BCLME", proposal submitted by the Chair of the Artisanal Fisheries Task Group, Mr. Duarte Kaholo, to the Director of the Activity Centre for Marine Living Resources, Dr. Hashali Hamukuaya, on December 06, 2002.

### **ANNEXURE III: TOR FOR PREPARING AND HOSTING IPA'S WEBSITE**

#### **THE ISSUE**

More than a hundred communities depend on the rich coast of Angola, harvesting the living marine resources to meet their needs. In a context of poor living conditions and lack of alternatives, the fishers often use methods and gear that are destructive to the marine environment, such as beach netting, small gauge nets, explosives or poisonous plants. Support infrastructure is usually inadequate, further hindering higher productivity and incomes.

The Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IPA) is the strongest link between these communities and the Ministry of Fisheries. As an institute for the promotion and development of artisanal fisheries, IPA plays a pivotal role in ensuring that these communities manage their living marine resources in a sustainable manner. This is done by assisting in the creation of fishers cooperatives, by providing advice and training on management of fisheries and on the creation of micro-companies, and by providing credit facilities for new fishing gear.

In November 2003, EcoAfrica undertook a visit to Angola under the auspices of the BCLME Programme, and had the opportunity to meet with key people at IPA, as well as see IPA working on the field. A number of needs were identified by IPA, which currently limits its success. One very clear need is to strengthen IPA's image and facilitate the link with external parties. IPA has vast quantities of material, including an action programme, statutes, decrees of parliament, organograms, and field data. However, this material is not organised in a manner that is accessible to outside parties that may want to build a relationship with IPA. Not only is some of this material too lengthy and unwieldy to present to donors but it is also in Portuguese. This limits the opportunities for support from donors and partners to IPA's projects, thus compromising the sustainable management of marine living resources to meet the needs of coastal communities. It is therefore proposed that assistance be made available to IPA that will help the organisation to overcome this obstacle.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

In this framework, the following is proposed:

1. To make IPA's material more easily digestible to potential donors and partners, by reworking the various documents relating to IPA's mission, statutes, and activities into a summarised, popular format that is available in both Portuguese and English.
2. To assist in promoting and marketing IPA in Angola and abroad, by producing an interactive website for the Institute that is easy to navigate, simple to read and well maintained.

#### **ACTIONS**

To reach the objectives above, a number of actions will be undertaken as detailed below.

1. To read and digest IPA's material, including the various decrees of parliament, the statutes, the Programme, the field data compilations, and other relevant documents. The meetings held during EcoAfrica's visit to Angola provide additional useful input to understand the Institute's mission, objectives, activities and plans.
2. To rework IPA's material into a popular format that is coherent and easily digestible by outside parties and reflects the Institute's nature, make-up and activities.

3. To produce a website for IPA, using the outcome of action 2. and relevant photographs of coastal communities obtained during EcoAfrica's visit to Angola.
4. To host it as a dummy website and refine it through interaction with IPA.
5. To host the website, and maintain and update it for one year at no cost to the institute
6. To provide limited assistance to IPA in interpreting and processing any inquiries to the organisation through the website.

## **OUTCOMES AND SERVICES**

The outcomes of this project will consist of:

1. A website for IPA, in Portuguese and English, containing relevant information on the Institute's people, activities and programme and in a format that is attractive and easily used by outside parties.
2. A website on a reliable server, as well as servicing and maintaining it for one year, on an interactive manner with IPA.
3. Assisting IPA, if necessary and on a limited basis in processing or responding to queries that may reach the organisation through the website, for instance from organisations that may want to form partnerships or become involved in IPA's activities, for a one-year period



## **ANNEXURE IV: TOR FOR THE STUDY OF THE COOPERATIVE SYSTEM IN ANGOLA**

### **THE ISSUE**

A large number of people live on the coast of Angola and harvest living marine resources to meet their needs. Men carry out fishing activities and women are responsible for fish processing and selling. With an abundant and healthy living marine resource base, there is large potential for high fisheries productivity and, consequently, improved welfare to the communities. Unfortunately, the realities of everyday life in the coastal area are quite opposite. People often live in abject poverty with families scarcely being able to meet their most basic needs, let alone strive for “uplifting” themselves through education. Yet, despite the generally poor living conditions artisanal fisheries in coastal communities often demonstrate a high level of organisation.

The answer to combating poverty in the coastal areas is believed to lie in a system that builds on collective efforts by fishers. This system is known as the fisheries cooperative system, in which people pool resources and effort in an attempt to better their lives. The cooperative system is becoming more widespread in Angola. Its main promoter is the Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IPA), the strongest link between the Ministry of Fisheries and coastal communities. Striving for the sustainable management of marine living resources, IPA considers the cooperative system an effective way to do this. The machinery for the development of cooperatives is in place: established by community members, the cooperatives become legal entities once their statutes are officially published, and serve as conduit for government support. More and more communities are opting for this route. Amongst other activities, IPA provides assistance in the establishment of cooperatives, as well as training on fisheries management and on the creation of micro-companies and cooperatives.

The potential of the fishing cooperative system to achieve its aims, namely community development through sustainable resource utilisation appears to be vast. Supported by both the communities and the government, and ultimately based on a still healthy resource, apparently not much stands in their way of achieving success. However, the cooperative system is still evolving and not surprisingly, there are varying levels of success. The question arises how well the cooperatives really meet the needs of the poor and succeed in their overall aim of uplifting standards of living and bringing more opportunity to the people living along the coast. The answer lies in a close examination of the fishing cooperatives system that has now become necessary in order to determine the way ahead. Undoubtedly, there are many ‘lessons learned’ that have been generated by cooperatives in different geographic areas and at different stages of their development. Such lessons can be synthesized in a collective way by the fishers, IPA and community members to point the way to higher productivity of cooperatives and increased ways in which the communities can benefit.

It is thus proposed that a study be undertaken in close collaboration with IPA, the communities and the cooperatives themselves, in which lessons learned are extracted and analysed in a critical but positive manner, while the future directions of cooperatives are assessed. It is expected that much insight will be gleaned by such an exercise if done in an environment of mutual trust and respect between the participating parties. In particular, the desirability and potential for fishing cooperatives to become more business oriented and, perhaps, be forerunners of small businesses that can evolve over time should be investigated. The study should also examine how partnerships between cooperatives can evolve and be organised and how they can evolve from community-based collectives to semi-industrial entities.

The time for such a study is ripe. The system has been in operation for some 25 years and when, in November 2003, EcoAfrica undertook a visit to Angola under the auspices of the BCLME Programme, they found IPA to be eager to explore further alternatives to make cooperatives more

self-sustainable. During this visit, EcoAfrica had the opportunity to visit a number of cooperatives in the Provinces of Luanda and Bengo. While the cooperatives visited showed varying levels of organisation, all were well aware of their organisational and training needs. Both IPA and the fishers recognise that the success rating of the cooperatives needs to be improved. It is expected that in the study of the cooperative system, new ways will emerge to improve the financial sustainability of the cooperatives and hence the benefit they will bring to their members. Focusing on a number of pilot cooperatives, the results of the study will yield benefits to the entire system through a dissemination process.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The main objectives of the study will be:

1. To critically examine a number of fishing cooperatives and extract 'lessons learned' that can point to innovative ways in which the overall performance of the cooperatives can be improved.
2. To come up with a clear step-wise strategy in which the entire system can be boosted, potentially by focusing on several existing fishing cooperative as pilots that will be closely monitored.
3. To investigate, suggest and potentially undertake activities to increase exposure of fishing cooperatives to different possibilities and options. For instance, this can happen by inviting members from selected cooperatives to Barra do Dande for a feedback session and the distribution of a simple manual or flyers.

## **ACTIONS**

To reach the objectives above, a number of actions will be undertaken as detailed below.

1. To gather relevant background information about the fishing cooperatives in Angola, their organisation, problems and achievements. This information can mostly be gathered from IPA's database and knowledge, but also through studies in the field.
2. To prepare and conduct a study of the cooperative system, focusing on social, financial and environmental aspects of their operation. This will entail visits to pilot cooperatives, discussions with cooperative members, and discussion of results with IPA.
3. To plan and undertake exchange visits by IPA staff and selected cooperative members to successful cooperatives, and film the visits so 'lessons learned' can further spread.
4. To plan and implement feedback sessions and information dissemination through flyers or a simple manual that is easy to understand and can be used for training purposes.
5. To provide a step-wise strategy to implement the findings, knowing each cooperative is unique but there are shared realities, limits and potential.

## **APPROACH**

The study will follow a participative approach that will ensure close collaboration between IPA, cooperative members, community members and local or national NGOs. Especially close collaboration will be sought from ten pilot communities, selected in a manner that ensures they are representative of the whole coast and varying degrees of cooperative development. Dissemination of the study will rely on IPA's provincial representations and local or national NGOs. The consultants

participating in the study will have knowledge of the Angolan coast and of community-based enterprises and small businesses.

## **OUTCOMES AND SERVICES**

The outcomes of this project will consist of:

1. A report of the study of the cooperative system in Angola, and a stepwise strategy to implement the findings. The results of this study should be applicable to existing as well as emerging and totally new cooperatives, and must be available in English as well as Portuguese.
2. Dissemination of findings, using feedback sessions, a basic film, flyers or a simple manual. Information sharing can occur on IPA's website or [www.dlist.org](http://www.dlist.org) with cooperatives elsewhere or as far as Chile, or at community level, possibly using the best cooperative as pilot training centre.

## **COST**

The approximate cost is USD 30 000 for the consultants' time, including the study, exchange visits and dissemination process.

## ANNEXURE V: TOR FOR THE EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES WITH FISHING COOPERATIVES IN CHILE

### THE ISSUE

The fishing cooperative system is becoming more widespread in Angolan coastal communities. Fishers pool their resources and efforts to strive for higher productivity in the harvest of a rich and healthy living marine resource base. Lacking adequate fishing material and support infrastructure, fishers achieve low catches and low value-added products. Coastal communities often live in poor conditions, with families scarcely being able to meet their most basic needs. In this scenario, the cooperatives are perceived as channels for uplifting not only the fishers but also their families, as a certain percentage of income from cooperatives goes to community development.

Established by community members, the cooperatives are legal entities that serve as conduit for government support. The cooperative system is supported by the Institute for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (IPA), the strongest link between the Ministry of Fisheries and coastal communities. During a visit under the auspices of the BCLME Programme, EcoAfrica and IPA had the opportunity to visit a number of cooperatives in the Provinces of Luanda and Bengo. EcoAfrica found the cooperatives to be well aware of their organisational and training needs, and IPA to be eager to explore further alternatives to make cooperatives more self-sustainable.

Because the system is evolving, there are varying levels of success and much to gain from the exchange of experiences. ‘Lessons learned’ that have been generated by cooperatives at different stages of their development can point to ways to improve the overall performance of the cooperative system. Alongside the exchange of experiences between cooperatives in Angola, the extraction of ‘lessons learned’ in other countries would prove beneficial in the sense that new perspectives can be gained outside the familiar scheme of Angola. Countries like Chile, where the cooperative system is mature and well developed over a long period of time, provide excellent opportunities for this exchange of experiences. It is therefore proposed that assistance be provided to IPA staff and selected cooperative members to visit cooperatives in Chile. It is well known that exposure to different situation, and *in situ* learning have very good results in terms of opening up peoples’ minds to new possibilities.

### OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to enhance exchange of experiences between cooperatives in Angola and in Chile, so ‘lessons learned’ can be extracted from a cooperative system that is mature and well developed over time, and used by IPA and the cooperatives to improve the performance of the overall system in Angola.

### ACTIONS

To reach the objectives above, a number of actions will be undertaken:

1. Plan a trip to Chile for IPA staff and selected cooperative members.
2. Visit cooperatives in Chile, engage in discussions with cooperative members and film the exchange visit.

3. Produce a film of the exchange visit in a format that is easy to understand and can be used for training purposes.
4. Prepare and undertake a dissemination process using the film, whereby the 'lessons learned' can be further spread.

## **OUTCOMES**

The main outcomes of this project will consist of:

1. 'Lessons learned' that can be summarised in a short visit report and can shed light on ways to improve the overall cooperative system in Angola.
2. A film of the exchange visit that can be used for dissemination of the 'lessons learned' extracted from the visit, as well as for training purposes.

## **COST**

The approximate cost is USD 5 000 for the consultants' time and the dissemination process, plus the cost of the trip.



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