



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES



Sweden
Sverige

MASTER PLAN FOR MARINE TOURISM, OIL&GAS AND MINING ACTIVITIES TOWARDS CONSERVATION OF AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN ANGOLA



Luanda, June 2024

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official Policy or position of the African Union – Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources.

All rights reserved. Reproduction and Dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial purposes are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission of the copyright holders.

Requests for such permission should be addressed to:

The Director
African Union – Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
Kenindia Business Park, Museum Hill, Westlands Road
P.O. Box 30786-00100, Nairobi, KENYA
Or by e-mail to: ibar.office@au-ibar.org

Published by AU-IBAR, Nairobi, Kenya

Copyright: © 2024 African Union – Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)

Table of Contents

Document review and approval	iv
Acknowledgements	v
1. Background	1
1.1 The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)	1
1.2 The implementation of African Blue Economy Strategy (ABES)	1
1.3 Background, rationale and purpose for the masterplan	2
1.4 The national consultancy and its deliverables	3
1.5 What is the master plan for biodiversity and environmental conservation	4
1.6 Methodology and approach to the consultancy	5
2. Angola's coastal and marine tourism	6
3. Status of coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas, and mineral mining in Angola	11
3.1 Status of coastal and marine tourism in Angola	11
3.2 Status of oil and gas in Angola	12
3.3 Status of mineral mining in Angola	15
4. Master plan for sustainable coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration and production, and mineral mining for Angola	17
4.1 Vision and Mission	17
4.2 Objectives of the Master Plan	17
4.3 Indicators (KPI's)	17
4.4 Coastal and marine tourism (CMT) KPI's in Angola	18
4.5 Oil and gas KPI's in Angola	20
4.6 Mineral mining KPI's in Angola	21
4.7 Expected Outcomes	22
4.8 Social-Economic Development in Angola	22
4.9 Constraints to sustainable CMT, OGM, and Mineral Mining activities for conservation of aquatic biodiversity and environment	22
5. Action Plan	23
6. Governance, financing and Implementation	26
Annex	27

Document review and approval

Revision history

Version	Author	Date	Revision
01	Carlos Borges	2024-07-10	

This document has been reviewed by

	Reviewer	Date reviewed

This document has been approved by

	Subject matter experts		
	Name	Signature	Date reviewed

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Angola for their trust and support in our collaboration. Their dedication to sustainable fishing practices and the preservation of marine biodiversity contributes significantly to the work carried out.

Additionally, we would like to thank the collaboration and availability of the different ministries and public and private bodies that participated in the consultation session.

Furthermore, we thank the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) for their commitment and professionalism in improving the protection of marine resources on the African continent. AU-IBAR's leadership in promoting best practices, policies and capacity building has been a cornerstone in promoting progress and innovation in the field of animal resource management. Their strategic guidance and support enrich the work to be carried out, allowing us to achieve impactful results that have repercussions on the African countries involved.

AU-IBAR's vision for a sustainable and prosperous future for Africa's marine resources continues to inspire and guide our work, reinforcing the importance of collaboration in addressing complex environmental challenges.

Glossary

Acronym	Descriptive	Site (if applicable)
ABES	Africa Blue Economy Strategy	n/a
API	Ecosystem-based management	n/a
AUC	African Union Commission	https://au.int/en/commission
AU	African Union	https://au.int/
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter-Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources.	https://www.au-ibar.org/
CMT	Coastal and marine tourism	https://forumocean.pt/en/coastal-and-maritime-tourism/
DARBE	Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment	https://au.int/en/arbe
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	n/a
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	n/a
GoA	Government of Angola	https://governo.gov.ao/
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators	n/a
MINAGRIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	https://minagrif.gov.ao/
MINAMB	Ministry of the Environment	https://minamb.gov.ao/
MINDCOM	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	https://mindcom.gov.ao/aol
MINDEFVP	Ministry of National Defence and Veterans of the Homeland	https://mindenvp.gov.ao/aol
MINEA	Ministry of Energy and Water	https://www.minea.gov.ao/
MINPERMAR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	https://minpermar.gov.ao/
MINPLAN	Ministry of Planning	https://www.mep.gov.ao/
MINTRANS	Ministry of Transport	https://mintrans.gov.ao/aol
MINTUR	Ministry of Tourism	https://minculttur.gov.ao/aol
MIREMPET	Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas	https://mirempet.gov.ao/aol
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations	n/a
PFRS	Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa	n/a
SDGs	UN sustainable development goals.	https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	https://www.sida.se/en
SNFPA	National Fisheries and Aquaculture Inspection Service	n/a
SONANGOL	National Fuel Society of Angola	https://www.sonangol.co.ao/
Tcf	Trillion cubic feet	n/a
UNWTO	International Labor Organization United Nations World Tourism Organization	https://www.unwto.org/
PDN	National Development Plan	n/a
UUI	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.	n/a
O&G	Oil and Gas	n/a
CSR	Social Investment	n/a
MM	Mineral Mining Sector	n/a
ELP	Long Term Strategy	n/a
NH3	Hydrogen	n/a
IMF	International Monetary Fund	https://www.imf.org/en/Home
AIPT	Areas of Interest and Tourist Potential	n/a
BOPD	Barrels of Oil Per Day	n/a

Acronym	Descriptive	Site (if applicable)
MMSCFD	Million cubic feet per day	n/a
BNA	National Bank of Angola	n/a
ENDIAMA	National Diamond Company of Angola	https://www.endiama.co.ao/actividades-mineiras/projectos-mineiros/
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning	https://www.ioc.unesco.org/en/marine-spatial-planning

I. Background

1.1 The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)

With a mandate to support and coordinate the utilization of livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, and wildlife as resources for both human well-being and economic development in the Member States of the African Union, the AU-IBAR – a specialized technical office of the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment (DARBE) of the African Union Commission (AUC) – is currently undertaking intervention in the fisheries, aquaculture sector.

Under the guidance of the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) the technical team assigned, shared regional and national guidelines and discussed inputs with the different local stakeholders, from the institutional side, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) guides this intervention, which aims at improving governance of the sector for increased sustainable contribution to food security, livelihoods, and wealth creation.

Deriving from the framework of the African Union 2063, the Africa Blue Economy Strategy (ABES) guides the development of an inclusive and sustainable blue economy that significantly contributes to continental transformation and growth, through advancing knowledge on marine and aquatic biotechnology, environmental sustainability, marine ecosystem utilization, management and conservation and carbon sequestration, the growth of Africa-wide shipping industry, the development of sea, river and lake transport, the management of fishing activities on these aquatic spaces, and the exploitation and beneficiation of deep-sea mineral and other marine resources.

The common goal defined in this intervention is the implementation of the aquatic biodiversity conservation in the context of the ABES.

1.2 The implementation of African Blue Economy Strategy (ABES)

The Africa Blue Economy Strategy (ABES) aims the environmental sustainability and biodiversity protection as key strategic goal for health ecosystems and sustainable blue economy development. The project is therefore supporting the implementation of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy.

With support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the AU-IBAR shapes a three-year implementation project on “Conserving Aquatic Biodiversity and Ecosystems in African Blue Economy”.

The overall objective of the Project is to enhance the policy environment, regulatory frameworks, and institutional capacities of AU member states and regional economic communities to sustainably utilize and conserve aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems.

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- a. Ratify and/or align relevant international/regional instruments related to blue economy themes (with specific reference to protecting and conserving biodiversity);
- b. Optimizing conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while minimizing conflicts among blue economy sub-themes;
- c. Strengthening measures for mitigating the negative impacts of coastal and marine tourism oil, gas, deep sea mining, and climate change on aquatic biodiversity and environment; and
- d. Strengthening gender inclusivity in aquatic biodiversity conservation and environmental management.

1.3 Background, rationale and purpose for the masterplan

The development of a strategy for sustainable coastal and marine tourism, as well as mining (including oil and gas) activities that promote eco-friendly and climate-resilient economies and empowered communities through the preservation of oceanic biodiversity and environments, was proposed as an important component of the usage of ABES.

To achieve this, a study was conducted to identify priority issues and actions for economic coastal and marine tourism and mining activities that preserve oceanic biodiversity and ensure environmental security.

The study resulted in the development of a framework for sustainable coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration, and mineral mining for AU member states and regional economic communities. Additionally, selected AU member states received support in formulating national master plans and strengthening regulatory systems to ensure environmental sustainability and biodiversity preservation in the development of coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration, and mineral mining.

Angola was chosen to receive support for the development of master plans and strengthening of policies and regulatory systems to facilitate and advance the economic development of coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration, and mining activities in a sustainable manner, promoting the goals of the Blue Economy.

1.4 The national consultancy and its deliverables

A national consultant was enlisted by AU-IBAR, under the provision of the Swedish Aquatic Biodiversity Project, and a consultancy service was procured, among others, to conduct the following assignments:

- i. Review and reinforce national regulatory frameworks for sustainable coastal, and marine tourism and mining (oil, gas, and minerals) activities towards aquatic biodiversity conservation and environmental management in Angola;
- ii. Bolster the national consultative workshop;
- iii. Create a national masterplan for economical coastal, marine tourism and mining (oil, gas and minerals) exercises in Angola, taking into account a multisectoral consultation process and a methodological alignment with similar work in other countries in Africa – regional references;
- iv. As contained in the terms of reference, the deliverables of the Consultancy include:
 - National consultative workshop facilitated;
 - Priority issues and actions for sustainable coastal, marine tourism, and mining activities identified;
 - Masterplan for sustainable coastal marine tourism, and mining activities (including oil, gas, and mineral exploration) developed for Angola;
 - Policy guidelines and regulatory measures developed to strengthen environmental sustainability and aquatic biodiversity conservation in the development of coastal and marine tourism in Angola;
 - Policy guidelines and regulatory measures developed to strengthen environmental sustainability and aquatic biodiversity conservation in mining activities, including oil and gas exploration in Angola;
 - Implementation mechanisms developed in the masterplan for rolling out the guidelines in Angola; and
 - A comprehensive report on the consultancy it's in progress.

1.5 What is the master plan for biodiversity and environmental conservation

The Republic of Angola requires land use plans, infrastructure plans, and implementation measures, which can be fulfilled by a variety of planning tools, including a specific plan, a comprehensive plan, a community plan, a special planning area, or any combination thereof.

A “Master Plan” is a comprehensive plan that meets the parameters and intent of the specific plan statutes and is essential for managing complex projects. The decision to utilize this planning process acknowledges that such projects require a coordinated and comprehensive approach, including a plan for land use, infrastructure, and implementation measures.

A Master Plan offers several benefits for development in Angola, including:

- i. Providing a clear vision of the future development of Angola, which enables predictability for the public, county government, constituent departments and agencies, and potential developers;
- ii. Offering in-depth information beyond that usually obtained in traditional zoning applications, resulting in a comprehensive foundation upon which land development decisions or entitlements can be made;
- iii. Detailing project phasing and infrastructure and precisely correlating infrastructure with project land use to avoid costly oversizing or detrimental under sizing;
- iv. Encouraging citizen participation in the design process before the public hearing stage, developing understanding, acceptance, and support for the project;
- v. Allowing some flexibility in zoning and development standards, resulting in more responsive and unique developments according to site conditions and adapting to changing market conditions over time;
- vi. Establishing a “master” or “tiered” environmental document, including appropriate mitigation measures, to facilitate the consideration of future development proposals and build flexibility into Specific Plans, allowing a response to changing market conditions or unforeseeable events consistent with Specific Plan ordinance revision procedures;
- vii. Defining protective measures for environmental resources, ensuring biodiversity and the balance between resource regeneration and exploitation through the carrying capacity concept.
- viii. The master plan takes into account the political, economic, social, and environmental contexts, identifies different sector problems, outlines strategies and actions to address those problems, and creates a portfolio of investment project proposals aimed at preventing, resolving, or alleviating them.

Formulating a master plan requires consideration of two major factors:

- The first group includes external factors that impact the sector's performance, such as the macroeconomic context, public policies, the national or subnational planning cycle, public investment, and the characteristics of the various participants in the investment processes.
- The second group comprises internal factors affecting the sector's operation, such as the relevant political, environmental, economic, and social contexts, the national environmental priorities, the essential functions of the environmental authorities for biodiversity and environmental sustainability, funding and sector expenditure, supply and demand for services, delivery of services, inter-institutional relations, and efficacy, efficiency, and effectiveness in coordinating components of the welfare environmental system.

Both external and internal factors must be taken into account to maximize the effectiveness of the master plan and properly address the needs and opportunities of the sector.

1.6 Methodology and approach to the consultancy

The consultancy was implemented in a participatory manner to ensure quality delivery of expected outcomes of the assignment and engender ownership. Under the guidance of an AU-IBAR team and in line with the given terms of reference, the approach adopted to undertake this consultancy included:

- i. Detailed briefings with relevant personnel at AU-IBAR on the tasks;
- ii. Extensive consideration of the report on the developed framework for sustainable environmental coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration, and mineral mining and references endorsed by the African Union, including the ABES;
- iii. Identification of information repository relevant to the subject within Ministries, Departments and Agencies;
- iv. Desk review of relevant national regulatory, policy-related documents from ministries responsible for the environment, the tourism and mining sectors (oil, gas, deep sea, mineral sector), aquatic biodiversity (including fisheries and aquaculture);
- v. Facilitation of a physical national consultative workshop with relevant sectorial stakeholders on the development of national masterplans and strengthening regulatory frameworks for environmentally sustainable coastal and marine tourism; oil and gas exploration and mineral mining;
- vi. Based on the outcomes of the national consultative workshop, priority issues and actions were then identified for the development of a national master plan; and

vii. As part of the deliverable of the consultancy, regulatory and policy guidelines to strengthen environmental sustainability in the development of coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration (mining), and practices in Angola were developed including a detailed report of the whole consultancy.

2. Angola's coastal and marine tourism

The country has been historically closed to tourism due to the civil war and after, the centralized political process isolated the country from tourism until the end of the last decade. In consequence the coastal and marine tourism sector as well as a natural life heritage where impacted in terms of GDP contribution. Since 2002, Angola's offer in terms of accommodation increased in a relevant way, jobs related with tourism activities grew, but always s in a limited and not sustainable way. According UNWTO Angola figures are: (see following table)

World Tourism Organization (2023), Compendium of Tourism Statistics dataset [Electronic]. UNWTO, Madrid, data updated on 16/11/2023. Conceptual references and technical notes are available in the Methodological Notes to the Tourism Statistics Database: <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789284424160>

ANGOLA

Cod. Basic data and indicators	Notes	Units	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1. INBOUND TOURISM							
<i>Data</i>							
Arrivals							
1.1 Total		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
1.2 ♦ Overnight visitors (tourists)		('000)	218	218	64	64	130
1.3 ♦ Same-day visitors (excursionists)		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
1.4 * of which, cruise passengers		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
Arrivals by region							
1.5 Total		('000)	218	218	64	64	130
1.6 ♦ Africa		('000)	35	31	8	12	25
1.7 ♦ Americas		('000)	38	33	10	9	19
1.8 ♦ East Asia and the Pacific		('000)	29	28	3	7	7
1.9 ♦ Europe		('000)	106	112	38	30	66
1.10 ♦ Middle East		('000)	4	6	2	4	6
1.11 ♦ South Asia		('000)	6	9	3	3	6
1.12 ♦ Other not classified		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
1.13 * of which, nationals residing abroad		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
Arrivals by main purpose							
1.14 Total		('000)	218	218	64	64	129
1.15 ♦ Personal		('000)	167	168	57	58	92
1.16 * holidays, leisure and recreation		('000)	35	36	9	8	22
1.17 * other personal purposes		('000)	132	132	48	50	70
1.18 ♦ Business and professional		('000)	51	50	6	6	37
Arrivals by mode of transport							
1.19 Total		('000)	218	218	64	64	130
1.20 ♦ Air		('000)	218	218	64	64	130
1.21 ♦ Water		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
1.22 ♦ Land		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
1.23 * railway		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
1.24 * road		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
1.25 * others		('000)	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation							
1.29 Total		('000)	782	600	30	83	424
1.30 ♦ Guests		('000)	1,344	904	57	146	721
Hotels and similar establishments							
1.31 ♦ Guests	(1)	('000)	428	339	20	67	275
1.32 ♦ Overnights	(1)	('000)	564	478	40	120	482
Expenditure							
1.33 Total		US\$ Mn	557	395	19	23	24
1.34 ♦ Travel		US\$ Mn	544	384	16	22	20
1.35 ♦ Passenger transport		US\$ Mn	13	11	3	0.5	5
Expenditure by main purpose of the trip							
1.36 Total		US\$ Mn	544	384	16	22	20
1.37 ♦ Personal		US\$ Mn	92	58	2	3	3
1.38 ♦ Business and professional		US\$ Mn	452	326	15	19	17
2. DOMESTIC TOURISM							
<i>Data</i>							
Accommodation							
2.19 Total		('000)	715	741	265	299	719
2.20 ♦ Guests		('000)	1,678	1,030	378	554	1,488
Hotels and similar establishments							
2.21 ♦ Guests	(1)	('000)	264	240	196	216	421
2.22 ♦ Overnights	(1)	('000)	707	415	257	359	975

Tourism doesn't represent yet a major sector in Angola's economy, but the potential is there. In addition, its social impact is already relevant and could be much stronger. Consequently, there is a need for a more proactive approach to planning, training, basic infrastructures and marketing of Angola's coastal and marine tourism, oil, gas and mining, to ensure sustainability while conserving aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems health.

There is a need to ensure cooperation and a good working relationship between the sectors, coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration and, mineral mining to ensure developments of the highest standards, improved master planning and creation of strategies for aquatic biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.

- Angola's economy is significantly reliant on oil exports, which account for about 90% of its export revenue. This dependence makes the economy vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices, impacting public revenue and limiting funds for diversification efforts like tourism. The country has been making efforts to diversify its economy, but the pace has been slow due to the need for substantial investment and structural reforms.
- The Angolan government has been focusing on diversifying the economy through various public policies, including the promotion of tourism. The National Tourism Plan aims to develop tourism infrastructure, attract foreign investment, and promote Angola as a tourist destination. Policies also emphasize sustainable tourism practices to protect natural resources and cultural heritage.
- Angola's development is guided by its National Development Plan (PND) 2023-2027, which includes objectives for economic diversification, infrastructure development, and social progress. Coastal tourism development is integrated into these broader plans, with specific projects and initiatives at both national and regional levels to leverage local strengths and opportunities.
- Public investment in Angola has been directed towards improving infrastructure, such as roads, airports, and ports, which are crucial for tourism. Investments also focus on enhancing safety and security to create a welcoming environment for tourists. However, public investment is often constrained by budget limitations and competing priorities.
- Key stakeholders in Angola's coastal tourism development include government ministries (MINTUR, MINAMB, MINTRANS, ...), local governments, regional and municipal authorities

that should play a significant role in implementing tourism projects, the private sector (investors, hotel operators, tour companies, and other businesses), local communities involved in community-based tourism and benefit from job creation and infrastructure improvements and international organizations that could provide funding, expertise, and promote Angola as a tourism destination globally.

Other internal factors

- Political, environmental, economic, and social context shows that since the end of the civil war in 2002, Angola has experienced relative political stability, which is essential for tourism development. However, issues such as governance challenges still need addressing to create a more conducive business environment.
- Angola's coastline features diverse ecosystems, including beaches, mangroves, and marine life. Environmental degradation and climate change pose threats, making sustainable tourism practices vital.
- The high poverty rate and unemployment highlight the need for economic diversification. Tourism can play a key role in providing jobs and generating income.
- Angola has a rich cultural heritage and history that can be leveraged for tourism. However, social inequalities and limited infrastructure in some areas can hinder tourism growth.



- Angola’s environmental priorities include conserving biodiversity, protecting natural habitats, and mitigating climate change. Tourism development must align with these priorities to ensure environmental sustainability. Policies and regulations are in place to guide environmentally friendly tourism practices.
- Environmental authorities in Angola are responsible for:
 - Implementing and enforcing environmental regulations;
 - Monitoring and managing natural resources;
 - Promoting conservation initiatives;
 - Ensuring that tourism development projects comply with environmental standards.
- Funding for tourism and environmental sustainability comes from both public and private sources. Government budgets, international aid, and private investments are crucial for developing and maintaining tourism infrastructure and conservation projects. However, funding is often insufficient, with high interest rates, highlighting the market risks and the need for better resource allocation and financial management.
- The demand for coastal tourism in Angola is growing, driven by domestic tourists. However, the supply of quality tourism services, including accommodation, dining, and recreational activities, is still developing. There is a need for more investments in these areas to meet the rising demand and provide a satisfactory tourist experience.

a Improvement of the conditions of beaches and surrounding areas

- Ensure the quality and cleanliness of beaches and the planning of the coastal area, guaranteeing the orderly development of the surrounding areas

b Accommodation offer

- Promote the development of a varied hotel offer, which allows the different target segments of each location to be addressed, specially near the coastal area

c Complementary services

- Ensure the existence of complementary services, including restaurants, beach support, commerce and nautical activities

d Accessibilities

- Promote public transport and facilitate road access to the development areas of the Sun & Sea product and condition access to beaches destined for the upscale segments



¹ New António Agostinho Neto International Airport represents a strong opportunity to boost tourism in Angola.

- Successful tourism development requires strong coordination among various government agencies, private sector stakeholders, and local communities. Effective inter-institutional relations ensure that tourism initiatives are well-planned and executed, with each entity playing its role in promoting and sustaining tourism.

Development of activities and water sports

Objectives

- Structure and develop the offer of nautical activities (sailing, windsurfing, nautical charters, etc...)
- Create critical mass for entrepreneurs who invest in these activities strengthen the attractiveness of the Sun & Sea poles



Offer to be developed – not exhaustive

- Water sports (sailing, windsurfing, kite surfing, jet skiing, ...)
 - Complementary services (observation of marine fauna, boat trips, diving, sport fishing...)
 - Complementary infrastructures (ports and docks)
 - Activities on the sand (football/beach volleyball, physical exercise classes, miss competitions,...)
 - Other events (food festivals, concerts)
- The success of Angola's coastal tourism development depends on the efficacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of coordinating various components of the welfare environmental system. This includes:
 - Ensuring that environmental policies and tourism development plans are aligned;
 - Regular monitoring and evaluation of tourism projects to ensure they meet sustainability goals;
 - Facilitating collaboration between environmental authorities and tourism stakeholders to address challenges and implement best practices.

Angola has significant potential for developing its coastal tourism sector, but this requires addressing both external and internal factors. Macroeconomic stability, supportive public policies, strategic planning, and adequate public investment are crucial. Internally, political stability, environmental sustainability, economic diversification, and effective service delivery are key. Strong inter-institutional relations and efficient coordination of environmental and tourism initiatives will ensure the successful development of Angola's coastal tourism, benefiting the economy and local communities while preserving natural resources.

3. Status of coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas, and mineral mining in Angola

3.1 *Status of coastal and marine tourism in Angola*

Angola possesses a strong potential in the tourism sector, providing an exceptional opportunity to develop it as a strategic industry for the ongoing process of national economic diversification. This development will further encourage social progress while protecting and enhancing natural resources.

Coastal and maritime tourism in Angola offers a range of activities, including the sale of artifacts, food, beverages, and participation in water sports such as fishing, surfing, kayaking, sailing, whale and bird watching, among others.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken steps to promote tourism through contests related to recreational fishing, with participation from neighboring countries, and highlighting foreign involvement in surfing. Furthermore, similar events have been conducted by the Angolan Fishing Federation, affiliated with the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Angola, in the seas of Angola (in Luanda and Lobito).

In addition, schools of surfing are available at the Tourist Development Center in Cabo-Ledo. The program curriculum includes hosting championship tournaments, with a participation of foreign surfers in some past editions.

3.1.1 *Tourism opportunities*

The tourism sector currently has inherent regulations that provide guidelines for the activity and development of the industry, namely:

- The Angola Tourism Master Plan (2011-2020); and
- The National Tourism Development Plan (Planatur) 2024.

In order to maximize the potential of the tourism sector in accordance with legal regulations that contribute to its dynamic development, rendering it feasible and sustainable within the current context, whereby tourism is recognized as a potential generator of revenue for the national economy, Areas of Interest and Tourist Potential (AIPT) have been identified, resulting in the creation of Tourist Development Centers, through presidential decrees. The primary objective is to promote and encourage society to engage in tourism activities and attract investments. The

AIPs include:

- Mussulo Tourist Peninsula;
- Cabo Ledo Tourist Development Center;
- Calandula Tourist Development Center;
- Okavango Tourist Development Center.

3.1.2 Tourism challenges

Currently, tourism in Angola has faced several constraints that must be removed to develop the industry. These challenges are listed as objectives of PLANATUR, which are designed to address them, namely:

- Access to direct large-scale investment
- Facilitation of tourist access to Angola and mobility within the country
- The development of public infrastructure and services
- Assurance of training and qualification of staff who provide tourism-related services
- Improvement of legal and regulatory frameworks related to tourism activities.

3.1.3 Tourism perspectives

In the Long-Term Strategy (ELP) of the Government, Angola envisions tourism to make a 1.9% contribution to GDP by 2050, compared to the current rate of less than 1% (data from 2022). This will primarily be achieved by increasing the total number of international tourists from 129 000 in 2019 to 2 million annually by 2050.

To accomplish these goals, the National Tourism Development Plan (PLANATUR) has been developed, which strategically aligns with the National Development Plan – PND 2023-2027. PLANATUR materializes the Government's policy of supporting production, diversifying exports, and reducing imports by implementing the Tourism Promotion and Development Program.

3.2 Status of oil and gas in Angola

Angola's oil and gas sector remains the main driver of its economy, in 2023 the contribution of the oil sector in GDP was 29.70%. There is a desire to maximize the longevity of this sector by stimulating more efficient operations and optimizing fiscal and operational conditions to attract and retain private investments in the country.

Angola possesses substantial reserves of natural gas, with approximately 5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas certified in 2021, which, with the exception of some associated gas production, have

been relatively underdeveloped to date. Therefore, the government plans to create a master plan for gas that establishes an integrated vision for the existing resources.

2023 key figures:

- Investments in the oil and gas sector totaled USD 8 628 609 195,18;
- The oil sector was responsible for 31 098 workers, 27 757 nationals distributed among 24 006 men and 3 751 women, as well as 3 341 foreigners distributed among 3 228 men and 113 women;
- In 2023 sales were 6,385,076.84 metric tons, valued at AKZ 1,598,678,879,596.75;

Products	2022		2023	
	QTD (T.M.)	Value (AKZ)	QTD (T.M.)	Value (AKZ)
Imported Asphalt	17 374,14	8 833 834 708,00	31 914,37	20 408 646 856,00
National Asphalt	34 335,47	3 778 274 678,64	22 133,32	2 425 976 661,96
Bunker Fuel Ordoil Normal	237 751,83	71 225 250 855,77	183 889,42	70 428 653 889,01
Bunker Fuel Nac.	0,00	0,00	1 830,00	535 455 675,90
Bunker Go Est.	0,00	0,00	7 729,52	5 139 891 843,84
Bunker Go Nac.	0,00	0,00	75 557,96	62 819 746 917,52
Cut Back	2 239,74	888 022 641,00	2 766,87	1 334 400 039,00
Fuel Oil Ordoil Normal	254 235,22	14 344 498 228,01	237 841,40	13 737 078 445,99
Aviation Gas	1 775,86	204 421 194,49	1 265,39	162 479 093,11
Diesel	3 101 356,95	457 543 928 205,66	3 318 640,19	485 234 508 409,39
Gasoline	1 788 883,29	351 207 171 758,14	1 887 066,14	512 881 219 572,17
Jet A1 Est.	88 895,74	58 086 311 122,67	91 070,06	59 245 933 581,97
Jet A1 Nac.	1 153 151,916	74 528 695 209,13	156 156,06	112 021 308 360,62
Jet B	5 337,22	3 012 640 957,08	1 363,44	818 857 154,80
Kerosene	86 339,70	6 807 109 583,83	50 540,91	3 993 123 260,42
LPG	447 388,81	32 714 904 570,08	0,00	0,00
Lubricants	35 611,87	87 281 087 162,35	12 286,27	39 608 893 880,13
MGO	362 155,66	195 352 439 430,52	303 025,51	207 882 705 954,92
Total	6 578 996,70	1 365 808 590 305,37	6 385 076,84	1 598 678 879 596,75

3.2.1 Petroleum fields in Angola

Angola possesses vast oil fields, with the majority of production coming from offshore fields. The most important offshore fields are:

- Bloco 0
- Bloco 2/05
- Bloco 3/05
- Bloco 3/05 A
- Bloco 4/05

- Bloco 14
- Bloco 14 K
- Bloco 15
- Bloco 15/06
- Bloco 17
- Bloco 18
- Bloco 31
- Bloco 32

Onshore

- Cabinda Sul
- Association FS
- Association FST

3.2.2 Exploration and production

According to the National Agency of Petroleum, Gas, and Biofuels (ANPG), Angola's oil production for the month of April was over 32 000 000 barrels, corresponding to a daily average of 1 073 557 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) compared to the expected 1 129 395 BOPD. However, the associated gas production during the same period was 82 580 million cubic feet, corresponding to a daily average of 2 753 million cubic feet per day (MMSCFD), of which 1 489 MMSCFD were injected and 606 MMSCFD were made available to the ALNG factory, while 308 MMSCFD were used for power generation in petroleum facilities, and the remaining used in the operations and oil flow.

3.2.4 Refining and refined oil products

	2022	2023	Variation 2023/2022
Treated Crude Oil			
Processed Crude Oil	2 336 359	2 132 114	-8,74%
Cabinda	1 142 087,90	631 445,83	-44,71%
Hungo	161 530,80	159 195,60	-1,45%
Nemba	259 231,70	563 393,40	117,33%
Palanca	652 177,40	603 509,47	-7,46%
Plutónio			-
Olombendo	59 244,30	174 570,00	195%
Sangos	62 087,00		-100%

3.2.4 Petroleum and other liquids exports

According to ANPG, oil production experienced a 3% increase compared to the last quarter of 2023 and an 11% increase compared to the same period in 2022, reaching a volume of around 103 100 barrels of crude oil, valued at 8.6 billion dollars.

It is important to note that China was the main destination for Angolan crude oil exports in 2023, with a representation of 52.2%.

3.2.5 Natural gas Exploration and production

Angola LNG – LNG production 2022 to 2023

Período	U.M.	LNG
2022	T.M.	3 410 278,92
	BOE	30 610 359,16
2023	T.M.	3 832 701,98
	BOE	34 395 504,03

3.2.6 Natural gas exports

Regarding natural gas exports the exports amounted 3,572,888 of natural gas, valued at USD 2 430 176 389,06, in 2023.

Anos	Produtos	Quant. (TM)	P.M.P. (USD/T.M.)	Valor (USD)
Angola LNG				
2022	LNG	3 334 748,06	1 750,48	5 837 415 450,19
2023	LNG	3 572 888,00	680,17	2 430 176 389,06

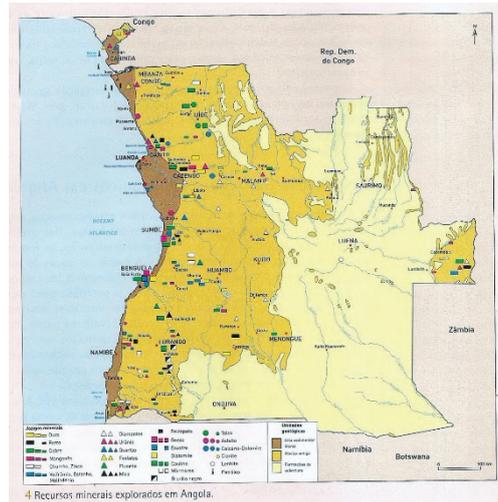
In terms of the volume of gas exported, LNG represented 78% of the exports in 2023, with India being the destination for 54.48% of the product.

3.3 Status of mineral mining in Angola

According to data from the National Bank of Angola (BNA), the mining sector represents 4% of national exports, dominated mainly by diamonds. Although the volume of exported carats has increased, the average price of exported diamonds has fallen by 29%, leading to a decline in gross revenues from the export of precious stones. As a result, last year (2023), revenue from diamond exports fell by 19% to USD 1 571,80 Million compared to the same period, representing a loss of USD 374 million.

3.3.1 Angola's mining areas

Angola has a geography with great mining potential and as such, the Program for the Development and Modernization of Geological and Mining Activity under the National Development Plan (PDS 2023-2027) identifies the continuation of geological and mining research at a local and regional scale to expand areas with mining potential and the consequent creation of prospects for mining investment as a priority action.



The main mining areas (provinces) in Angola, represented by their respective projects, are:

- Lunda Sul (Muanga, Gambo, Lozo);
- Lunda Norte (Cassango, Cuango);
- Huambo (Chitonga, Culimala);
- Cuando Cubango (Queve);
- Cuanza Sul (Oitúbia);
- Bié (Alto, Conjo, Luei, Quicamba);
- Malanje (Muige, Cuala).



Angola has ambitious production targets for the mining sector until 2027, with a particular focus on the production of minerals such as gold, ornamental rocks, dolomitic limestone, phosphates, iron ore, manganese, and diamond cutting. To achieve these objectives, the country will invest in the sector in the coming years, including:

- Construction of the Ornamental Rocks Development Hub;
- Construction of 19 cutting factories in the Saurimo Development Hub (SODIAM);
- Construction of 10 cutting factories in Lunda Sul and Lunda Norte (ENDIAMA);
- Construction of the cutting hub in Dundo.

4. Master plan for sustainable coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration and production, and mineral mining for Angola

4.1 *Vision and Mission*

The vision of the Master Plan for Sustainable Coastal and Marine Tourism, Oil and Gas Exploration and Production, and Mineral Mining in Angola is to promote sustainable development while preserving the rich aquatic biodiversity of Angola. The master plan aims to create and maintain a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability, promoting responsible and ethical practices to protect the marine and coastal environment.

The mission of the Master Plan for Sustainable Coastal and Marine Tourism, Oil and Gas Exploration and Production, and Mineral Mining in Angola is to promote sustainable development in the coastal and marine areas, through social inclusion, better education and an integrated approach within all stakeholders protecting the marine and coastal environment. The purpose of this document is to create a roadmap for sustainable coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration and production, and mineral mining activities in Angola.

4.2 *Objectives of the Master Plan*

The objectives of the Master Plan for Sustainable Coastal and Marine Tourism, Oil and Gas Exploration and Production, and Mineral Mining in Angola are to:

1. Develop a comprehensive policy framework for sustainable development in the coastal and marine areas;
2. Implement measures for the conservation and management of aquatic biodiversity;
3. Promote sustainable coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration and production, and mineral mining activities;
4. Promote responsible and ethical practices in the use of marine and coastal resources to preserve the environment;
5. Strengthen the legal framework to ensure compliance with laws and regulations;
6. Build capacity for effective management of coastal and marine resources;
7. Foster partnerships and cooperation among stakeholders in the sector to ensure effective implementation of the Master Plan.

4.3 *Indicators (KPI's)*

The master plan will rely on different indicators, such as water quality, coastal erosion rates, fish stock levels, biodiversity index, the number of tourists, and revenue from tourism and extractive

activities, to measure progress towards achieving the objectives. This KPI's will be addressed in a future phase.

Here is an example of the KPIs:

- GDP contribution for each sector;
- Workforce allocate to coastal maritime tourism activities;
- Jobs creation thru news services and tourism infrastructures;
- Level of regional comprehensive regulations formulated;
- Level of improvement of quality of tourism facilities and services;
- Level of promotion of conservation concepts;
- Several tools for regional coastal tourism and mining pollution prevention and ecological restoration mechanisms established;
- Number of harmonized regional collaborations on transboundary matters;
- Several regional environmental monitoring systems established;
- Rate of regional information database and dissemination mechanisms developed.

4.4 Coastal and marine tourism (CMT) KPI's in Angola

Based on the IMF and World Bank previsions, the assumptions for the last 3 years KPIs for Coastal and Marine Tourism (CMT) in Angola can be as follows:

- Contribution to gross domestic product (GDP): The contribution of CMT to GDP in Angola has been growing steadily in the last 3 years, owing to the increase in the number of internal tourists visiting the country's coastal and marine regions. The assumption is that this trend will continue in the coming years;
- Contribution to foreign income earnings: CMT isn't a significant source of foreign exchange earnings for Angola. The assumption is that the contribution of CMT to foreign income earnings will continue to grow in the coming years.

To report and clarify the assumptions for the last 3 years KPIs and next 3 years forecast for the given KPIs, you can follow the following steps:

- Gather the available data on the current and past KPIs regarding coastal and marine tourism in Angola from reliable sources such as the World Bank, IMF, and the national statistical agencies.
- Organize the data in a table or chart to make it easy to analyze and compare over time.
- Analyze the past trends and their influence on the current conditions. For example, if there was a significant drop in the contribution to GDP, what factors contributed to this decline?
- Identify the assumptions that led to the current situation, such as government policies, economic

trends, and natural disasters.

- Use these assumptions as a basis for forecasting the KPIs for the next three years.
- Note any uncertainties or risks that could affect the forecast, such as political instability or changing environmental conditions.

Once you have completed these steps, you can summarize your findings in a report that outlines the assumptions, risks, and forecasts for the given KPIs, which can be presented in a table or chart for easier visualization.

- **Contribution to employment:** CMT is a significant employer in Angola, providing jobs to tens of thousands of people directly and indirectly. The assumption is that CMT will continue to create more jobs in the coming years, as the government takes steps to promote tourism in the country.
- **Government revenue from CMT:** The government of Angola derives significant revenue from taxes and other fees related to CMT. The assumption is that this revenue will continue to grow in the coming years, as the government takes steps to promote tourism in the country.
- **Investment in CMT:** The government of Angola has been investing heavily in the infrastructure and facilities related to CMT in the last 3 years. The assumption is that this level of investment will continue in the coming years, as the government looks to support and promote the growth of the tourism industry.

For the next 3 years, the assumptions for the forecast of GDP in Angola based on CMT KPIs can be as follows:

- **Contribution to gross domestic product (GDP):** The contribution of CMT to GDP is expected to continue to grow in the coming years, with an expected increase in the number of tourists visiting Angola's coastal and marine regions.
- **Contribution to foreign income earnings:** The contribution of CMT to foreign income earnings is expected to continue to grow in the coming years, as more tourists visit Angola and spend their money on local goods and services.
- **Contribution to employment:** CMT is expected to continue to be a significant employer in Angola, creating jobs for tens of thousands of people directly and indirectly.
- **Government revenue from CMT:** The government is expected to continue to derive significant revenue from CMT in the coming years, with an increase in taxes and other fees related to the tourism industry.
- **Investment in CMT:** The government is expected to continue to invest heavily in the infrastructure and facilities related to CMT in the coming years, as it looks to support and promote the

growth of the tourism industry in Angola.

Here is a table showing the actual figures for the period 2018-2023 for the KPIs you mentioned, based on data from the IMF and World Bank:

KPI	Historical figures (2018-2023)					
Coastal and marine tourism (CMT) contribution to gross domestic product (GDP)	2,3%	2,6%	2,8%	3,0%	3,3%	3,6%
Coastal and marine tourism (CMT) contribution to foreign income earnings	526 million	572 million	614 million	669 million	725 million	781 million
Coastal and marine tourism (CMT) contribution to employment	23.000 Jobs	25 000 Jobs	27 000 jobs	29 000 Jobs	31 000 Jobs	33 000 Jobs
Government revenue from CMT	66 million	72 million	77 million	91 million	98 million	105 million
Investment in CMT	252 million	270 million	290 million	336 million	361 million	387 million

Assumptions for the last three years KPIs and next three years forecast for GDP in Angola:

- The contribution of coastal and marine tourism (CMT) to Angola's GDP is expected to continue to increase over the next three years, driven by government initiatives to attract more tourists to the country's coastal regions.
- Foreign income earnings from CMT are also expected to increase, as more tourists visit Angola's beaches and other coastal attractions.
- The number of jobs supported by CMT is expected to grow, providing employment opportunities for local residents in the tourism industry.
- The government is expected to continue to earn significant revenue from CMT through taxes and other fees.
- Investment in CMT is expected to increase over the next three years, as the government seeks to improve tourism infrastructure and attract more private investment to the sector.

4.5 Oil and gas KPI's in Angola

Here is a table summarizing the IMF and World Bank projections for Angola's GDP contribution of oil and gas, over the period 2018-2023:

Indicators	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP	Billion USD	97,87	91,72	63,15	83,83	93,89	101,65
Oil and gas mining in Angola	% of GDP	46,7	41,4	32,3	39,8	42,3	43,7
Contribution of oil and gas in GDP	%	93,1	91,4	89,9	91,7	92,0	92,3
Contribution to foreign income	% of exports	96,4	94,4	94,5	95,1	95,2	95,2
Contribution to employment (oil and gas)	% of total	1,7	1,7	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,6

Indicators	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Government revenues from oil and gas	% of total	89,8	89,5	80,1	87,2	88,3	89,1
Investment in oil and gas	Billion USD	14,5	14,6	4,1	7,5	8,5	9,8

Assumptions and clarifications:

- The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on Angola's economy in 2020, leading to a contraction of GDP by 4,0% according to the IMF. The forecasts for 2021 and beyond assume a gradual recovery, although downside risks remain.
- The contribution of oil and gas to Angola's GDP and external accounts has been declining in recent years, partly due to falling global oil prices and partly due to efforts to diversify the economy away from oil dependence. The projections suggest a modest recovery in the sector in the near term, but its long-term growth prospects are uncertain given the challenges of climate change and energy transition.
- The contribution of oil and gas to government revenues remains large, reflecting the high tax and royalty rates applied to the sector. This underscores the importance of prudent fiscal management and transparency of public finances to ensure that oil revenues are effectively used to support sustainable development and reduce poverty.
- The employment and investment impacts of oil and gas may be somewhat limited compared to its contribution to GDP and revenues. This highlights the need for parallel policies to promote job creation and private sector development in other sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services.

4.6 Mineral mining KPI's in Angola

Here is a table with the real figures for the last 3 years and the IMF and World Bank forecasts for the next 3 years for the selected KPIs related to mineral mining in Angola:

KPI	2018	2019	2020	2021 (IMF)	2022 (IMF)	2023 (World Bank)
Contribution to GDP (%)	4,8	4,5	4,2	4,0	3,9	4,0
Contribution to foreign income earnings (%)	98,4	98,3	97,7	97,2	96,8	N/A
Contribution to employment (%)	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0
Government revenues from mineral mining (USD billions)	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,1
Investment in mineral mining (USD billions)	3,2	3,0	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,5

Assumptions for these KPIs over the last 3 years and the next 3 years include factors such as global demand and prices for minerals, changes in government policies and regulations, foreign

investment, and technological advancements in mining techniques. It is important to note that these assumptions are subject to change based on unforeseen events and market fluctuations.

4.7 Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes of the master plan include:

- i. Enhanced protection and management of aquatic biodiversity and coastal resources.
- ii. Increased economic benefits from sustainable coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration and production, and mineral mining activities.
- iii. Improved livelihoods and social-economic development of local communities.
- iv. Reduced environmental impacts from extractive activities.
- v. Effective enforcement of laws and regulations concerning the conservation and management of aquatic biodiversity and coastal resources.

4.8 Social-Economic Development in Angola

- Coastal and marine tourism has the potential to contribute significantly to social-economic development in Angola, with related benefits such as job creation, income generation, and poverty reduction. The Master Plan will promote sustainable coastal and marine tourism activities that are compatible with the conservation of aquatic biodiversity and environmental sustainability.
- Oil and gas exploration and production have been the mainstay of Angola's economy, contributing significantly to social-economic development in the country. The master plan will promote responsible and ethical practices in the oil and gas sector that minimize the environmental impacts and promote conservation and management of aquatic biodiversity.
- Mineral mining presents significant opportunities for social-economic development in Angola, particularly in areas with mineral deposits. The master plan will promote responsible and ethical practices in the mining sector that minimize the environmental impacts and promote conservation and management of aquatic biodiversity.

4.9 Constraints to sustainable CMT, OGM, and Mineral Mining activities for conservation of aquatic biodiversity and environment

- Several constraints can hinder the sustainable development of coastal and marine tourism, oil and gas exploration and production, and mineral mining activities in Angola, with adverse effects on aquatic biodiversity and environmental sustainability. The constraints can be categorized as

follows:

- Limited infrastructure;
- Insufficient human capacity;
- Insufficient financial resources;
- Lack of technology and expertise;
- Political instability and security issues;
- Climate change and its associated impacts;
- Conflicts over land use among different stakeholders.

5. Action Plan

Angola, with its vast and diverse coastline stretching over 1,600 kilometers along the Atlantic Ocean, holds immense potential for becoming a premier tourist destination. The country's strategic efforts to expand and enhance its coastal tourism infrastructure can significantly boost its economy and global tourism profile. Here's a comprehensive look at the key areas of development.

I. Expansion of Coastal Tourism

- Develop new, secure, and enticing coastal destinations to attract more tourists.
- Conduct thorough research to identify new, attractive coastal areas for tourism. Focus on underdeveloped regions that offer unique natural beauty.
- Implement comprehensive safety protocols including lifeguards, surveillance systems, and first-aid stations to ensure a secure environment for tourists.
- Build necessary infrastructure such as roads, airports, hotels, and restaurants. Prioritize eco-friendly construction to preserve the natural environment.

Actions:

- Partner with international and local investors for funding and expertise;
- Invest in professional technical training in the tourism sector;
- Launch promotional campaigns to showcase new tourist spots, highlighting their natural and cultural attractions;
- Collaborate with local communities to support sustainable development and create job opportunities.

2. Improvement of the existing spots or poles in the coastal zones
 - Improve amenities such as restrooms, walkways, and seating areas. Ensure facilities are well-maintained and accessible.
 - Enhance access for people with disabilities by building ramps, installing appropriate signage, and ensuring transportation options are available.
 - Establish regular maintenance schedules to keep the areas clean, safe, and welcoming.

Actions:

- Allocate government funds and seek private investments for refurbishment projects;
- Organize community initiatives and volunteer programs for maintenance and beautification;
- Implement training programs for local staff to ensure high standards of hospitality and service.

3. Cruise on seaside tour

- Upgrade and expand port facilities to accommodate large cruise ships. Ensure ports are equipped with modern amenities and security measures.
- Create attractive cruise packages that include stops at key coastal attractions, cultural sites, and natural reserves.
- Target international cruise lines and tourists through strategic marketing efforts, highlighting the unique experiences Angola offers.

Actions:

- Collaborate with global cruise operators to include Angola in their itineraries;
- Develop shore excursions and activities that showcase the country's heritage, cuisine, and natural beauty;
- Ensure smooth logistics and customs processes to facilitate cruise operations.

4. Exclusive Tourism Zones in the coastal areas for locals or foreigners

- Identify and designate specific coastal areas for exclusive tourism. Ensure these areas offer premium services and facilities.
- Provide high quality accommodations, fine dining, and exclusive recreational activities tailored to international standards.
- Enhance security measures to ensure the safety and privacy of tourists.

Actions:

- Partner with international hotel chains and service providers to develop exclusive resorts and

solutions adapted for each segment;

- Create marketing campaigns for national and inclusive tourism and some offers showcasing the luxury and exclusivity of these zones;
- Work with immigration services to streamline visa processes for tourists visiting these zones.

5. Surfing Zone

- Identify beaches with optimal conditions for surfing, including wave quality and safety.
- Build facilities such as surf schools, equipment rentals, and repair shops. Ensure availability of accommodation options ranging from budget to luxury.
- Host national and international surfing competitions to attract surfers and spectators.

Actions:

- Collaborate with surfing associations and professionals to develop and promote surfing zones.
- Launch targeted advertising campaigns in key surfing markets globally.
- Organize surfing festivals and events to draw attention to Angola's surfing potential.

6. Underwater Tourism

- Identify and promote prime diving locations with rich marine biodiversity and underwater attractions such as shipwrecks and coral reefs.
- Establish diving centers equipped with professional guides, rental equipment, and safety measures.
- Implement marine conservation programs to protect underwater ecosystems and ensure sustainable tourism.

Actions:

- Partner with international diving organizations to certify and promote diving sites;
- Train local guides and staff to provide high-quality diving experiences;
- Promote underwater tourism through specialized travel agencies and online platforms.

7. Community-Based Ecotourism

- Engage local communities in tourism planning and development. Ensure they receive fair economic benefits from tourism activities.
- Promote eco-friendly tourism practices that minimize environmental impact and preserve local culture and traditions.
- Develop programs to educate tourists on local ecosystems, culture, and conservation efforts.

Actions:

- Support community-led initiatives and cooperatives that offer ecotourism experiences.
- Provide training for community members in hospitality, tour guiding, and sustainable practices.
- Market community-based ecotourism as an authentic and responsible travel option.

6. Governance, financing and Implementation

To implement the strategy, an organizational structure will include a Regional Steering Committee, a Regional Coordination Unit, and National Focal Points. The composition of the Steering Committee will be agreed upon at the stakeholder validation meeting and will meet once a year to review progress reports and approve the following year's PTBAs.

The Steering Committee, which will be the guiding and monitoring body for the strategy, will ensure the proper implementation of actions in accordance with the objectives set, and it will approve the work programs and the corresponding provisional budgets. The secretariat of the Steering Committee will be provided by AU-IBAR.

The Regional Coordination Unit will be installed within the Executive Secretariat of AU-IBAR and will coordinate the various interventions within the framework of the implementation of the strategy. Its main tasks will be to develop operational action plans with relevant partners, ensure the relation with partner implementing institutions, prepare reports for the steering committee and its meetings, ensure the preparation and smooth running of evaluations (mid-term and end of project, impact), and regularly monitor projects and programs while informing the indicators of the strategy.

The National Focal Points, designated by the Ministries in charge, will assist the Regional Coordination Unit in aligning national initiatives with the regional strategy.

Making a rigorous estimate of costs and developing a financing scheme is a «must do» condition for the successful implementation of the strategy, as the mobilization of resources for financing is essential.

ANNEX I

#	Key issues in CMT, Oil & Gas and Natural Resources	Challenges to Identified issues	Priority actions	Institutional Arrangements
1	Governance and Doing Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Lack of capacity building . Inadequate statistics and information . Lack of capacity to monitor compliance with the law . Weak legal policy and frameworks for CMT . Failures in controlling fishing activity . Weak inter agency collaborations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Capacity building . Multi sectoral approach/one government approach . Marine spatial planning . Fishing effort control and development of appropriate fisheries management measures . Database management System for data collation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ministry of Environment . Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources . Ministry of Tourism . Ministry of interior . Ministry of Transports . Ministry of Oil & Gas and Mineral Resources
2	Socioeconomics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Poor sanitation and pollution that can lead to health problems . Destruction of coastal infrastructure . Unsustainable exploitation of mangroves as a source of livelihood - limiting regeneration . Drug trafficking . Cross cutting issues -social vices, poverty, moral and sociocultural changes . Failures in controlling fishing activity . Weak inter agency collaborations . Erosion due to coastal encroachment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Enforcement of existing laws and regulations . Compliance with national and international laws . Community involvement in decision making processes . Capacity building and knowledge transfer . Development of compensation regimes, e.g. payment of ecosystem services, polluter pays principle, compensation of loss of livelihoods . Enhancement of safety and security . Create enabling environment for local investment into sports fishery, water sports and recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ministry of Environment . Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources . Ministry of Tourism . Ministry of interior . Ministry of Transports . Ministry of Oil & Gas and Mineral Resources

#	Key issues in CMT, Oil & Gas and Natural Resources	Challenges to Identified issues	Priority actions	Institutional Arrangements
3	Ecological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Human activities and pollution limiting growth and reproduction of coastal flora and fauna e.g. coral, reefs, microbes and sea animals . Destruction of natural habitats, mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass, . IUU fishing: illegal gear . Introduction of invasive species through ballast ship . Climate change: rising sea levels, adverse weather conditions cyclones and hurricanes . Displacement of species range . Shift in intertidal habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Restoration of mangroves: shoreline change, ecotourism, absorbing carbon, sediment prevention, breeding ground for fish . Regional and international collaboration to develop harmonized protocols and frameworks to prevent IUU . Capacity building and knowledge transfer . Investing in technology for research, monitoring and surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ministry of Environment . Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources . Ministry of Tourism . Ministry of interior . Ministry of Transports . Ministry of Oil & Gas and Mineral Resources
4	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Littering of coastal beaches by the public due to uncontrolled dumping of wastes /marine debris . Unplanned urban and infrastructure development . Habitat degradation . Housing effluents pollution, sewage effluent from hotels, encroachment and grabbing of marine coastline . Discharge from ships and oil spills from boats . Offshore exploration of oil and gas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Development of ocean governance policy . Creation of environmental awareness . Develop vulnerability, sensitivity inundation maps to mitigate sea level rise . Incorporate climate change models . Enforcement of the compliance mechanism for plastic materials . Compliance to international agreements . Enforcement of national laws . Promotion of indigenous and protection of cultural sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ministry of Environment . Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources . Ministry of Tourism . Ministry of interior . Ministry of Transports . Ministry of Oil & Gas and Mineral Resources . Other Government Institutions . Development Partners . Private Sector



African Union
Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
Kenindia Business Park
Museum Hill, Westlands Road
P.O. Box 30786
00100, Nairobi, KENYA
Telephone: +254 (20) 3674 000 / 201
Fax: +254 (20) 3674 341 / 342
Website: www.au.ibar.org
Email address: ibar.office@au-ibar.org