





Aires marines et
côtières protégées



Aires pour partie
marines



Aires uniquement
côtières



AMP membres du
RAMPAO



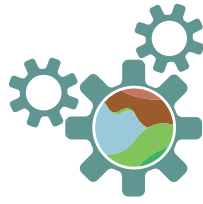
AMP désignées
nationalement



Observatoire



Système d'Information de Référence Régional



Fonds d'action



Renforcement des Capacités



Aires Protégées

BIOPAMA icons

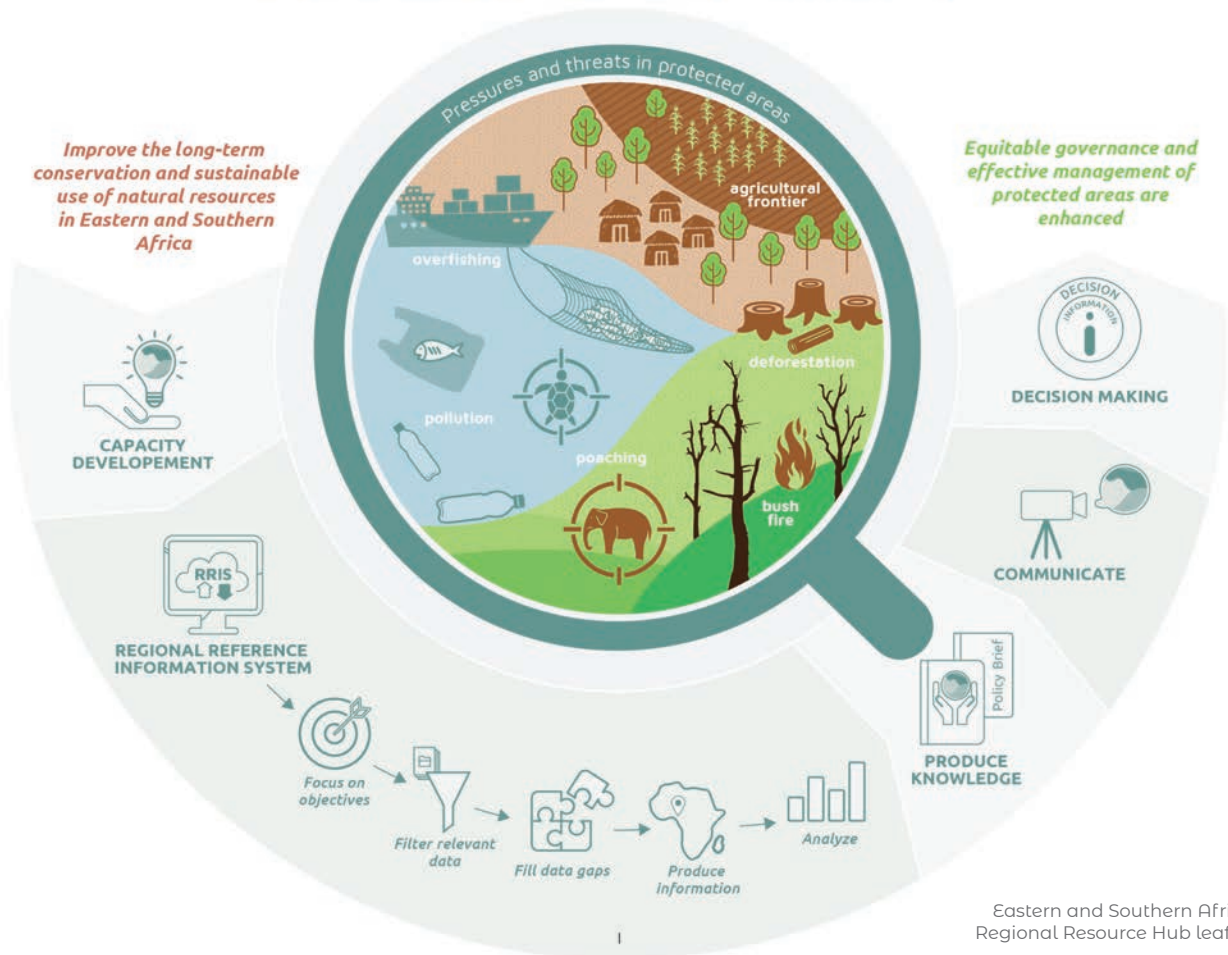


IMET tool icons (drafts)




Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Resource Hub logo

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA RESOURCE HUB



Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Resource Hub leaflet



EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA RESOURCE HUB

Delivering information for better decisions

Improve the long-term conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in Eastern and Southern Africa

Equitable governance and effective management of protected areas are enhanced

Pressure and threats in protected areas are monitored

Capacity Development

Regional Reference Information System


Decision Making

Communicate

Produce Knowledge

Focus on objectives → Filter relevant data → Filter data gaps → Prioritize information → Analyse

Stakeholders




Global: EU, OACPS, IUCN, JRC, WCMC

Regional Eastern and Southern Africa: EAC, SAARC, IOC, IGAD, RCIARD

National: GOVERNMENT, SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY, ACADEMIA, COMMUNITY, PROTECTED AREA MANAGERS, NGO'S

Local: (Detailed list of organizations follows)

Intervention Area



Regional Resource Hub Portal
<https://esahub.com/eng>

Regional Economic Communities

Regional Resource Hub Sheet

With the support of

BIOPAMA

Ministry of Fisheries

Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Resource Hub Roll Up



SUCCESS STORY



The biodiversity conservation begins with an effective strategic and operational planning of the national parks

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is adopting the Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET) for protected areas and uses the data in its strategic and operational planning

Gabriel Zibiti, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer at the Technical and Scientific Department of the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), has come a long way in the preservation of nature. It all started in 1996, when he obtained his Bachelor's degree in biology. After his Master's degree in Integrated Planning and Management of tropical forests and territories, in 2012, he worked two years at the National Tourist Office in Goma, DRC, and five years teaching in Rwanda, before working for the conservation of nature.

After this period, Zibiti joined the world of conservation as a researcher at the Taya Corilla Natural Reserve, a community reserve. He was then hired as a Research Assistant at the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature (ICCN), in charge of leading the Research and Bio-monitoring program at the Itombwe National Park (INP).

Zibiti says that his assignment in 2014 to the Technical and Scientific Department of the ICCN headquarters coincided with the Institution's commitment to the BIOPAMA Programme meeting, in 2013-2014 in Dakar, Senegal, and in 2014, it led to the development of a Decision Support System (DSS) to improve the efficiency of protected areas management by achieving conservation objectives in terms of results and impacts.

BIOPAMA

From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet in Western and Central Africa

BIOPAMA aims to improve the long-term conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, in protected areas and surrounding communities. It is an initiative of the ACP Group of States financed by the European Union's 11th European Development Fund (EDF), jointly implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC).



HISTOIRE DE SUCCÈS



La gestion efficace des aires protégées transfrontalières

L'expérience du Complexe binational Sena Ours - Bouba Njiijoda (BSB YAMOUSSA) dans l'utilisation de l'outil intégré sur l'efficacité de gestion (IMET)

Une vision intégrée du Complexe binational Yamoussa BSB, composé des parcs de Bouba Njiijoda, au Cameroun, et Sena Ours, au Tchad, suivie d'une analyse critique de l'état des sites, a permis une planification efficace avec des interventions déterminées.

Par ce processus d'évaluation-planification-suivi participatif et inclusif, l'équipe de gestion du Complexe binational, en consultation avec la communauté locale, les représentants de l'Etat et les partenaires techniques et financiers, a pu dialoguer et établir des actions prioritaires, contribuant ainsi à l'amélioration de la gestion et de la gouvernance de ces aires protégées.

Pendant quatre années consécutives, la collecte de données in situ suivie d'une analyse structurée et orientée sur les résultats grâce à l'utilisation de l'outil intégré sur l'efficacité de gestion (IMET), créé dans le cadre du programme BIOPAMA, a aidé à la gestion de ces aires protégées, notamment grâce à l'engagement des organisations communautaires locales envers un système structuré de gestion de l'aire protégée qui concourt à stabiliser le commerce légal d'espèces sauvages.

L'innovation en 2019 a été l'utilisation des méthodologies complémentaires, à partir de l'application de l'évaluation de la gouvernance et de l'équité (SAGE) et la méthodologie de l'évaluation sociale des aires protégées et conservées (SAPAL), avec l'IMET, afin de mener des analyses croisées pour approfondir la compréhension contextuelle du site en ce qui concerne le bien-être communautaire et les questions de gouvernance.

BIOPAMA

De la Connaissance à l'Action pour une Planète Protégée en Afrique de l'Ouest et centrale

BIOPAMA vise à améliorer la conservation à long terme et l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles dans les pays d'Afrique, Caraïbes et Pacifique (ACP) dans les aires protégées et les communautés avoisinantes. C'est une initiative du Groupe des États ACP financée par le 11^e Fonds européen de développement de l'Union européenne, mis en œuvre conjointement par l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (IUCN) et le Centre commun de recherche de la Commission européenne (JRC).

BIOPAMA "Success Stories"

PROGRAM MDG1c
REDUCING HUNGER
IN MOZAMBIQUE



brand design



promotional products

PROGRAMA IDH1c
REDUZIR A FOME
EM MOÇAMBIQUE
HISTÓRIAS DO CAMPO

DADOS PROJECTO 21/05/2016 **Vidas Positivas**

NOME DO PROJECTO
Chupani

ÁREA DE INTERVENÇÃO
Nutrição Infantil e HIV/SIDA

ZONA DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO
Distrito de Gungoche,
Província de Manica

Somente em 1995, entretanto, o Estado concedeu o primeiro título de posse da terra a uma comunidade quilombola. Na presidência de Fernando Henrique Cardoso, foi editada a Medida Provisória 1.911 que delegou à Fundação Palmares, ligada ao Ministério da Cultura, a competência das situações. A decisão do governo, porém, era não realizar desapropriações. Por isso, somente detiveram posse de suas terras algumas comunidades que não requisitavam anulação dos títulos de posse de terceiros.

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Redactor: Jorge Ernesto Rungo, oficial de projecto
Fotografias: Narciso Marinho
Contactos: nome@contactaifad.org
Para mais informação visita: www.projetomdg1c.mz

IFAD

"Stories from the field" template

PROGRAMA IDH1c
REDUZIR A FOME
EM MOÇAMBIQUE
AUMENTAR A PRODUÇÃO
AGRICOLA E PESQUEIRA

MAIOR CAPACIDADE DE PRODUÇÃO AGRI-COLA

ACTIVIDADES
Fortalecimento da capacidade técnica dos produtores rurais.
Melhoria da produtividade e sustentabilidade da produção de alimentos.
Apoio ao desenvolvimento de sistemas agrícolas sustentáveis.

IMPLEMENTADORES
Projeto PAF/MDG
IDH1c - Instituto de Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquicultura
Instituto de Pesca e Aquicultura
Ministério da Mar, Aquicultura e Pesca

ÁREAS DE INTERVENÇÃO

PROGRAMA IDH1c
REDUZIR A FOME
EM MOÇAMBIQUE
MELHORAR O ACESSO A ALIMENTAÇÃO

MAIOR CAPACIDADE DE PRODUÇÃO E COMERCIALIZAÇÃO PESQUEIRA ARTESANAL

ACTIVIDADES
Fortalecimento da capacidade técnica dos produtores rurais.
Melhoria da produtividade e sustentabilidade da produção de alimentos.
Apoio ao desenvolvimento de sistemas agrícolas sustentáveis.

IMPLEMENTADORES
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Instituto de Pesca e Aquicultura
Ministério da Mar, Aquicultura e Pesca

ÁREAS DE INTERVENÇÃO

PROGRAMA IDH1c
REDUZIR A FOME
EM MOÇAMBIQUE
MELHORAR A CONDIÇÃO NUTRICIONAL DE GRUPOS VULNERÁVEIS

EDUCAÇÃO NUTRICIONAL E HORTAS CASSEIRAS

ACTIVIDADES
Educação Nutricional dirigida aos grupos vulneráveis.
Promoção de hortas domésticas e comunitárias.
Promoção de hortas comunitárias.
Promoção de hortas domésticas.
Promoção de hortas comunitárias.
Promoção de hortas domésticas.
Promoção de hortas comunitárias.

IMPLEMENTADORES
Projeto PAF/MDG
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Ministério da Mar, Aquicultura e Pesca

ÁREAS DE INTERVENÇÃO

PROGRAMA IDH1c
REDUZIR A FOME
EM MOÇAMBIQUE
MELHORAR O ACESSO A ALIMENTAÇÃO

INFRA-ESTRUTURAS ECONÓMICAS E DE MERCADO MELHORADAS

ACTIVIDADES
Fortalecimento da capacidade técnica dos produtores rurais.
Melhoria da produtividade e sustentabilidade da produção de alimentos.
Apoio ao desenvolvimento de sistemas agrícolas sustentáveis.

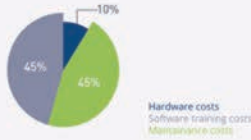
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Projeto PAF/MDG
IDH1c - Instituto de Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquicultura
Instituto de Pesca e Aquicultura
Ministério da Mar, Aquicultura e Pesca

ÁREAS DE INTERVENÇÃO

Roll up Banners 200 x 80 cm

IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

As ArcaE has now been fully developed, the cost of actually implementing the system in one project management unit is USD 12,100 plus USD 10,000.00 for maintenance per year. This cost can be divided into 3 parts:



HARDWARE COST

This covers the server and all hardware needed to get the system running estimated at USD 2,100.00.

SOFTWARE TRAINING COST

It will cost around USD 10,000.00 to develop and train the staff on the use of the system.

MAINTENANCE COST

This covers the improvement of the system, fixing bugs or errors found in the system and adding new and interesting features or functions to the system, as well as keeping the server up to date. An annual estimate of this cost is USD 10,000.00.



MORE INFORMATION

Website
www.odm-1c.org.mz

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WHAT IS ArcaE?

ArcaE (short for the Portuguese Arca Electrónica-Electronic Ark) is a web-based software tool developed primarily for the electronic archiving of financial and procurement documentation for all projects in the IFAD portfolio in Mozambique.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

The system allows the borrower to securely archive in multiple back-up copies all the financial and procurement documentation of the IFAD projects for the required 10 years following project closure, as a mitigation measure against the risk of loss of physical documentation due to natural disasters, fire and other hazards.

For ease of access, the system runs through a web page that mimics the standard format of IFAD withdrawal applications (WA), complete with web based forms, 100 (request for disbursement), 101 (form for claiming expenditures above Statements of Expenditure (SOE) thresholds), 102 (form for claiming expenditures below SOE thresholds) and 104 (Designated Account reconciliation form). As a result, based on the number of the WAs submitted to IFAD, and the specific SOE item that must be reviewed, authorized users may securely find and access the relative payment vouchers, invoices, receipts, certificates of delivery of goods, certificates of completion of works (etc), as well as find the contract and the entire procurement process that was at the base of any given expenditure claimed in a SOE.

This is another benefit of ArcaE, as it allows authorized users to have a complete (and easy to follow) audit trail of every expenditure claimed in a WA submitted to IFAD. For example, IFAD Finance Officers may remotely review financial, and procurement documents prior to processing WAs.

MDG1c - Reducing hunger in Mozambique is an initiative funded by the Government of Mozambique, the European Union and the United Nations Rome Based Agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP). IFAD's SubProgramme is composed of four projects, namely the Rural Market Promotion Programme (PRIME), the Project to Support the National Agricultural Extension Programme (PSA), the Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project (ProFESCA) and the Aquaculture Promotion Project (ProAQUA).



WHY WAS IT DEVELOPED?

ArcaE was developed to answer a specific request from IFAD's Financial Management Division: all project recipients of EC grants should set up an electronic filing and archiving system enabling the mandatory storage of all relevant financial and procurement records in electronic format for at least ten (10) years following project closure. These records should cover all transactions and tenders since effectiveness of the EC grants in 2013. Requirements specify that EC-funded projects should guarantee the highest quality possible of the scanned documentation (minimum of 200 dpi), and that the records should be accessible remotely from a secure network connection to a server in the various project sites. Additionally, the system should be auditable. The IFAD projects sought out the ICG's support to answer this request, which resulted in the development of ArcaE. The scope of the system was then widened to cover all IFAD projects, irrespective of the financing source, as discussions with project management team showed interest from projects and Government to scan the entirety of financial and procurement documentation.

Fact sheet template



A3 posters template



Chapani program Workshop visual



Chapani program Workshop stationary



J. Domingo Advocats Brand



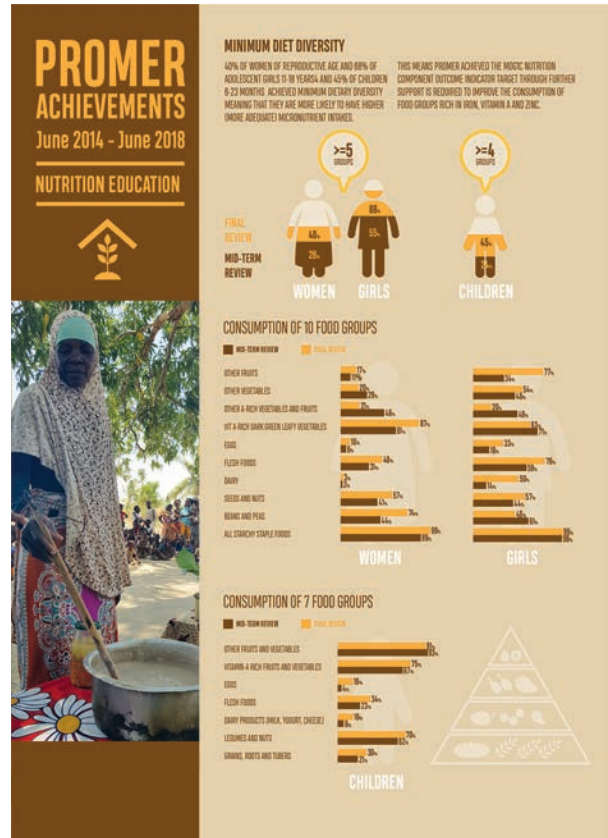
Catholic University of Mozambique - UCM Web Banners



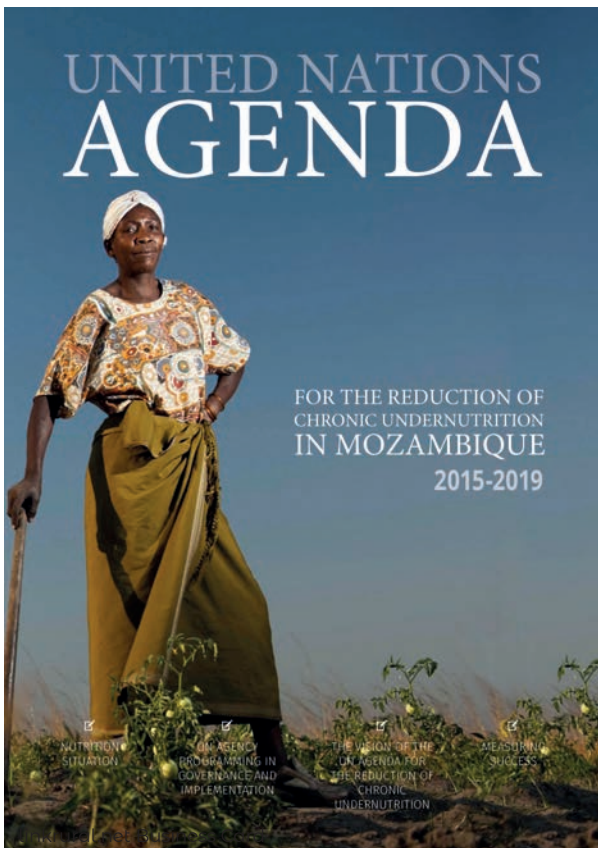
Branding



Brand & Business Card



PROMER Program Infographics



PREFACE

The National Nutrition Survey (NNS) was established in 2015 to monitor the status of chronic undernutrition in Mozambique. The government institutions are equally complementary in ensuring a positive and growing contribution to the country for the origin of population, human capital, and economic growth. The NNS is a key indicator of the status of chronic undernutrition in the population. The NNS is a key indicator of the status of chronic undernutrition in the population. The NNS is a key indicator of the status of chronic undernutrition in the population.



UN agenda layout

Valeurs économiques des contributions de la nature au bénéfice des populations en Afrique

Ecoregions et leurs contributions

Forêts méditerranéennes, terres boisées et brousses

Afrique de l'Est

Protection des côtes par les mangroves 5 000 USD/km²/an

Afrique Centrale

Protection des côtes par les mangroves 3 500 USD/km²/an

Afrique de l'Ouest

Protection des côtes par les mangroves 4 500 USD/km²/an

Zones côtières et écosystèmes littoraux

Afrique de l'Est

Piégeage de carbone 2 200 USD/km²/an
Valeur ajoutée de la pêche 2 500 milliard USD/an

Afrique du Nord

Piégeage de carbone 300 USD/km²/an/moy.
Valeur ajoutée de la pêche 0,5 milliard USD/an

Afrique centrale

Valeur ajoutée de la pêche 2 milliard USD/an

Afrique de l'Ouest

Piégeage de carbone 2 800 USD/km²/an/moy
Valeur ajoutée de la pêche 4 milliard USD/an

Afrique australe

Valeur ajoutée de la pêche 0,5 milliard USD/an

Forêts tropicales et subtropicales sèches et humides

Afrique de l'Est

Bioprospection 7 800 USD/km²/an
Piégeage de carbone 120 000 USD/km²/an

Afrique du Nord

Production de bois 2 000 USD/km²/an

Afrique centrale

Piégeage de carbone 14 000 USD/km²/an
Valeur ajoutée du bois 3 000 USD/km²/an

Zones arides et déserts

Afrique de l'Est

Production alimentaire 16 000 USD/km²/an



Prairies et savanes tropicales et subtropicales

Afrique de l'Est

Protection contre l'érosion ... 11 000 USD/km²/an moy.

Afrique australe

Valeur récréative 9 000 USD/km²/an

Eaux de surface intérieures et plans d'eau

Afrique de l'Est

Valeur ajoutée de la pêche 1 200 milliard USD/an

Afrique du Nord

Valeur ajoutée de la pêche 0,6 milliard USD/an

Afrique centrale

Valeur ajoutée de la pêche 0,8 milliard USD/an

Afrique de l'Ouest

Purification de l'eau 40 000 USD/km²/an

Afrique australe

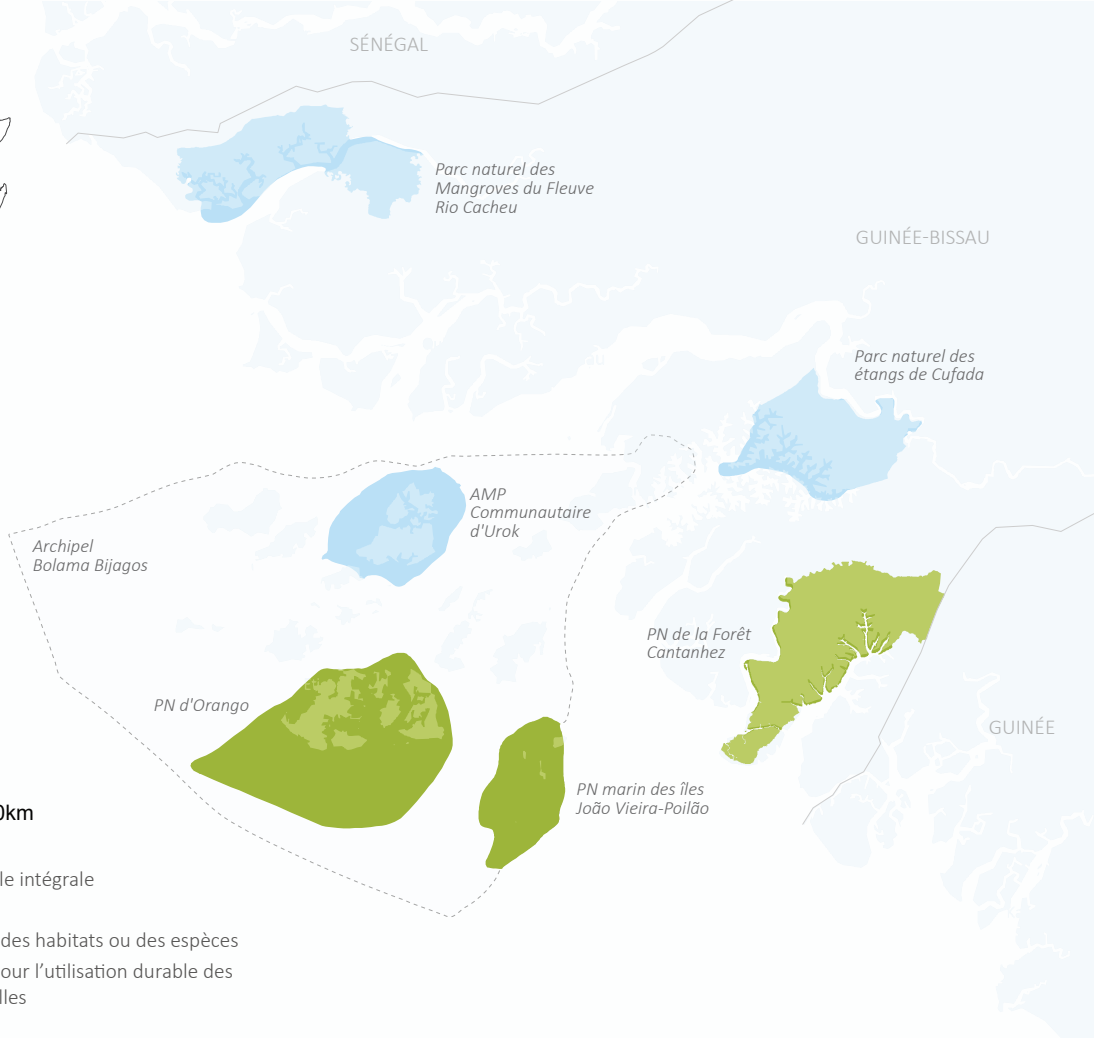
Valeur ajoutée de la pêche 0,3 milliard USD/an

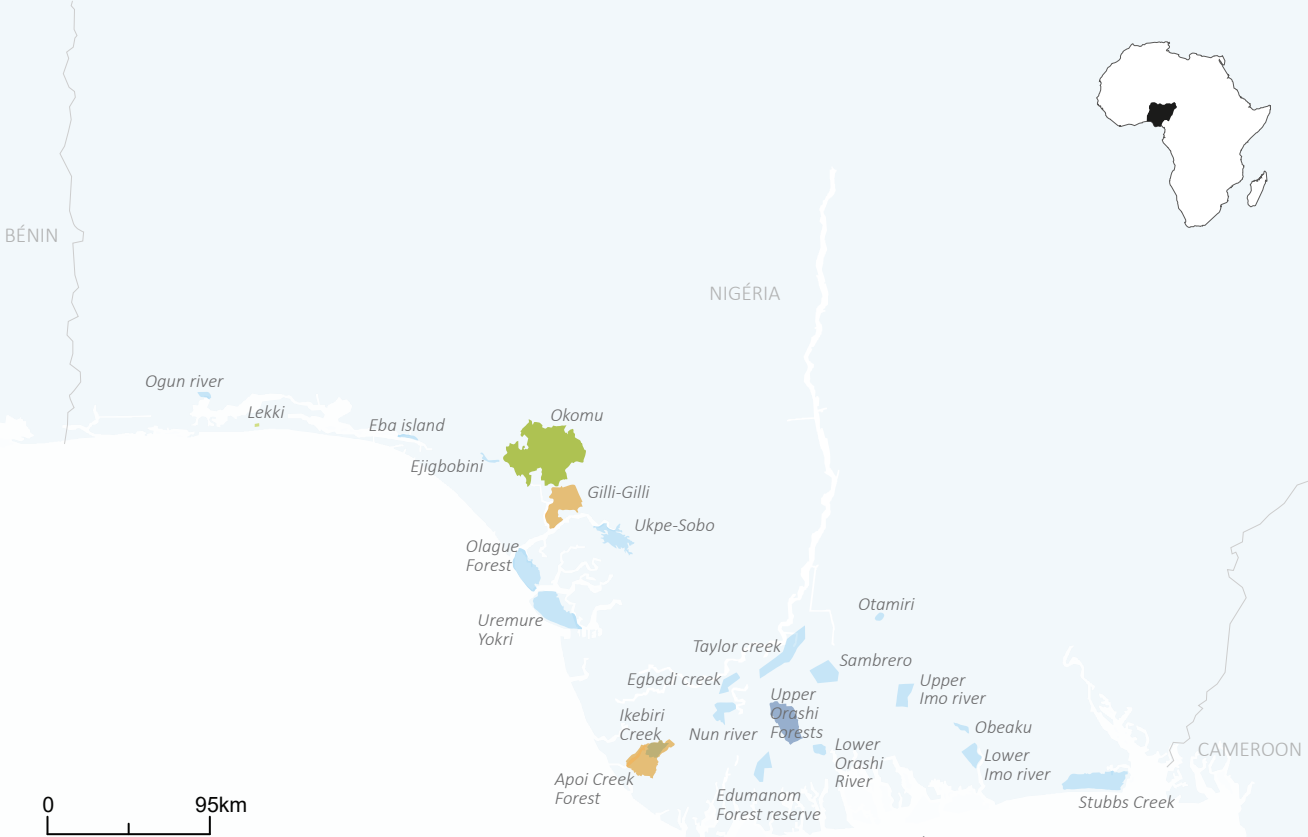
Prairies et savanes inondées

Mangroves

Toundra et haute montagne

Forêts décidues sèches tropicales et subtropicales





0 95km

- la Réserve naturelle intégrale
- II Parc national
- IV Aire de gestion des habitats ou des espèces
- VI Aire protégée pour l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles
- Non renseigné