

PROPOSAL FOR DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES COMP.1: MAPUTO BAY & LIMPOPO RIVER MOUTH

Project: Implementing Component 1 of the Partnership for Marine and Coastal Governance and Fisheries Management for Sustainable Blue Growth: Environmental Management

Project Title: Protection and management of marine and coastal ecosystems to promote and support the sustainable blue growth of coastal communities in Maputo Bay and Limpopo River Mouth in Mozambique

Annex 1: Proposal Outline and Content

A. Applicant

Name of Organization:	Government of Mozambique, Ministry of Land and Environment
Established	Created in 2020 through Presidential Decree No. 1/2020, of 17 January. This followed the reorganization of the previous Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, created through Presidential Decree No. 1/2015, of 16 January.
Number of members	Twenty-Eight (28)
Number of similar projects implemented	Six (6)
Number of similar projects ongoing	Six (6)
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Project Title	Protection and management of marine and coastal ecosystems to promote and support the sustainable blue growth of coastal communities in Maputo Bay and Limpopo River Mouth in Mozambique
Principal Officer (Name and Position)	Ms. Guilhermina Amurane National Director of the Environment
Project Contact/Manager (Name and Position)	Mr. Alexandre Bartolomeu Nairobi Convention Focal Point Ms. Sidonia Muhorro
Proposed Starting Date	February 2022
Expected Project Duration	30 Months

B. Project Proposal Content

Background/ introduction	<p>Maputo Bay</p> <p>Maputo Bay is located in the southern part of the country and includes the coastal part of the cities of Maputo and Matola, which is the largest metropolitan area in the country and has the largest commercial port in the country. It also includes the Districts of Marracuene and Matutuíne, in which the Maputo Special Reserve (REM) and the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (RPMPO) are located, which is integrated in the Libombo Transboundary Conservation area, which link to the Isimangaliso Park (Wetland) in South Africa, named a heritage site for humanity.</p> <p>Coastal and marine ecosystems in the Bay are made up of extensive mangrove systems; extensive banks of seaweed, coral reefs and dune forests. The main fishing resources include shallow water shrimp and other crustaceans, small pelagic and large pelagic fish and demersal rock fish, operated by small scale fishers (including commercial vessels up to 20meters LoA). These ecosystems are strongly influenced by urban and industrial activity.</p> <p>Currently there are different initiatives for conservation of critical habitats (mangroves and seagrass) led by REM/RPMPO and the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM). As for the fisheries management, there is no a fisheries management plan in place, however there is a regular data collection and some surveys / researches undertaken by the Fisheries Research Institute (IIP) and UEM. Hence the project will support the Government agencies and communities to develop managements plans for both fisheries and critical habitat management, in the context of MSP.</p> <p>The proximity with Maputo and Matola cities allows the coastal communities no have diversified sources of income, however, there are remote communities located in Machangulo (Matutuíne), Inhaca and Marracuene who relies solely on fisheries and tourism as the source of livelihoods which have therefore been specifically targeted for project activities. The selected pilot sites include 3.650 households and a total population of 18.252.</p>
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	<p>Limpopo River Mouth</p> <p>The Limpopo River Mouth is in the province of Gaza, including the communities of the districts of Limpopo (Zongoene Administrative Post) and Xai-Xai (Chilaulene Administrative Post). This area is the only one in Gaza province where mangrove forests (along the banks of the Limpopo River) and dune vegetation along the coastal line are concentrated. Aquatic vegetation in addition to the mangrove ecosystem, includes macroalgae systems on rocky reefs.</p> <p>The mangrove in the Limpopo estuary is made up of trees (individuals) over 100-year-old mangrove. The amount of sediment brought by the river has dropped significantly, due to the water flow control regime of the river flow (Massingir Dam). This hinders the fixation and natural survival of young plants in the substrate.</p> <p>The project area covers a population of around 5.770 households and a population of about 28.852 inhabitants who depend mostly on agriculture and fisheries. Livestock is also a relatively important livelihood. The impact of salinization is affecting agriculture and variation of fish species. In the Limpopo River Mouth area, there are fishing resources such as crustaceans, with emphasis on shrimp and mangrove crab, small pelagic fish (with emphasis on orange-mouth anchovy, which recently appeared in the region) and large pelagic, as well as demersal fish.</p>
<p>Project rationale: relevance and linkage to the project principal goal as well as national priorities</p>	<p>In Maputo Bay, the focus of the project will be on ensuring the subsistence of communities that practice Small Scale Fishing (SSF) and on the sustainable management of fishing resources and the habitats that they depend on in the context of competition between multiple economic activities that occur in the area and their impact on ecosystems. The project has a potential of supporting small scale and subsistence fisheries communities within the ongoing process of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) who may otherwise are likely to be neglected, considering the competitive advantage of other influential sectors such as maritime transport (Ports), tourism and semi-industrial fisheries.</p> <p>Considering that the Government of Mozambique, through MIMAIP have initiated data collection for the MSP process</p>

all along the coastal and maritime area of Mozambique, the Maputo Bay area is a good example to develop the actual allocation plan for the MSP, considering the interactions between the different sectors which demand the use of coastal and marine ecosystems and resources. Fisheries and environment protection in Maputo Bay area are a priority, as it represents one of the most important fishing areas in the country for both small scale and industrial subsectors and includes one of the main MPAs in Mozambique.

The current status of the main fisheries resources in Maputo Bay (shallow water shrimp, small pelagic "magumba" and demersal rock fish) indicates that are overfished and other invertebrates, such as crabs are subjected to overfishing due to the increasing demand for exportation. And it is acknowledged that the restoration of these stocks requires a coherent fisheries management plan, aligned with the environmental management interventions, which includes among others management and restoration of critical habitats, addressing land-based pollution challenges (manly from the industry, urbanization and agriculture) and management of marine litter. Hence, the interventions of the project in the fisheries and environmental management, in Maputo bay, has to be linked to the ongoing MSP process.

Limpopo River Mouth

For Limpopo River Mouth the focus of the pilot project will be on restoring mangroves affected by cyclones and floods in 2000 and assessing the impact of this intervention on flora and fauna, with a view to sustainable management of fisheries resources to ensure livelihood for local communities.

In the Limpopo estuary, local communities recognize that extensive areas of the mangrove have been destroyed by the floods in 2000 and natural regeneration is very poor. These observations coincide with recent studies by Joana A. José (2009) and Balidy et al (2005), who suggest as possible causes asphyxia by prolonged submersion of plants during floods, changes in the structure and composition of the substrate and in hydrological conditions.

Since 2009, the Centre for Sustainable Development for Coastal Zones (now DPAQUA GAZA), in coordination with

	<p>national and international partners, is making efforts in methodological techniques to reforest the mangrove in this estuary and already has some visible impact results on the ground. Hence the project will continue to support this efforts and link with the fisheries management - EAF component to ensure sustainable livelihood for the local communities.</p>
<p>Design principles and strategic considerations</p>	<p>The implementation of project activities will be based on a participatory approach, endeavouring to involve and engage relevant stakeholders and expert institutions, including key authorities, organisations, and local communities with specific focus on women, youth and those dependent on marine resources for their sustenance or livelihoods. This approach will enable the development of synergies with other ongoing initiatives, in order to maximize the benefits for local communities. Local institutions, i.e., the Maputo Spatial Reserve (REM), Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (RPMPO), the DPAQUA and ADNAP-Gaza will have the role of ensuring the coordination between the different projects and initiatives, mainly with regards to critical habitats, fisheries management, and livelihoods to avoid duplications.</p> <p>Implementation of the project gender strategy will be streamlined throughout the implementation and follow up of the work plan. Key instruments for implementing the strategy and to address gender aspects in terms of presentation, participation and targeting of women as beneficiaries will be the work plan, TORs for contracts, agreements and consultancies, TORs and reports for missions, meetings, and platforms for consultations to ensure adequate representation and opportunity to influence the project activity. Gender considerations will also be included in the project M&E, ensuring data collection accounts for the role of men, women and youth in the environment and fisheries management.</p> <p>Decisions and choice of implementing partners is guided by who is best placed to implement the activity on the basis of expertise, experience, mandate, network, ability to secure cost-effective and timely delivery, and opportunities for ensuring long term benefit through institutional capacity building.</p> <p>All activities will be geared towards highlighting the linkages between fisheries and environment management</p>

	interventions.
Project Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities	<p>Maputo Bay</p> <p>The overall aims of the project in Maputo Bay site is to contribute to sustained food security of coastal communities dependent on marine resources by improving their livelihoods, ensuring sustainable use of ecosystem resources, including the fisheries resources and use of MSP tools for poverty alleviation.</p> <p>The priority activities on this site are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) • Development and implementation of Management Plans for critical habitats (Mangroves and seagrass), including the restoration plans for degraded habitats • Design and implementation of a fisheries Management Plan for Maputo Bay and Limpopo River Mouth, considering the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries - EAF • Development and implementation of livelihood strategies for the fishing communities of Maputo Bay and Limpopo River Mouth
Key indicators, risks, and assumptions	The project document provides an overview of key indicators, risks, and assumptions for the project, including pilot site activities. Site specific details are provided in the logical framework and risk management frameworks below and in the excel file.
Cost-effectiveness	The project will build on past and other ongoing initiatives and will rely on the already existing structures, institutions, specially at local level. These will contribute to reduce management, administrative and logistic costs to implement activities. Most of activities will be done by the government agencies involved in the implementation of the project, where there is technical capacity, as part of their in-kind contribution for the project.
Sustainability	To ensure sustainability of the project interventions, a consultative process have been undertaken to ensure that the project activities and outcomes are priority actions for the Government at the mid and long term. In this regard the project will enhance Government ongoing initiatives and in pipeline, considering the project document. Government agencies, NGOs, and other relevant partners at local level with be much involved in the implementation of the project to contribute do the development of their capacity to implement the activities even beyond the project timeframe.
Replicability	The use of MSP tool in the WIO region and in Mozambique is very recent. Hence, the experience of this project and

	<p>lessons learnt can be used in other initiatives combining MSP tools with development fisheries management plans and management plans for critical habitats, and the use of MSP tool for poverty alleviation and gender considerations.</p> <p>The project will benefit from the ongoing studies of innovative techniques for seagrass restoration, including the involvement of local communities in the restoration process. These initiatives can also be replicated in other parts of the country or other countries in the WIO region.</p> <p>As for the fisheries management recently adopted maritime fisheries regulation includes new concepts of area-based management and rights based management for small scale fisheries in the context of the implementation of SSF guidelines and Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries (EAF), therefore, the practical experience and best practices of implementation of these concepts can be also replicated in the wider region.</p> <p>The level of impact of mangrove restoration in the fauna, especially fisheries resources is still unknown in the Limpopo River estuary. Hence, the experience of this project and lessons learnt can be used in other initiatives related the development of fisheries management plans and management plans for critical habitats</p>
Project Results Framework	Please see Annex 2
Detailed Budget and Annual Work Plan	Please see annual work plan
Management Arrangements	<p>The DINAB and IIP who will be responsible for the implementation of activities under component 1 in Maputo Bay. Agreements will be made with Eduardo Mondlane University and REM / RPMPO to coordinate the implementation of activities and channel the respective resources. As for the MSP related activities the IIP will liaise with DIPOL to reallocate funds to implement the activities.</p> <p>DPAQUA – Gaza will be responsible for the implementation of activities under component 1 and through already existing arrangements, the Eduardo Mondlane University will provide technical support. DINAB will have an overarching role in terms of policy guidance and monitoring the implementation of activities.</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	<p>The project strategy will consist of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving co-management of fisheries and other uses

	<p>of the marine environment; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing coordination between fisheries and environmental management institutions central and local level.
<p>Stakeholder Involvement Plan</p>	<p>An overarching stakeholder engagement and communications plan for the project will be developed. Site specific stakeholder engagement is detailed below to inform the overarching stakeholder engagement plan for the project below.</p> <p><i>Objectives</i></p> <p>The objectives of the stakeholder engagement and communications plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that project activities are informed by adapted to the needs and context of the project targets groups (i.e., women, youth, and persons dependent on marine resources in the pilot communities) • To ensure alignment with national policy and priorities. • To ensure that all project partners share an understanding of the aims, principles and activities of the project and can work together in a coordinated manner • To capture and disseminate lesson learned from project activities and raise awareness on the benefits of a coordinated approach to fisheries and environment management • To make good use of existing expertise and experiences and build synergies with other initiatives to maximize benefits for local communities. • To rationalize the use of available resources and avoid duplications. • To reduce, to the extent possible, overwhelming the communities with a plethora of different initiatives with similar deliverables. <p>See Annex 1 for detailed Stakeholder Involvement Plan</p>
<p>Compliance with UN Safeguards</p>	<p>The project focus area on management of coastal and marine environment in line with improved livelihood of the local communities lies within UN/GEF safeguards principals. Therefore UN/GEF safeguards on environmental and social impacts of the project, physical cultural resources, protection of natural habitats, and accountability and grievance system will be ensured and complied in this regard.</p>

Exit strategy	The project has a strong component on capacity building as one of the strategies to ensure self-reliant development: It will impart knowledge from external source (with inputs from the consultants) which complements already existing local knowledge and skills (also building on previous initiatives). The resulting stronger capacity of all the national stakeholders, all knowledge, methods, and processes, as well as equipment would prevent any disruption at the termination of the project.
Legal Context	This will be considered in assisting the government (MPEB and MTA) with project management planning.

C. Proposed Budget

Requested Fund	210 500 US\$
Fund from other sources including own contribution	In Kind (Approximately 10%)
Total project budget	210 500 US\$

D. Organizational Background and Capacity to implement the Proposed Project (max 1 page)

Activities will be executed by IIP and UEM which are research institutions with recognized technical capacity both at national and regional level. DINAB and DIPOL will have an overarching role in terms of policy guidance and monitoring the implementation of activities. Support from the RPMU and technical assistance might be required for the MSP process. Other partners (e.g., SWAM) have already expressed interest to support training and capacity building for implementation of MSP in Mozambique.

Technical assistance (international) will be considered in cases of lack of capacity and/or transfer of technology / knowledge. During the consultations with implementing partners the identified gaps are the following: implementation of MSP tools and development of bioeconomic models for fisheries management. National consultancies can also be sourced outside the implementation partners, especially for the engagement with local communities, considering that specialized consultants and firms might have better local knowledge and experience, or may deliver more efficiently the expected results.

E. Proposed Methodology and Approach to implement the Project.

The project strategy will consist of i) Improving co-management of fisheries and other uses of the marine environment; and ii) Enhancing coordination between fisheries and environmental management institutions central and local level. At the site level the project will support the ongoing work of the community associations and community leaders working on the mangrove restoration and conservation of sacred forests, respectively. Those existing structures will also be used to revitalize and strengthen the CCPs to participate in the fisheries management and environment management.

F. Quality of Personnel and Suitability for the implementation of the Project – CVs

Activities will be executed by DPAQUA-Gaza, IIP and UEM which are research institutions with recognized technical capacity both at national and regional level. DINAB will have an overarching role in terms of policy guidance and monitoring the implementation of activities. Details on the implementing organisations and the competence of involved staff can be found in the Stakeholder Involvement Plan (Annex 1).

G. Additional information

Annex 1. Stakeholder Involvement Plan

Institutions	Mandate	Role / Interest
<i>Central Level</i>		
National Directorate of Environment (DINAB) – Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)	Development of policies and implementation of initiatives/activities on environment management / protection	Coordinate activities under component 1 – environment management / protection
National Directorate of Climate Change (DMC) –MTA	Development of policies and implementation of initiatives / activities on climate changes	Monitor implementation of climate changes related activities – outputs 1.2 / 1.3 /1.4 / 2.1
National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP)	Fisheries management: adoption and implementation of fisheries management measures	Coordination of activities under component 2; and implement activities under 2.2.
National Fisheries Research Institute (IIP)	Fisheries research, including the respective ecosystems.	Conduct research activities under component 1 and 2, in collaboration with UEM
National Directorate of Maritime and Fisheries Policies (DIPOL) – Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP)	Maritime and fisheries policy development and implementation	Coordinate the implementation of activities in component 1.1 and the integration of the project outcomes in the national maritime and fisheries policies
National Directorate of Planning and Statistics - MIMAIP	Coordinate the planning and statistics for MIMAIP	Implement the activities related to the revision of Fisheries master Plan – see the risks associated with this activity in the excel sheet
National Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (IDEPA)	Fisheries and aquaculture extension services	Implement extension related services, through the local institutions, by providing technical support
<i>Local Level</i>		
Maputo Environment Protected Area – APA - Maputo	Environmental protection – Marine, coastal and Land – 3NM	Authorize the implementation of activities under component 1 and 2 within their jurisdiction areas; Ensure synergies with other projects and initiatives
Maputo Especial Reserve - REM	Environmental protection - Land	
Ponto do Ouro Marine partial	Environmental protection – Coastal and Marine	

Reserve - RMPPPO	- 1NM	
Estação de Biologia Marinha – Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM)	Environmental protection – Marine, coastal and Land	Support the implementation of activities under component 1 and 2 in Inhaca Island, especially those related to seagrass restoration
National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP) – Maputo Delegation	Fisheries management: adoption and implementation of fisheries management measures	Guided by ADNAP, implement at local level activities under 2.2 and monitor the implementation of activities under 2.1.
National Fisheries Research Institute (IIP) - Maputo Delegation	Fisheries research, including the respective ecosystems.	Guided by IIP, conduct data collection and research, In the context of implementation of activities under components 1 and 2, in liaison with UEM
Provincial Directorate for Agriculture and Fisheries	Implement agriculture and fisheries policies and plans at provincial level.	Ensure the articulation between the fisheries institutions at provincial level, including linkages with the district level
District Services for Economic Activities (SDAE)	Implement policies and plans at district level for all economic sectors, including fisheries	Provide extension services with guidance from IDEPA
District Services for Planning and Infrastructures (SDPI)	Implement policies and plans related to infrastructure development, including environment management, at district level	Support DINAB and local NGOs in the implementation of component 1 related activities, with emphasis on critical habitats management and restoration
Local Governments: Maputo and Matola Municipality/ District Government of Matutuine and Marracuene	Broader political guidance in various sectors at district and municipality levels.	Grant political willingness for implementation of activities, especially on MSP and community engagement
<i>Community Level / NGOs</i>		
Fisheries Community Councils (CCP) – Machangulo, Ka-Tembe, Matola, Costa do Sol, Inhaca, Muntanhane, Macaneta	Participate in the fisheries management and MCS related activities within their respective jurisdiction	Support implementation of component 1 and 2 activities, especially critical habitat restoration and fisheries management plans
Community Committees for Natural Resources management	Participate in the management and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems.	

(CCGRN) – Machangulo, Inhaca		
Rotational Saving and Credit Groups - PCRs	Community informal groups responsible for collection of savings and financing to group members small initiatives through credit with affordable interest rates	Support the implementation of livelihood initiatives
Community Associations / Organizations - OBCs	Organize local communities to protect their interests and implement initiatives in various sectors (fisheries, environment, agriculture, etc)	Build synergies in the implementation of activities under components 1 and 2.
<i>NGOs / Partners</i>		
Peace Park Foudation	Implement fisheries and environmental project and initiatives	Build synergies in the implementation of activities under components 1 and 2, including possible Funding Agreements.
WWF - Mozambique		
ABIODES		
Kuwula		

Annex 2. Project Logical Framework

Objectives (what do we want to achieve)	Indicators for Achievements (how do we know we have achieved it?)	Measuring the indicator			Scope/Target group (location, social group and rough est. number)	Data sourcing		Assumptions (what external conditions are required to achieve our objectives?)
		Baseline 2021	Target 2023	Means of verification (where will we find evidence of the achievement?)		Existing data (source, type of data, sampling method, targeted population, relevance)	New data (sampling method and question)	
Overall goal/Impact: <i>Improved food security, increased resilience, and increased participation in management of the use of natural resources of youth,</i>	% of population, disaggregated by gender and age-group, that is food-insecure;	TBD	TBD	Project reports. Survey reports	Targeted project beneficiaries in pilot sites	Country surveys Annual Evaluation Report on Food Security (SETSAN) Agricultural Survey (TIA)	Use SETSAN methodology from MZ or other national survey	Economic and political stability in the beneficiary countries. Political will to mainstream Ecosystem-based management into national policies. Political will to include community representatives in decision-making processes/forums

Objectives (what do we want to achieve)	Indicators for Achievements (how do we know we have achieved it?)	Measuring the indicator			Scope/Target group (location, social group and rough est. number)	Data sourcing		Assumptions (what external conditions are required to achieve our objectives?)
		Baseline 2021	Target 2023	Means of verification (where will we find evidence of the achievement?)		Existing data (source, type of data, sampling method, targeted population, relevance)	New data (sampling method and question)	
<i>women and men in coastal communities, and particularly fishing communities, in the WIO</i>	Resilience index of the community members Community members within and between communities are connected and coordinated through networks that manage resources and exchange materials, skills and knowledge.	TBC	TBC	RIMA reports		SHARP and RIMA survey methods available to measure resilience in communities		Communities participate in co-management of their ecosystem resources beyond the project.
	% of population, disaggregated by gender and age-group, that participates in decision-making on the use of natural resources	To be determined during inception phase	20%	Project reports; Survey reports Governance survey/analysis	pilot site communities – specifically participation of fishers, women and youth in relevant	Minutes and participants list from local fisheries/coastal committee (e.g. CCP) meetings Key informant interview with someone to clarify background and classifiers of the participants	Baseline survey includes questions concerning existing associations in the pilot communities	

Objectives (what do we want to achieve)	Indicators for Achievements (how do we know we have achieved it?)	Measuring the indicator			Scope/Target group (location, social group and rough est. number)	Data sourcing		Assumptions (what external conditions are required to achieve our objectives?)
		Baseline 2021	Target 2023	Means of verification (where will we find evidence of the achievement?)		Existing data (source, type of data, sampling method, targeted population, relevance)	New data (sampling method and question)	
Outcome 1: Resilience of livelihoods based on WIO marine and coastal ecosystem and habitats enhanced	Average score on resilience questionnaire applied to members of the SWIOFC and NC Conference of the Parties	TBD	50% increase from baseline	Project Reports NC Reports	SWIOFC/NC FPS	SHARP and RIMA surveys	Reports from Government Entities	Sufficient political, institutional and human resource commitment of countries to adopting measures for the management of the use of coastal habitats and vulnerable environments
	Average score, gender-disaggregated, on resilience questionnaire applied to a sample of youth, women, and men from communities in pilot sites	TBD	50% increase from baseline	Project Reports NC Reports	Communities in pilot sites	SHARP and RIMA surveys	See resilience indicator for outcome	Communities realise the benefits and engage in supporting the local management of the use of the coastal environments to increase the sustainability of this use.
	Number of management plans/strategies developed, implemented, and adopted.	0	2	Project Reports NC and SWIOFC reports	Communities in pilot sites	Project Reports MTA reports		Effective partnership with Government and management institutions/local communities.
	Number of status reports on critical habitats.	0	3		Communities in pilot sites			

Objectives (what do we want to achieve)	Indicators for Achievements (how do we know we have achieved it?)	Measuring the indicator			Scope/Target group (location, social group and rough est. number)	Data sourcing		Assumptions (what external conditions are required to achieve our objectives?)
		Baseline 2021	Target 2023	Means of verification (where will we find evidence of the achievement?)		Existing data (source, type of data, sampling method, targeted population, relevance)	New data (sampling method and question)	
Output 1.1: <i>Marine spatial planning developed for policy-making and integrated management towards small-scale, artisanal fisheries and associated area management approaches</i>	# persons trained on MSP process disaggregated by gender and age	TBD	40	Project reports NC reports MSP Plans	Technical staff responsible for MSP development in all SWIOFC/NC countries	Already conducted trainings by NC	Participants list post-evaluation questionnaire with participants to determine their level of skill	Sufficient political, institutional and human resource commitment of countries to consider tools as MSP Sufficient women are appointed by national institutions to participate in the training
	# sites where MSP is initiated in pilot countries	0	3	Project reports NC reports MSP Plans	Pilot countries			
	# women trained on MSP processes	TBD	20	Project reports NC reports MSP Plans		See indicator on persons trained	See indicator on persons trained	

Objectives (what do we want to achieve)	Indicators for Achievements (how do we know we have achieved it?)	Measuring the indicator			Scope/Target group (location, social group and rough est. number)	Data sourcing		Assumptions (what external conditions are required to achieve our objectives?)
		Baseline 2021	Target 2023	Means of verification (where will we find evidence of the achievement?)		Existing data (source, type of data, sampling method, targeted population, relevance)	New data (sampling method and question)	
	# of reviewed of sectoral processes and plans (MTA & MIMAIP) aligned with the MSP process # MSP processes highlight livelihood security # MSP processes highlight and consider artisanal fisheries interests	TBD	TBD	Project Reports	Pilot sites		Baseline survey Report	
Output 1.2: <i>Management plans/strategies developed for adoption at national level for the conservation of selected critical coastal habitats with</i>	# Critical habitat conservation plans developed	TBC	3	Project reports NC reports Management plans/strategies	Pilot sites	See MOV	Baseline survey report to determine what other plans may have been developed in the area	Sufficient political, institutional, and human resource commitment of countries to develop actual management plans for the conservation of critical habitats

Objectives (what do we want to achieve)	Indicators for Achievements (how do we know we have achieved it?)	Measuring the indicator			Scope/Target group (location, social group and rough est. number)	Data sourcing		Assumptions (what external conditions are required to achieve our objectives?)
		Baseline 2021	Target 2023	Means of verification (where will we find evidence of the achievement?)		Existing data (source, type of data, sampling method, targeted population, relevance)	New data (sampling method and question)	
<i>a shared concern for fisheries and environmental management</i>	# persons (Disaggregated by gender and age) from coastal/fisheries community participating in the stakeholder workshops leading to the development of the management plans	0	30 (10 on each pilot site)	Participants list	Communities in pilot sites participating in the project activities		Baseline to determine if persons have already participated in development of management only for contextual knowledge but not as part of household surveys	Women in communities are able to take the time to participate in the workshops

Objectives (what do we want to achieve)	Indicators for Achievements (how do we know we have achieved it?)	Measuring the indicator			Scope/Target group (location, social group and rough est. number)	Data sourcing		Assumptions (what external conditions are required to achieve our objectives?)
		Baseline 2021	Target 2023	Means of verification (where will we find evidence of the achievement?)		Existing data (source, type of data, sampling method, targeted population, relevance)	New data (sampling method and question)	
Output 1.3: <i>Plans for restoration of degraded coastal habitats developed</i>	# restoration plans developed	0	3	Project reports National reports NC reports Restoration plans	Pilot sites		Baseline to determine if any restoration has already been done in the site and any experiences from this	Sufficient political, institutional and human resource commitment of countries to develop actual restoration plans for degraded coastal habitats Communities realize the impact of degraded coastal habitats on their livelihoods and trust the implementers in order to be willing to participate in the restoration process;
	% area restored	TBD	TBD		Area targeted for habitat restoration activity (1.3.5)	Existing list reviewing status of habitats baseline survey	Biological survey	

Objectives (what do we want to achieve)	Indicators for Achievements (how do we know we have achieved it?)	Measuring the indicator			Scope/Target group (location, social group and rough est. number)	Data sourcing		Assumptions (what external conditions are required to achieve our objectives?)
		Baseline 2021	Target 2023	Means of verification (where will we find evidence of the achievement?)		Existing data (source, type of data, sampling method, targeted population, relevance)	New data (sampling method and question)	
	# persons (Disaggregated by gender and age) from coastal/fisheries community participating in the stakeholder workshops leading to the development of the management plans	0	30 (10 on each pilot site)	Project reports NC reports Participants lists			Baseline to gather info on any previous experiences from restoration on the site	Women in communities are able to take the time to participate in the workshops

Objectives (what do we want to achieve)	Indicators for Achievements (how do we know we have achieved it?)	Measuring the indicator			Scope/Target group (location, social group and rough est. number)	Data sourcing		Assumptions (what external conditions are required to achieve our objectives?)
		Baseline 2021	Target 2023	Means of verification (where will we find evidence of the achievement?)		Existing data (source, type of data, sampling method, targeted population, relevance)	New data (sampling method and question)	
Output 1.4: <i>Regional and national capacity on adaptation to climate variability and change enhanced for the coastal fishing communities</i>	# countries where marine and coastal systems are explicitly included in national climate change adaptation policy documents	0	4	Project reports National reports NC reports	All SWIOFC/NC countries		Legal /governance survey/	Sufficient political, institutional and human resource commitment of countries to update their national climate change adaptation policy documents;
	# assessments of vulnerability of fishing communities and coastal habitats to climate change impacts	2	4	Project reports National reports NC/SWIOFC reports	Pilot site communities/ areas			Sufficient political, institutional, and human resource commitment of countries to carry out the vulnerability assessments. Sufficient staff, in number and quality, is made available to participate in the assessments;
	# women participating in the assessment of impacts dealing with livelihoods of communities	0	40 (10 for each assessment)	Project reports National reports NC/SWIOFC reports				Women in communities realize the potential impacts of climate change in their livelihoods and are able, in terms of time and cultural attitude, to take active part in the assessments

Annex 3. Activity-Based Budget

Outcome 1: Resilience of livelihoods based on marine and coastal ecosystem in Maputo Bay enhanced			
Output	Activities	Site	USD
1.1. Marine spatial plans for integrated management	Develop / Update maps (cartography) of overlapping uses, activities, and functions along Maputo Bay	Maputo Bay	2,500
	Develop a specific Maputo Bay Marine Spatial Plan		25,000
	Prepare a manual / procedure for planning and development of regulations for implementation of activities in Maputo Bay		5,000
	Undertake cost-benefit analysis and ecosystem valuation of goods and services		15,000
		Sub-Total	47,500
1.2. Management plans/strategies for critical habitats – Mangroves and seagrass	Organize participatory workshop for identification and prioritization of issues of importance to the role of habitats in the livelihoods of youth, women, and men in fishing and related communities	Maputo Bay	5,000
	Develop critical habitats (Mangroves) management plans		10,000
	Develop critical habitats (Seagrass) management plans		10,000
	Organize participatory workshop for identification and prioritization of issues of importance to the role of habitats in the livelihoods of youth, women, and men in fishing and related communities	Limpopo River Mouth	5,000
	Develop critical habitats (Mangroves) management plans		10,000
		Sub-Total	40,000
1.3. Plans for restoration of degraded coastal habitats	Finalize national mangrove restoration guidelines	National	5,000
	Dissemination of national and regional mangrove restoration guidelines		5,000
	Undertake trainings for mangroves restoration	Maputo Bay	2,000
	Support the restoration of mangroves through local communities		15,000
	Develop national seagrass restoration guidelines	National	5,000
	Dissemination of national and regional seagrass restoration guidelines		5,000
	Undertake trainings for seagrass restoration		2,000

	Support the restoration of seagrass through local communities		15,000
	Prepare case studies / lessons learnt on mangrove and seagrass restoration		10,000
	Dissemination of national and regional mangrove restoration guidelines	National	5,000
	Undertake trainings for mangroves restoration	Limpopo River Mouth	2,000
	Support the restoration of mangroves through local communities		20,000
	Prepare case studies / lessons learnt on mangrove and seagrass restoration		10,000
Sub-Total			101,000
	TOTAL 1 - Activities		188,500
	SSFA DNAB (Admin./ M&E)		22,000
	GRAND TOTAL		210,500

Annex 4: Umoja Class based Budget

Category	Nairobi Convention Support	Co-financing	Total (US\$)	
Personnel		In Kind from the Government's allocations		
Equipment				
Operating costs				
Contract Services				
Travel				
Sum in USD				

Budget Justification

Category	Justification
1. Personnel	Personnel costs under this project cover cost related to work input by staff already in employment by the project and partners. It will cover such expenses such as an allowance for the project coordinator to prepare terms of references for consultancies, provide day-to-day supervision of contracts and consultancies, fees for secretarial support (e.g. typing, printing, driving and delivery).
2. Equipment	No equipment are required under this project to facilitate project implementation
3. Operating costs	Operating costs/also referred to as management costs are all the cost required to implement the project on the field. These include costs such as the organisation of meetings of the Project Management Committee (PMC), production and distribution of education and awareness materials, meeting room rentals, printing, stationeries, phone calls, ICT services, etc.
4. Contract Services	Contractual services will cover cost of technical work that needs to be implemented by the project such as the drafting of the conservation management plans, coordination of habitat rehabilitation work on sites. These are critical work for the success of the project and require dedicated inputs for the project to deliver the expected outputs and outcomes.
5. Travel	Travel cost under this project are necessary since the project will be implemented on a number of sites. Travel cost will cover the cost associated with project consultants travelling to attend meetings and workshops as well as the cost to get project participants together to discuss project results and recommendations as part of project training and workshops.