

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO
ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	3
Project Summary	4
Project Description Overview	5
PROJECT OUTLINE	8
A. PROJECT RATIONALE	8
B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	14
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project	22
Core Indicators	27
Key Risks	31
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES	33
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS	34
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	34
Stakeholder Engagement	35
Private Sector	35
Environmental and Social Safeguards	35
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS	36
Knowledge management	36
Socio-economic Benefits	36
ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES	37
GEF Financing Table	37
Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	37
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation	37
Focal Area Elements	38
Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type	38
ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS	38
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s)	38
ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK	39
ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)	42
ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES	42
ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING	45
ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE	45
ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS	48

General Project Information

Project Title

Strengthening climate resilience of communities in Angola through community-based adaptation action

Region	GEF Project ID
Africa	11545
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Angola	FSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Project ID
FAO	750708
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	9/24/2025
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
LDCF	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
8,932,420.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
848,580.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
9,781,000.00	33,832,317.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
200,000.00	19,000.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)	
10,000,000.00	

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Least Developed Countries, Livelihoods, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Climate resilience, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate finance, Private sector, Innovation, Community-

based adaptation, Climate information, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Communications, Behavior change, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Public Campaigns, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Capital providers, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Exhibit, Peer-to-Peer, Field Visit, Conference, South-South, Knowledge Generation, Training, Seminar, Course, Workshop, Professional Development, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Home to 37 million people, Angola is a large, biodiverse country with a fast-growing population and high levels of poverty. The country is highly vulnerable to climate change with recurrent cycles of droughts and floods and serious socio-economic and environmental consequences across the country.

Climate hazards (drought, storms, floods, heatwaves) have been increasing in frequency and intensity across the country and in the proposed target provinces (Bengo, Cuanza Norte, Luanda and Uíge). These are predicted to further intensify and increase in frequency going forward. For the target provinces, climate projections indicate a decrease in total annual rainfall between 61 and 71mm/year between 2021 and 2050 compared to the 1971-2000 baseline period. The number of hot days ($T_{max} > 35^{\circ}\text{C}$) per year is projected to reach 80 days and up to 140 days by mid-century (2041-2060). Both the number and magnitude of droughts are projected to gradually increase over the 21st century^{[1]¹}.

The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA, 2011) identified agriculture, biodiversity, water resources and health as the main sectors affected by climate change and thus needing urgent adaptation action. Direct economic losses in agriculture under climate change are projected to increase from the current ~\$100 million annual loss to more than \$700 million per year by 2100^{[2]²}.

A combination of barriers such as insufficient land tenure, limited access to climate-resilient technologies, insufficient capacities at all levels, and limited access to finance by smallholder farmers and communities, are hindering adoption of climate-resilient and sustainable natural resources management practices and innovations, and in turn further increase the vulnerability of communities and ecosystems to climate change.

The project aims to enhance the adaptive capacity and increase the resilience of local communities' livelihoods, food security and nutrition. This will be achieved through implementation of four interlinked components: 1) Enhancing the enabling environment for climate adaptation at local level; 2) Strengthening implementation of climate-resilient and sustainable land and forest management practices; 3) Developing climate-resilient, sustainable, and inclusive agri-food value chains; and 4) Knowledge management and M&E.

The project will directly support 137,500 smallholder farmers/communities (50% men, 50% women, 30% youth) to adopt climate-resilient and sustainable practices, with 200,000 ha of land managed for climate resilience by communities. Ultimately, the project will contribute to the achievement of adaptation priorities outlined in the NAPA and in the National Strategy for Climate Change (ENAC, 2018-2030).

[1] FAO. 2023. Climate Risk Toolbox.

[2] World Bank, 2022. Angola Climate and Development Report.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To enhance adaptive capacity and increase resilience of local communities' livelihoods, food security and nutrition to climate change.

Project Components

1. Enhancing the enabling environment for climate adaptation at local level

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,340,800.00	2,500,000.00

Outcome:

1.1 Strengthened and coherent policies, financing and institutional capacities support communities to adapt to climate change

Indicators

- # of platforms strengthened
- # of key plans, programs and budgets with community resilience and agrifood systems adaptation priorities

Output:

- 1.1.1 Strengthened multistakeholder mechanisms and processes for inclusive planning and coordinated implementation of community resilience and agrifood systems adaptation actions at local level.
- 1.1.2 Gender-responsive institutional and private sector capacity building program implemented.
- 1.1.3 Community resilience and agrifood systems adaptation mainstreamed into policies, financing instruments and key programs.

2. Promoting climate-resilient and sustainable production and natural resources management practices

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,419,800.00	9,500,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 Enhanced resilience of communities, agrifood production and ecosystems to ensure food security and nutrition.

Indicators

hectares of land managed for climate resilience by communities.

communities and people (disaggregated by gender) benefiting from improved access to land, and resilient production of food and forest products.

Output:

2.1.1 Community-level integrated land management plans developed.

2.1.2 Establishment of community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) areas supported.

2.1.3 Gender-responsive capacity development and implementation of integrated and diversified production systems for resilience.

3. Developing climate-resilient, sustainable, and inclusive agri-food value chains

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,839,800.00	14,290,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Gender and nutrition sensitive agrifood value chains, including non-timber forest products, strengthened to enhance community resilience to climate and other shocks.

Indicators

value chains strengthened for resilience.

% increase in the number of farmers (disaggregated by gender), SMEs – including women and youth-led, with access to tailored financial products.

direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income (disaggregated by gender).

youth benefiting.

Output:

3.1.1 Gender and nutrition sensitive agrifood value chains and diversified livelihoods identified by communities.

3.1.2 Support provided to community producer groups and SMEs to engage in selected value chains and local markets.

3.1.3 Matching-grant mechanism and linkages to micro-finance.

4. Knowledge management and M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
638,694.00	3,500,000.00

Outcome:

4.1 Effective knowledge management and M&E (with gender-sensitive indicators) support adaptive management, impact and scale-up.

Output:

4.1.1 Gender-responsive knowledge management and communication strategies implemented.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
267,973.00	2,000,000.00

Outcome:

Output:

4.1.2 Project monitoring and evaluation plan implemented and M&E system operational.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Enhancing the enabling environment for climate adaptation at local level	1,340,800.00	2,500,000.00
2. Promoting climate-resilient and sustainable production and natural resources management practices	3,419,800.00	9,500,000.00

3. Developing climate-resilient, sustainable, and inclusive agri-food value chains	2,839,800.00	14,290,000.00
4. Knowledge management and M&E	638,694.00	3,500,000.00
M&E	267,973.00	2,000,000.00
Subtotal	8,507,067.00	31,790,000.00
Project Management Cost	425,353.00	2,042,317.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	8,932,420.00	33,832,317.00

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A.1 Overall context

Home to an estimated 37 million people^[1]³, Angola is a large, biodiverse country with a fast-growing population at an annual rate of 3.2% per year between 2015-2020. The country is divided into 21 Provinces and 326 Municipalities.

Angola is currently navigating a complex transition from a least developed country to a middle-income country. Political stability has been maintained since the civil war ended in 2002 and there has been economic growth in the last two decades. Yet, deep income inequality, high poverty rates, and food insecurity persist. Based on the latest surveys (2020), 32% of the total population lives below the poverty line (12,181 kwanzas or USD 15 per month) – with a higher concentration in the rural areas, where more than half of the population is living in poverty. Rural communities continue to have limited access to basic services and experience high unemployment rates; youth unemployment exceeds 50%^[2].

Despite the country being one of Africa's top oil producers, agriculture has a key role and potential in Angola's efforts towards economic growth and diversification, social inclusion and poverty reduction. Even though the sector currently accounts for only 9.5% of the total GDP, it employs an estimated 50% of the active population. 38% of the country's women have agriculture as their main economic activity. Rural populations depend almost entirely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Smallholders account for over 80% of agricultural production, mostly at subsistence level^[3].

In this context, the Government of Angola has placed agriculture and food systems at the center of the country's vision for sustainable and inclusive development, prosperity and resilience. The National Development Plan (NDP, 2023-2027) consists of two main pillars: 1) Development of human capital, to provide Angolans with more and better opportunities to increase their standards of living, and 2) Raising food security levels and access to a balanced diet, increasing agricultural production and employment, and reducing social inequalities. A number of key policies and programs are being implemented to reinforce these pillars and achieve NDP goals: 1) Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty (PIDLCP), 2) Integrated Plan to Accelerate Family Farming and Fishing (PIAAPF), and 3) Strategy for the Transition from the Informal Economy to the Formal Economy and the Informal Economy Conversion Program (PREI).

Angola is highly vulnerable to climate change, which is one of the major factors undermining Angola's development efforts. The country has experienced consecutive years of El Niño-induced drought, leading to significant losses of entire cropping seasons, livestock and livelihoods of the most vulnerable farmers. It is estimated that direct economic losses in agriculture under climate change from droughts may rise from the current ~\$100 million annual loss to more than \$700 million per year by 2100 ^[4].

Climate change impacts significantly affect smallholder farmers and rural communities across the country. Consequent reduction in yields, land degradation, and increased pest and disease outbreaks, threaten food production and exacerbate food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty. Hence, **the proposed project aims to build resilience to enhance food security and nutrition and improve livelihoods of rural communities in Angola's northern provinces of Bengo, Cuanza Norte, Icolo and Bengo and Uíge** (see Figure 1 for location of provinces).

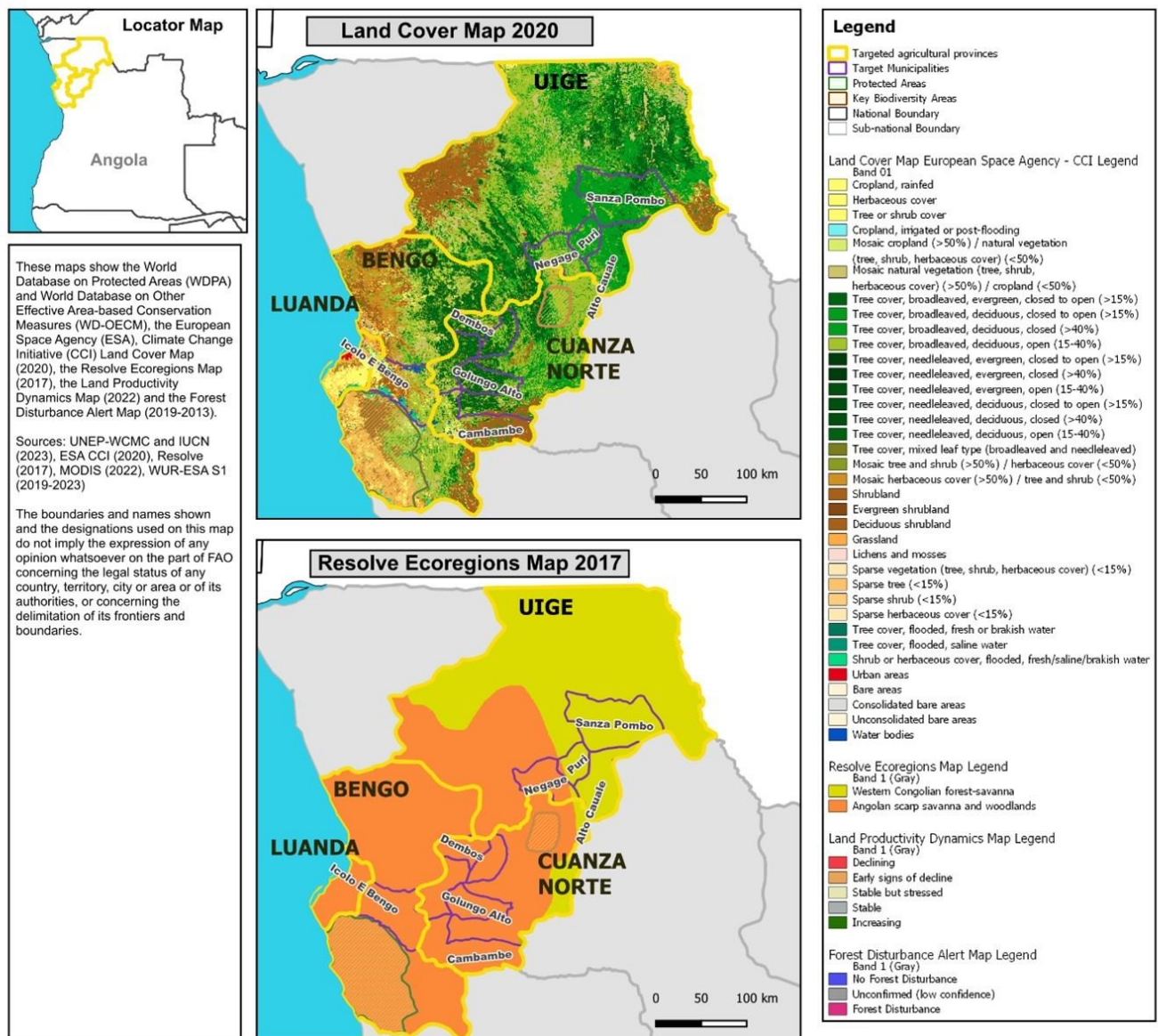


Figure 1: Map of the project target provinces

The target provinces and municipalities were selected based on the following criteria: 1) rural municipalities with high poverty levels and food insecurity and significant vulnerability to climate change; 2) high degree of reliance on agriculture and natural resources (particularly forest resources); and 3) relatively limited degree of development and climate adaptation investments and support received to date.

The climate change problem is further detailed in the next subsection.

A.2 The climate change problem^{[5]4}

Baseline climate

The climate in Angola is strongly influenced by effects of coupled ocean-atmospheric phenomena. El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) influences Angola's interannual climate variability. El Niño years bring lower-than-average rainfall, whereas La Niña years bring higher-than-average rainfall. Rainfall patterns follow two seasons: the rainy season (summer) from September or October to April, which is warmer and with higher relative humidity, and the dry and colder season (winter) or "cacimbo" from May to August.

Average annual temperatures decrease with increasing latitude and altitude and also decrease from the sea

towards inland. The regions at higher altitudes and in the southwest have the lowest temperature (15-20°C), whereas the northern coastal areas and areas along the Congo River have the highest average temperature of 25-27°C. In the project target provinces (Bengo, Cuanza Norte, Icolo and Bengo and Uíge), annual rainfall varies from 500 to 1500 mm, with average daily minimum temperatures of 21°C and maximum temperatures of 30°C [6].

Historical trends

Average daily minimum and maximum temperatures in Angola have increased by 0.05°C and 0.04°C per decade, respectively, between 1901 and 2009, with a higher rate recorded after 1970 (by 0.27°C and 0.25°C, respectively, per decade). In the project target area, average daily minimum and maximum temperatures increased by 0.4°C and total annual rainfall decreased by 100 mm during the baseline period (1979-2019).

With regard to extreme weather events, the project area experienced an average of 15 dry spells (with an average length of 11 dry days per event) per year from 1979 to 2019. The most recent drought affecting the area was in Pango Aluquém in 2022 with a long dry season and very low rainfalls overall, which led to a major food crisis in the locality with damages to key crops (e.g. cassava, maize, bananas).

Projected changes

Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to increase by 1.0°C under RCP2.6 and 2.1°C under Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP)8.5 in the project area by mid-century (2041-2060). A decline of up to 6% is projected for total annual rainfall both under RCP2.6 and RCP8.5, with a decrease between 61 and 71mm/year between 2021 and 2050 compared to the 1971-2000 baseline period under RCP8.5.

The number of hot days ($T_{max} > 35^{\circ}\text{C}$) per year is projected to reach 80 days under RCP2.6 and up to 140 days under RCP8.5 by mid-century. Both the number and magnitude of droughts is projected to gradually increase over the 21st century particularly under RCP8.5. Furthermore, maximum consecutive 5-day precipitation is projected to remain stable at 50mm under both a low and high emission scenario.

Table 1 below presents a summary of observed and projected changes related to temperatures, precipitation and extreme weather events in the project area. A detailed climate risk analysis is presented in Annex M.

Table 1: Summary of observed and projected hazards in the project target area

Type	Observed	Projected
Temperatures	Increasing average maximum and minimum temperatures (+0.4°C).	Increasing average daily maximum and minimum surface temperatures.
Precipitation	Decrease by 100mm/year, and a higher decline during rainy season.	Decrease in total annual rainfall between 61 and 71mm/year between 2021 and 2050 compared to the 1971-2000 baseline period under RCP8.5.
Extreme weather events	Increasing daily minimum and maximum temperatures. 15 dry spells (with an average length of 11 dry days per event). 2 heavy rainfall events per year. Maximum consecutive 5-day precipitation of 40-50mm.	The number of hot days ($T_{max} > 35^{\circ}\text{C}$) per year is projected to reach 80 days under RCP2.6 and up to 140 days under RCP8.5 by mid-century (2041-2060). Both the number and magnitude of droughts is projected to gradually increase over the 21st century particularly under RCP8.5.

Impacts on agricultural systems and underlying vulnerabilities of communities in the target provinces

For context, an overview of the proposed project municipalities in the 4 provinces is presented in Table 2 below. In terms of socioeconomic conditions, rainfed agriculture is the main source of livelihood across the project

communities, with 88% of households (small-scale family farmers) engaged exclusively in agricultural activities for both income and food security. The communities are relatively homogeneous, sharing similar dependence on natural resource-based livelihoods. 12% of households combine agriculture with the collection and marketing of non-timber forest products (NTFP, including mushrooms, arthropods, molluscs and larvae), fishing, hunting, trade and provision of services in the timber sector.

Traditional practices are used to grow cassava, maize, ground nuts, sweet potatoes and bananas as main crops. In a situation characterized by population growth, low-productivity agricultural practices and sometimes degraded land, rural communities attempt to maintain or increase agricultural production through slash-and-burn agriculture, shortened fallow periods and ongoing forest clearance.

Increasing temperatures and decreasing precipitation due to climate change are expected to exacerbate evaporation processes, decreasing soil moisture and crop yields, thus increasing food insecurity and malnutrition conditions. Crop yields for cassava, maize, sorghum, rice, wheat and millet are projected to decline already by 2030s under both low and high emission scenarios. Bengo province, currently characterized by marginal suitability for groundnut production, is projected to experience the largest climate suitability reduction among provinces in Angola.

Table 2: Overview of the proposed project municipalities, climate impacts and vulnerabilities

Province	Vulnerability to poverty in rural households[7] ⁵	Municipality	Population (2014)	Area (ha)	Main farming systems and products	Climate impacts[8] ⁶
Bengo	51.8% of households are vulnerable to poverty.	Quibaxe	41,607	158,400	Family farming. 80% exclusive dependence on agriculture.	Observed crop losses and damages due to heavy rainfall events; Reduction in yields of key crops, due to increasing temperatures and decreasing precipitation. Projected changes in crop production for cassava (15% decline), maize (7% decline), groundnut (24% decline).
		Bula Atumba	22,213	360,400		
		Pango Aluquém	9,698	275,400	Banana, cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, and groundnuts.	
		Sub-totals	73,518	794,200		
Cuanza Norte	61.1%	Cambambe	125,641	21,200	Family farming systems are predominant as above.	Projected changes in crop production for cassava (positive change), maize (3% decline), groundnut (9% decline).
		Golungo Alto				
		Cerca	46,834	198,900	Banana, cassava, maize, rice, coffee, and cocoa are the main crops.	
		Sub-totals	219,309	220,100		
Icolo e Bengo	N.A.	Catete	86,180	305,900	Cassava, maize, horticulture, banana.	
		Sub-totals	86,180	305,900		
Uíge	61.8%	Sanza Pombo	122,452	485,000	Family farming systems. Cassava, rice, maize, coffee, cocoa, banana.	Projected changes in crop production for cassava (minor decline), maize (8% decline), groundnut (1% decline).
		Puri	67,893	115,000		
		Alto Cauale	144,289	306,400	Uíge is the top cassava producing province in Angola.	

		Sub-totals	334,634	906,400		
		TOTALS	713,641	2,226,600		

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

B.1 Theory of change and detailed description of project components

The **theory of change diagram** (see Figure 2 below) illustrates the four main causal pathways to achieving the main objective and delivering transformational and integrated adaptation solutions for sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods for rural communities in the targeted provinces.

In line with the project's theory of change, and targeting the main barriers to climate adaptation and resilience in Angola, the strategy includes the following key elements or pathways:

- Barriers related to gaps in institutional capacities at provincial and municipal levels to support adaptation at local level will be addressed through implementation of the first pathway (**Pathway 1: Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation at local level**). This pathway posits that: if multi-stakeholder platforms and institutional capacities are strengthened, and adaptation priorities are systematically integrated into key programs and municipal development plans and budgets, then support to communities to adapt to climate change will be sustained. This is based on the assumption that political commitment to decentralization and adaptation remains strong.
- Barriers linked to unsustainable land use and tenure insecurity, which contribute to vulnerability, will be addressed through the second pathway (**Pathway 2: Strengthened implementation of climate-resilient and sustainable land and forest management**). It posits that: if community-based natural resource management areas are established and legally recognized, and if participatory governance structures and land-use plans integrate climate risks, biodiversity, and water resource considerations, and if communities adopt adaptation practices, then resilience of communities, agrifood production and ecosystems will be enhanced. A key assumption is that communities remain willing to adopt improved practices with technical and financial support.
- Financing gaps, underdeveloped value chains and market access barriers will be tackled through the third pathway (**Pathway 3: Climate-resilient, sustainable and inclusive agri-food value chains**).
- A fourth pathway (**Pathway 4: Improved knowledge generation, dissemination and adaptive management**) will be instrumental for sustaining and scaling impacts.

Gender integration and women and youth empowerment – as key element to be integrated across all pathways.

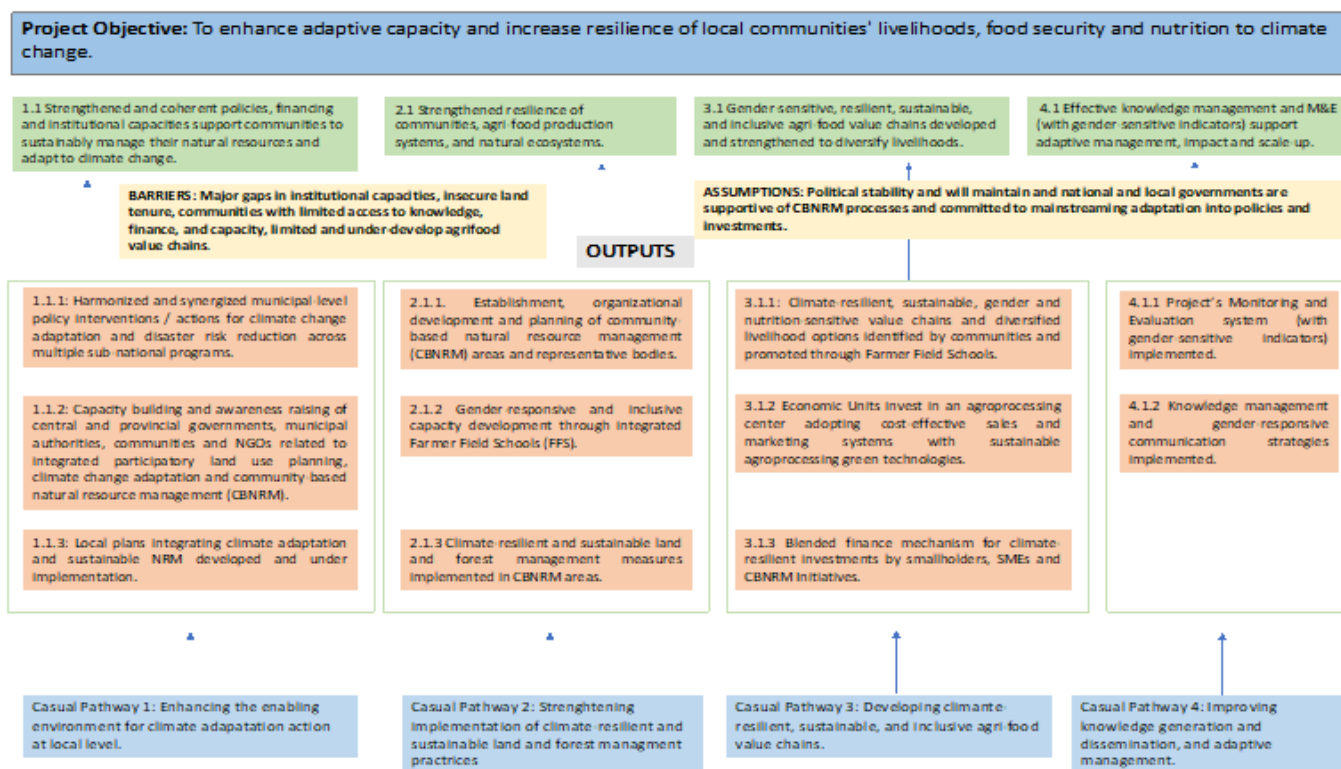


Figure 2: Theory of change

The main objective of the project is to enhance adaptive capacity and increase resilience of local communities' livelihoods, food security and nutrition to climate change. This objective will be achieved by adopting an integrated multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach involving all relevant sectors and stakeholders in the project with communities at the core of decision making and implementation of the four interlinked components.

Component 1: Enhancing the enabling environment for climate adaptation at local level

Outcome 1.1 Strengthened and coherent policies, financing and institutional capacities support communities to adapt to climate change.

Despite efforts and some progress in recent years towards improving governance and decentralizing authority and planning to provinces and municipalities, provincial governance and institutional capacities still need to be strengthened – particularly in the four target provinces. Along with limited institutional coordination and sectoral fragmentation, this is undermining the impact and sustainability of development and climate adaptation interventions on the ground. Component 1 will address these gaps through: (1) strengthening multistakeholder coordination, collaboration and mechanisms for meaningful and inclusive engagement of communities (incl. women and youth) and private sector in the planning and implementation of climate change adaptation (CCA) interventions; (2) inclusive and comprehensive capacity building on mainstreaming, implementation and monitoring of CCA interventions; and (3) facilitating inclusion of community resilience and agrifood food systems adaptation actions in multi-year municipal local development plans and budgets (LDPs) and key programs.

Key institutional stakeholders who will lead and contribute to the implementation of component 1 include the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRI), Ministry of Territorial Administration (MAT), National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (INAMET), Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), Institute for Support of Small and Medium Enterprises (INAPEM), the Center for Tropical Ecology and Climate Change (CETAC), Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women (MASFAMU), and Provincial Governments and Municipal administrations.

Project efforts to enhance the enabling environment for climate adaptation will be undertaken with a strong gender lens, ensuring that women's specific needs and priorities are integrated into policy formulation and planning. This will involve promoting women's leadership and equitable participation in decision-making bodies and multi-stakeholder platforms, alongside targeted capacity building and awareness-raising activities to overcome traditional barriers and secure women's access rights to natural resources.

Output 1.1.1 Strengthened multistakeholder mechanisms and processes for inclusive planning and coordinated implementation of community resilience and agrifood systems adaptation actions at local level.

This output will map and analyze existing planning, coordination and consultation mechanisms at provincial and municipal levels – including mechanisms such as Councils for Social Consultation and Concertation (CACS) and community councils. Gaps and opportunities will be identified to strengthen these mechanisms to serve as multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue and coordinated CCA planning and implementation in support of community resilience. In addition to institutional stakeholders highlighted above, the platforms will ensure direct involvement of climate, meteorological and agronomic experts, researchers, and local stakeholders (including farmer organizations, value chain actors, women's groups and other civil society organizations) and the private sector.

Informed by climate risk, ecological and socio-economic assessments, an expert team will facilitate participatory development of provincial-level gender-responsive adaptation plans through strategic planning workshops with the multistakeholder platforms.

Output 1.1.2 Gender-responsive capacity building program implemented.

Under this output, the project will design and implement a gender-responsive capacity development program to strengthen individual and institutional capacities for climate change adaptation and community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). It will target provincial and municipal institutions, as well as smallholder farmers and community organizations in the four provinces. The program will begin with a detailed capacity needs assessment to identify key institutional and technical gaps. Building on lessons and tools developed under previous initiatives—such as IC-SLM, AgriPREI, and FAO's RuralInvest and MyCOOP programs—the project will adapt proven training modules on climate-resilient production, market access, and value-chain development to the Angolan context. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of the Huambo Agroecological Centre to serve as a regional platform for knowledge sharing, farmer training, and innovation, in coordination with IDA, IIA, IDF, and INAMET.

Private sector and civil society participation will be central to the program's delivery and sustainability. Inclusive financial service providers, agribusinesses, and processing SMEs will be engaged to co-develop and deliver training in business planning, market linkages, and climate-resilient value chain management — reinforcing the financial viability of adaptation practices (see also Output 3.1.3). Partnerships with microfinance networks linked to Agriculture Development Fund (FADA), KixiCrédito and the INAPEM BSP Network, will facilitate the integration of business development services and financial literacy modules. Collaboration with NGOs such as Action for Rural Development and Environment (ADRA Angola) and CODESPA, whose capacities were enhanced through FAO's Farmer Field School (FFS) and agribusiness coaching programs, will ensure the co-delivery of training, mentoring, and outreach to women and youth. The program will also strengthen INAMET's role in producing and disseminating localized weather and climate advisories, co-designed with user feedback through multi-stakeholder platforms (Output 1.1.1).

It is foreseen that the capacity building program will cover a number of key areas, such as:

- Training for key institutions on integrated adaptation planning for resilient agriculture, land and forest management – to accompany communities in this process (component 2).
- Enhancing weather and climate advisory services and products tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers, value-chain actors, government and agri-financing institutions. Although forecasting and early warning capacities of INAMET have improved in recent years, weather and climate information currently produces is not well adapted to better suit understanding and utilization by farmers and other actors. The project will facilitate the participatory design of tailored climate advisory services and products for timely farming and programming decisions, with inputs and feedback from multistakeholder platforms (output 1.1.1) and extension and FFS (component 2).

- Reinforcing the capacity of the strategically located Huambo provincial agroecological centre, established by MINAMB under the IC-SLM project. The agroecological centre is to serve as a platform for knowledge sharing, innovation, and farmer empowerment, bringing together technical support of entities such as the Agricultural Development Institute (IDA), the Agronomic Research Institute (IIA), the Forestry Development Institute (IDF) and INAMET. The centre will be instrumental in the large-scale dissemination and adoption of climate change adaptation practices and agroclimatic information in the 4 provinces and beyond.

Output 1.1.3 Community resilience and agrifood systems adaptation mainstreamed into policies, financing instruments and key programs.

Continued support and sustainable financing of community resilience requires integration of adaptation priorities into relevant policies, programs and budgets at municipal and provincial levels. This output will therefore facilitate mainstreaming of community adaptation objectives and actions into municipal development plans, budgets and key programs.

Among the key programmes into which the project will integrate communities' adaptation priorities is the Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty (PIDLCP). PIDLCP is funded by the government and implemented by municipal governments under the oversight of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women. The programme was launched in 2018 to support the implementation of the National Development Plans (NDPs) and is currently aligned with the NDP 2023-2027. Areas of intervention include agricultural development, women empowerment, rural infrastructure, access to education and health services, and water and sanitation. In the four targeted provinces, the programme mainly focuses on increasing access to drinking water, improving sanitation systems, improve access to energy sources, strengthening the road network, supporting family farming, increasing access to health services, improving education infrastructure, as well as social actions.

Component 2: Promoting climate-resilient and sustainable production and natural resources management practices

Outcome 2.1 Enhanced resilience of communities, agrifood production and ecosystems to ensure food security and nutrition.

Component 2 will support on-the-ground planning and implementation of climate change adaptation practices – sustainable farming, land and forest management practices - by smallholders and communities. The component will build on SREP activities and achievements – in terms of infrastructure, established FFS networks and tested climate-resilient agricultural practices.

Two key approaches will be employed:

(1) community-based natural resources management (CBNRM). PPG consultations have clarified that indeed for most communities in the target municipalities, access to land and forest resources is an integral part of sustaining and improving their livelihoods, and of adapting to changes in climate. Currently, access to these resources is inadequate and insecure and their management is in many cases increasingly unsustainable. The CBNRM approach will help address this barrier.

(2) The integrated sustainable production “Chitaka” Farmer Field Schools (FFS) model for advancing climate resilience^[17]. Chitaka is an innovative approach designed by FAO and local extension services for integrated production systems (vegetables, legumes, grains, fruits and also small ruminants such as goats, chickens, ducks, rabbits and fish) and climate smart agriculture technologies in well-organized components to accelerate farmers' knowledge and their strategic thinking for food system transformation. It incorporates local knowledge into a formal capacity-building methodology, optimizing the farm size for rural families and promoting crop diversification and rotation. Livestock available at the household level provides materials for composting and producing organic fertilizers, which are used for crop production. These organic manures contribute organic matter, high levels of nitrogen, and essential nutrients that improve soil moisture retention, nutrient availability, and overall soil structure and fertility. This creates a sustainable, integrated, closed-loop farming system that

boosts food production and productivity. The model was developed under the EU-funded Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security (FRESAN) and has been recognized by the Government as one of the best practices to be scaled-up across the country.

In adopting and adapting the Chitaka model to the current context, the proposed project will aim to advance the integration of key climate information and decision tools into the model – linked to output 1.1.2.

Finally, under Component 2, the project will proactively address gender issues by strengthening women's land tenure rights, promoting their leadership, and ensuring equitable participation in CBNRM and land-use planning processes. This will involve incorporating women's traditional knowledge, providing tailored capacity building and agro-ecological training, and designing activities to be accessible and inclusive, overcoming barriers to women's engagement and participation.

Output 2.1.1 Integrated land management plans developed

The output will support the development of integrated land management (ILM) plans at community level – with each ILM plan covering a cluster of communities (villages). The ILM plans will enable the integrated approach for climate-resilient agriculture, land and forest management and allow a bottom-up definition of communities' adaptation priorities. The development of the plans will be conducted in a participatory and inclusive manner with municipal and provincial government, communities, farmers organizations, CSOs, women and youth organizations, and the private sector. The process will be informed by resource and socio-economic mapping and climate risk assessments to identify: 1) land use status and social situation (incl. sources and types of conflicts, conflict resolution methods, discrimination etc.) in the selected communities; 2) common objectives in terms of natural resources management and adaptation; 3) potential climate change adaptation practices and technologies; 4) capacity building and investment needs. Coordination with PIDLCP and municipal development plans will ensure that community priorities are reflected in broader government strategies.

The establishment of CBNRM areas and the promotion of adaptation practices under outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 below will be based on these ILM plans.

Output 2.1.2 Establishment of community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) areas supported

This output will lay the institutional and governance foundations for sustainable, community-level management of natural resources under changing climate conditions. It will do so by supporting inclusive CBNRM, including local governance structures to sustainably manage lands, forests, and water resources. Areas covering a total target area of 200,000 ha—consisting of natural areas, including forest, and agricultural lands in an approximate 3:1 ratio—will be targeted for the CBNRM approach.

Building on traditional management systems, and in line with Angola's 2004 Land Law, the 2018 national CBNRM analysis and the Minha Terra program and in parallel with the development of provincial-level strategies under Component 1, the project will leverage customary governance practices, seasonal rules, and local ecological knowledge to inform and guide the identification of measures required to conserve lands and to sustainably manage natural resources. These traditional approaches, many of which have sustained ecosystems and livelihoods for generations, will serve as the cultural and practical roots upon which new climate-adaptive governance frameworks will be constructed.

Communities will be mobilized and supported to form accountable and representative bodies—such as cooperatives, associations, and Village Development Committees—based on equitable decision-making and benefit-sharing. Women and youth will be actively engaged, with targets of at least 50% female and 30% youth participation among direct beneficiaries. Awareness-raising campaigns for communities will focus on their legal rights, environmental consequences of unsustainable practices, and the opportunities presented by CBNRM. In cooperation with municipal and provincial authorities, the project will support the delimitation and official registration of community lands as CBNRM areas. This process will be greatly facilitated by provincial-level CBNRM strategies being developed under Component 1.

Output 2.1.3 Gender-responsive capacity development and implementation of integrated and diversified production systems for resilience

A training programme for FFS Master trainers in the project provinces and municipalities will be developed in collaboration with IDA, INAPEM, INAMET, farmer's organizations and international experts. The programme

will provide in-depth capacity building on the Chitaka FFS methodology and integrated climate-resilient techniques to be adapted to the context of target municipalities. Based on mapping of farmers' needs, FFS training modules covering a range of topics including technical CCA and land management techniques, business and financial management, use of climate information to make key farm decisions, etc. will be designed and rolled out through the integrated sustainable production FFS.

200 Chitaka FFS initiatives engaging at least 6,000 smallholder farmers will be implemented across the 8 target municipalities.

Component 3: Developing climate-resilient, sustainable and inclusive agrifood value chains

Outcome 3.1 Gender and nutrition sensitive agrifood value chains, including non-timber forest products, strengthened to enhance community resilience to climate and other shocks.

Component 3 will support the identification and development of climate-resilient, gender and nutrition-sensitive value chains including non-timber forest products (NTFP). NTFP such as mushrooms, fruits, and certain arthropods, constitute a significant source of household income within Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) systems. Properly accounting for and valorising these resources can serve as an effective strategy for enhancing climate-resilience while safeguarding natural ecosystems. of income while reducing pressure on natural forests. Component 3 will also focus on improving access to finance – for individuals, MSMEs and community associations and cooperatives.

The project will collaborate with Angola's National Institute in support of Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (INAPEM), and its current program aimed at improving MSME capacities and access to finance and markets. The project will also leverage models demonstrated under the AgriPREI Initiative, in particular the Ochitanda approach for agro-processing and marketing. AgriPREI has developed a program targeting women and youth, on 1) Basic concepts of production and preservation of agricultural products; 2) Technologies for processing fruits and vegetables; 3) Packaging and labelling; 4) Sales and establishment of partnerships; and 5) Entrepreneurship and financial education.

Under Component 3, the project will ensure equitable participation of women and youth in producer groups, SMEs, and local markets, with specific targets for their representation. This approach will facilitate women's access to tailored financial services, matching-grants, and market linkages, while strengthening their entrepreneurial capabilities and control over agricultural and natural resources in order to enhance their economic resilience to climate shocks.

Output 3.1.1 Gender and nutrition sensitive agrifood value chains and diversified livelihoods identified by communities.

A preliminary analysis conducted during the PPG has identified a number of individual value chains for support. These are shown in Table 3 below along with an indication of their likely geographic application. Definitive priority value chains will be confirmed in project year 1 and participatory selection will be based on criteria that will include climate resilience, sustainability (including opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability), inclusiveness, and profitability – in conjunction with output 2.1.1 above.

Table 3: Priority value chains for the project area

Product	Geographic overview	Background / baseline, including current practices	Opportunities
1. Cassava	Widespread throughout all four target provinces; important commercial and consumption crop in Uíge Province. Bengo: Dande, Ambriz, Pango Aluquém	The baseline for cassava involves traditional subsistence farming, primarily for household consumption, with women often involved in processing. Processing, conservation, and transformation are precarious, leading to significant post-harvest losses and limited value chain contribution. Marketing is often informal and controlled by intermediaries	Opportunities include promoting improved processing (e.g., chips, flour, starch) to add value and reduce waste. Strengthening access to quality, virus-free planting material and climate-resilient practices through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) will also benefit smallholders.

	Cuanza Norte: Lucala, Cambambe, Golungo Alto Uíge: Negage Icolo e Bengo: Catete, Caxito		
2. Banana	Cultivated widely across four provinces. Bengo (Quibaxe, Pango Aluquem and Puri) and is the largest producer and supplies Icolo and Bengo (Catete Km 30) and Luanda central and urban markets. Caxito is a banana belt, supplying Luanda markets.	The banana value chain in the project area currently relies on traditional subsistence farming, with significant informal marketing (40% informal sales) and sales in urban areas like Luanda. It faces challenges including market intermediaries, price volatility, and inefficient conservation/ processing, leading to post-harvest losses	Key interventions include supporting climate-resilient production practices, value addition (e.g., dried goods, preserves) and improved product conservation to minimize post-harvest loss. In addition, fostering market linkages, producer organization, and investigating quality certification schemes can enhance profitability and sustainability.
3. Honey	Collected in forested areas across all four provinces. Cuanza Norte (Cambambe, Golungo Alto and Cerca), Bengo (Quibaxe and Pango Aluquem) high potential areas.	Baseline honey production often involves unsustainable practices like felling trees or using bark beehives, causing deforestation. Traditional beekeepers also use uncontrolled fires for smoke, weakening soil compaction and increasing ravines and landslides after heavy rains. This forest decline contributes to local warming and reduced rainfall.	Value chain development; improved market access and diversification; climate resilience and sustainable practices; other financial and technical support
4. Sweet potatoes	Widely grown across Bengo and Cuanza Norte target provinces for subsistence and sale. Cuanza Norte: Golungo Alto, Lucala	Traditional subsistence farming, primarily for household consumption with women engaged in processing	Opportunities to strengthen this value chain for smallholders include promoting climate-resilient practices through Farmer Field Schools (FFS), supporting improved processing (e.g., dried goods, preserves) to add value and minimize post-harvest losses, and enhancing market linkages to address current informal sales and intermediaries.
5. Baobab	Wild-harvested in semi-arid and forested zones in Bengo, Cuanza Norte and Icolo and Bengo	Baobab fruit (Múcua) is collected as a wild non-wood forest product. It is marketed in informal rural and urban markets, including Luanda, sold in heaps, buckets, or 50kg bags. This informal trade contributes to household income, though non-standardized units are used.	There is significant potential to develop value-added baobab fruit products such as dried goods, powders, and preserves, supported by improved conservation and processing techniques to minimize post-harvest loss and enhance marketability for diversified livelihoods.
6. Forest mushrooms	In all project target zone. Mostly in Bengo and Cuanza Norte.	Forest mushrooms are collected as wild products, informally marketed for subsistence/ income, but suffer from precarious conservation and limited market access.	Opportunities include improved processing (e.g., drying) and conservation, strengthening market linkages via FFS, and investigating certification to add value.

Output 3.1.2 Support provided to community producer groups and SMEs to engage in selected value chains and local markets.

The project will provide technical assistance and facilitate the formation and strengthening of common interest groups (CiGs) and cooperatives, linked as possible, to existing producer groups and FFS. Gender equality and youth inclusion will be ensured - targets for cooperatives and common interest groups will be 50% women and at least 30% youth. The project will:

- Deliver comprehensive training in governance, quality standards, food safety, etc, building on the government-implemented AgriPREI training program inserted within the Informal Economy Reconversion Programme (PREI).
- Facilitate the identification and promotion of business models which enhance efficiency of post-harvest operations in priority value chains, as well as local processing and marketing of higher-value products from diversified systems.
- Support partnerships between cooperatives and SMEs and offer small grants (linked to output 3.1.3 below) for investments in efficient harvest and post-harvest infrastructure and techniques.
- Stimulate partnerships between producers, cooperatives and institutional and private buyers, and support the establishment of agro-processing units (Ochitandas) and community marketing centers, with co-funding from government.
- Support technical skills development and enhance entrepreneurial capabilities of youth and women through specific incubation, coaching and mentorship activities – linked to INAPEM program.

Output 3.1.3 Project matching-grant mechanism and linkages to micro-finance supporting smallholders and SMEs, including women and youth, to invest in sustainable and resilient technologies.

The project will build on existing national initiatives and institutional partnerships to strengthen access to green and inclusive rural finance using tested local blended-finance approaches, though community savings groups and matching-grants developed with FAO's technical assistance, now being adopted by government projects such as Commercial Agriculture Development Project (Projecto de Desenvolvimento da Agricultura Comercial - PDAC).

The Community Savings and matching-grants will serve as down capital to complement financing from private financial institutions in order to improve the lending environment and provide de-risking. More specifically, the project will promote the development of green value chain financial products in collaboration with key public and private financial institutions, such as FADA and FACRA, through INAPEM Business Development Services and the eight officially approved micro-financing institutions in the selected provinces, including Kixi-Crédito. This support will aim to expand the use of blended financing mechanisms, including matching-grants, to leverage public resources and catalyze private investment, thereby enhancing the resilience, productivity, and environmental sustainability of Angola's rural economy.

The project will also engage a rural micro-finance / agri-finance specialist and/or institution to support the development of a matching grant system for group and individual agricultural investments - to facilitate the adoption of climate adaptation practices and technologies promoted by the project. Clear guidance on the process and administrative details for grant applications including simple business plan structure, and approval processes will be prepared, along with the development of a transparent and verifiable administration system for the management of co-contributions.

Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E

Outcome 4.1 Effective knowledge management and M&E (with gender-sensitive indicators) support adaptive management, impact and scale-up.

Under this component, the project M&E plan (with gender-sensitive indicators) and knowledge management and communication strategies will be implemented to support adaptive management and capitalize on the knowledge and experience generated across the project interventions. Knowledge and communication strategies will include raising awareness of the general public on climate change adaptation, and the role of natural ecosystems in adaptation. A set of gender-sensitive awareness-raising products integrating information generated from the project will be developed to suit all groups and levels of education. This will support a behavioral change for rural communities towards creating and maintaining resilient and reliable livelihoods and conservation of natural resources for themselves and the next generations.

Output 4.1.1 Gender-responsive knowledge management and communication strategies implemented.

The strategies will be developed within the first 6 months of project implementation and will be reviewed and refined periodically based on feedback from stakeholders and target audiences. Activities will include:

- Review of the current situation regarding knowledge management and communications about climate change adaptation and related issues in the project provinces and at national level; and preparation of the strategies based on the review
- Sharing knowledge, communication products and tools including at least two outcome stories per year - case studies documenting project impact, lessons learned and best practices
- Knowledge and learning sessions and exchanges with ongoing GEF and other relevant projects in Angola.
- Policy briefs, thematic technical papers/publications, newsletters, posters, billboards, social media posts, etc.

Output 4.1.2 Project monitoring and evaluation plan implemented and M&E system operational.

This output will support adaptive management, learning and accountability to stakeholders and beneficiaries. It is through this output that adaptation and socio-economic benefits generated by the project will be measured.

- At project inception, the project M&E plan will be reviewed and further elaborated by the project team and M&E specialist in consultation with partners. This will entail defining specific requirements for each indicator – data collection methods, frequency, responsibility for data collection and analyses, taking into consideration costs and budget availability.
- Operationalize the project M&E system.
- Independent mid-term evaluation (end of project year 2) and final evaluation (to be launched 6 months before project end) conducted.

Innovation, replication and sustainability

Innovation: The project will introduce several innovations across all four components, for example: reinforcing existing agroecological centers as platforms for sustainable innovation, knowledge sharing and farmer empowerment (component 1); Chitaka FFS model for advancing climate resilience, designed for integrated and diversified food production systems (component 2); and Ochitanda approach for agro-processing and marketing (component 3).

Replication and sustainability: Through capacity strengthening and improved access to financial support for community associations/cooperatives, complementary funding will be available to enable people to adopt innovative agroecological practices within the targeted communities. This will be facilitated through integration of CBNRM adaptation priorities into municipal and provincial level investment plans and budgets, partnership with financial institutions to develop financial products suitable for smallholder producers and SMEs. At municipal and provincial level, close collaboration with extension services who are rolling out the FFS approach will enable technical capacity strengthening to support the adoption of climate-resilient practices beyond the targeted project area. Finally, mainstreaming adaptation in key financing frameworks and programs such the Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty will further support sustainability and potential scaling up of the project's outputs.

[1] <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/9be47390-3d41-4598-80d1-3ad8a0d2808a/content>

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Institutional arrangements

As shown in Figure 3 below, the project implementation structure has been designed taking into account the multi-sectoral, multi-agency, and multi-level nature of the project, and, importantly, taking into consideration alignment with institutional mandates. The structure requires strong collaboration and commitment at all levels, which the project will facilitate through multi-stakeholder platforms that bring all stakeholders together to promote collaboration, co-creation and ownership, and to strengthen synergy of actions.

At the funding level, the **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** will be the GEF Implementing Agency, and as such, will provide project cycle management services as established in the GEF Policy. FAO will be responsible for providing oversight, technical backstopping, and supervision of project implementation to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

As GEF Implementing Agency, FAO will:

- Administer funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, and the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities;
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Report to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress and provide financial reports to the GEF Trustee.

At Government national level, **the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)** will act as the lead executing agency of the project. As the lead executing agency, it will have the responsibility for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement to be signed with FAO.

MINAMB will work closely with the following Ministries: (i) The Ministry of Planning (MINPLAN) and the Ministry of Ministry of Territorial Administration (MAT) will be closely engaged under component 1; (ii) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRI), through the Agricultural Development Institute (IDA), and Forestry Development Institute (IDF) will be closely engaged in all project interventions, particularly in the implementation of the agricultural and forestry interventions under Components 2 and 3 through letter of agreements; (iii) The Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU) will support the implementation and continuous identification of opportunities to further engage with and maximise the long-term benefits to women and youth through the project; (iv) The Ministry of Education will play a crucial role in mainstreaming the interventions of the project in other education projects to reach schools beyond the targeted area; (v) The Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technology and Social Communication, which hosts INAMET, will provide support to interventions related to improving agrometeorological and climate advisory services to smallholder farmers (components 1 and 2); and (vi) The Ministry of Trade and Industry through INAPEM, which will be engaged in the creation process for the cooperatives, increasing their access to microfinance and attracting private sector funding for climate resilience under Component 3.

Provincial and Municipal authorities will have a major role in the project, from coordinating participatory decision-making processes with local communities to providing training on climate adaptation and improved natural resources' management practices on the ground.

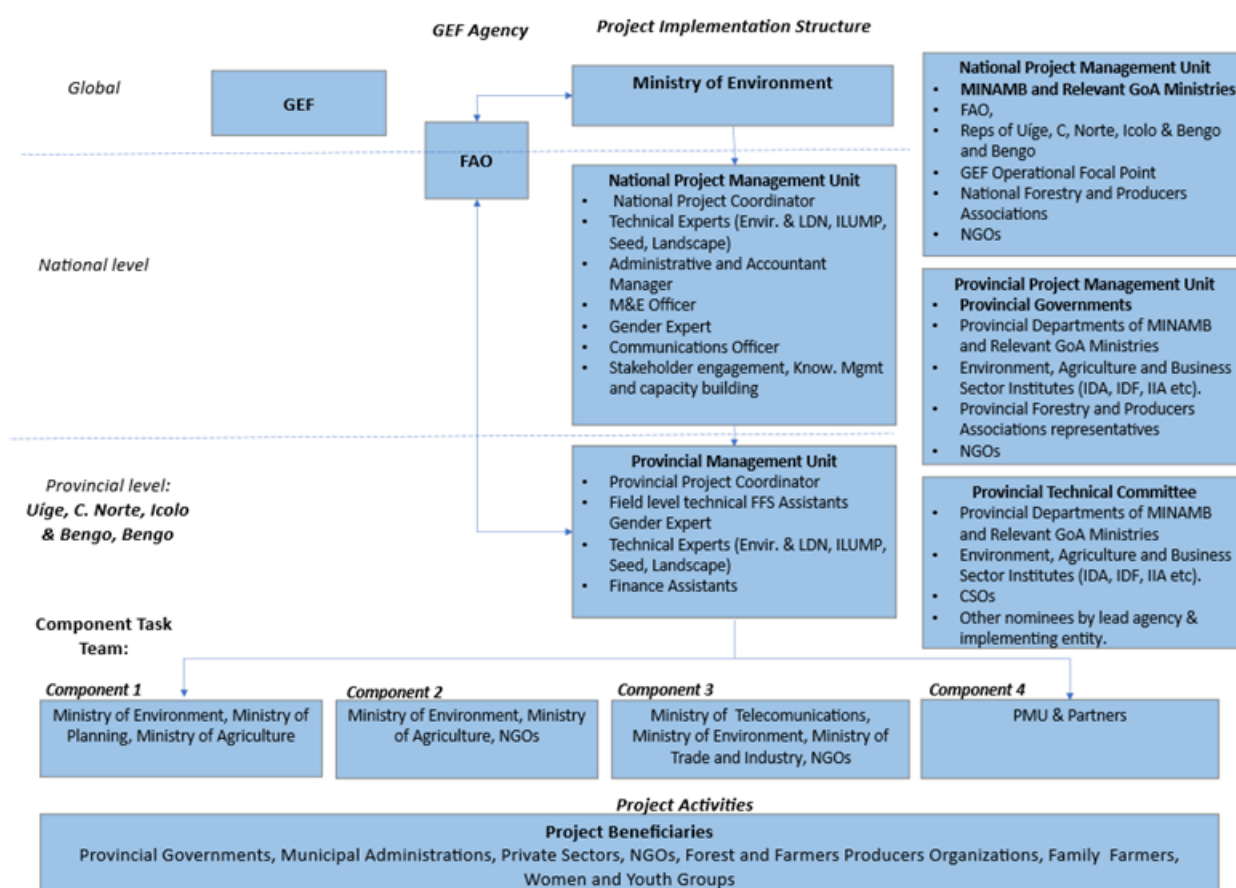


Figure 3: Project implementation arrangements

National Project Steering Committee

At the national level, a multi-stakeholder Project Steering Committee (PSC), comprising all key partners representing public, private and NGOs will be constituted and chaired by the **Ministry of Environment**. Membership will include all key ministries stated above, the four Provincial Governments and FAO. Financial Institutions such as the Agriculture Development Fund (FADA) and development partners and key CSOs in the project landscape etc. may be invited to participate as members or observers, as appropriate. PSC members concerned will meet at least once per year and will have the following responsibilities:

- Approving annual work plans and budgets.
- Providing strategic guidance to the PMU and executing partners.
- Facilitating coordination and knowledge exchange between the project and relevant ongoing projects and programmes;
- Ensuring timely provision of co-financing to the project.

Each PSC member will also act as a Focal Point for their respective agency, with the following responsibilities:

- Technically overseeing activities in their sector.
- Ensuring a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project.
- Facilitating coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency.

- Facilitating the provision of co-financing to the project.

Provincial Technical Committees

Each of the four participating provinces will set-up a Provincial Technical Committee (PTC) to provide multi-disciplinary technical guidance to ensure that project interventions are technically sound and that there is coordination between the provinces and executing partners. Membership will be drawn from relevant Provincial Departments and Agencies along with local provincial and community councils. Representatives of relevant ongoing GEF projects in Angola will also be invited to participate to share knowledge and best practices from their projects.

Engagement is expected from Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations such as ADPP Angola (Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo), Action for Rural Development and Environment (ADRA Angola) and relevant private sector entities. These organizations will contribute to the implementation of selected activities, leveraging their technical expertise in climate change adaptation, natural resources management, and sustainable livelihoods. They will also participate in multi-stakeholder consultation platforms to ensure that diverse community perspectives, including those of vulnerable and marginalized groups, are integrated into resilience strategies.

National Project Management Unit

The Ministry of Environment will designate a National Project Coordinator (NPC) to be recruited by the Ministry and funded by the project. The NPC will be responsible for oversight of the PMU's delivery of the project, communicating tasks and guiding the Project Management Team on government policies and priorities. A project focal point will be appointed within each of the relevant Ministries to work closely with the NPC. The NPC will ensure that the project maintains a strong link with the Provincial Governments and programs. All TORs will specify the requirement to 'pay attention to gender dimensions as set out in the Project Document and Gender Action Plan.

GEF-funded members of the National Project Management Unit and other experts are identified in Table 4 below. Detailed TORs are included in Annex L.

Table 4: GEF-funded members of National Project Management Unit

Project Team	Role
National Project Coordinator (1)	Responsible for overall implementation of the project at the national level. Will also be responsible for the day-to-day planning and coordination of project activities with Project Management Unit team, including Provincial Technical Facilitators, Technical Experts, National and Provincial institutions, service providers and partners involved in the execution of the various project components. He will also be responsible for identifying opportunities for partnership with new initiatives in the provinces and with the private sector.
Provincial Technical Facilitators (4)	Responsible for technical planning and coordinating implementation of project activities at provincial level, liaising with provincial institutions and partners involved in execution of project components.
Integrated Landscape Planning and Implementation Expert (1)	Provides technical expertise in Integrated Land Use Planning (ILUP), supporting provinces and municipalities in developing and implementing inclusive, climate-smart land-use plans.
Stakeholder engagement, knowledge management and institutional capacity building (1)	Leads the development and implementation of stakeholder engagement, knowledge-sharing, and institutional capacity-building strategies. Works closely with the M&E officer to ensure learning and adaptive management.
Administrative and Financial Manager (1)	Will be responsible for overseeing administrative and financial management duties, including budgeting, procurement, and preparation of financial statements. Ensure compliance with Government, GEF and FAO financial rules.

Administrative Assistant (1)	Supports the Administrative and Financial Manager in day-to-day financial operations, including payments, financial reporting, and monitoring of project expenditures.
Gender Expert (1)	The Gender Expert will have responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the Gender Action Plan, ensuring mainstreaming of gender considerations across all project components.
M&E Officer (1)	Will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the M&E plan, including setting up of M&E systems (project level and landscape monitoring systems). The M&E officer will train the project team and executing partners on M&E requirements and will also be responsible for the implementation of the knowledge management plan working with the communication officer. Working with gender and safeguards specialists, the M&E officer will monitor and report on the implementation of the gender action plan and child labour mitigation plan.
Field level technical FFS implementation Assistant (4)	Responsible for direct support to communities, mobilization, facilitation of training, and ensuring effective implementation of project activities at community level. He/she will provide technical backstopping to farmers, community groups, and cooperatives in implementing resilience measures (agriculture, forestry, energy, natural resources) and liaise with the extension services technicians as well as various technical experts.
Environment and Social Safeguards Expert (1)	An ESS Expert will oversee risk management and ensure the effective implementation of proposed mitigation measures in Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). These measures and actions must be taken to mitigate or avoid negative impacts on the environment and local communities during project implementation.
Small Enterprise Development/Value Chain expert (2)	Provide technical support for Family Farmers' Organizations (FFOs), small enterprises, and value chain development. Focus on strengthening agribusiness, market linkages, and inclusive business models.
Communication Officer (1)	Designs and implements communication strategies to raise visibility of project results. Produces knowledge products, awareness materials, and supports information flow between stakeholders.

The project will set up **Provincial Implementation Units (PIUs)** in each of the four provinces. The PIUs will be responsible for coordination of activities in each province and will be directly supported by the NPMU on a day-to-day basis. The Desk Offices shall provide liaison services between the project and the respective Provincial Government and will be supported to participate in training organized by the NPMU to build capacities as well as all knowledge management activities.

The PIUs will be led by a **Provincial Technical Facilitator** (GEF-funded) who will report directly to the National Project Coordinator. The day-to-day responsibilities of the Provincial Technical Facilitator will be to oversee the operating partner's delivery of their respective project outputs. This includes close coordination on output status, implementation progress, identifying and mitigating project risks. The Provincial Technical Facilitator will receive support from technical experts and field-level technicians recruited or assigned to the project.

The National Project Management Team will prepare an internal project partnership guide building on the proposed implementation arrangements. With the number of partners and service providers that are going to take part in direct implementation and delivery of outputs, it is necessary to develop an internal document outlining coordination and interactions within the partnership, and how internal conflicts that may arise would be addressed collectively. The guide should be available within the first 2 months of project implementation – inception.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project will take advantage of important opportunities to collaborate with existing initiatives that share complementary goals in agriculture, land management, and climate adaptation. At national and provincial levels, synergies will be pursued with PIDLCP (Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty), Minha Terra (community land delimitation), and Simplifica (administrative simplification, including land tenure processes). These programs offer entry points for mainstreaming adaptation into municipal planning and for strengthening land rights.

At the agricultural value chain level, alignment with INAPEM's AgriPREI program and FAO-supported activities will provide opportunities to formalize family farming and agri-cooperatives, especially for women and youth, while channeling finance and training into climate-resilient enterprises. Collaboration with IFAD and World Bank programs such as SADCP-SAMAP, which scales up Farmer Field Schools, will reinforce capacity building and technology transfer for smallholders.

Additionally, cooperation with CETAC, INAMET, and partners developing a National Climate Observatory will ensure that climate science underpins community and municipal adaptation planning. Partnerships with provincial directorates of environment and agriculture will further embed project activities within Angola's decentralized governance structures.

By leveraging these ongoing investments, the project will avoid duplication, ensure coherence, and multiply impact in Bengo, Cuanza Norte, Icolo e Bengo, and Uíge.

The project will collaborate, through provincial technical committees and knowledge management interventions under component 4, with the following ongoing GEF investments in Angola: 1) GEF-7 Integrated landscape management to reduce land degradation and enhance community resilience in Angola's Miombo-Mopane dry forests. This project led by FAO, although operating in different landscapes is highly relevant; 2) GEF-8 FSIP Sustainable aquaculture in the northern region of Angola (FAO); 3) GEF-8 Integrated conservation of the Maiombe forest ecosystem in Cabinda Province Angola (Conservation International); and 4) Strengthening Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development (Conservation International).

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF true	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false
------------------	--	--

	false	
--	--------------	--

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).

false

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.

false

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.

true

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).

true

This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund	Adaptation Fund	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
false	false	false

This Project has an urban focus.

false

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

true

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange

true

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	50.00%
Nature-based management	40.00%
Climate information services	10.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise	Change in mean temperature	Increased climatic variability	Natural hazards
false	true	true	true
Land degradation	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation	Groundwater quality/quantity	
true	false	false	

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1				

Total number of direct beneficiaries	137,000	68,500.00	68,500.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2				
(a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	200,000.00			
(b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3				
Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	8.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4				
Number of people trained or with awareness raised	100,000	50,000.00	50,000.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5				
Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience	10.00			

SUB INDICATOR 1

	Total	Male	Female
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets	0	0	0
1.2 Number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	137000	68,500	68,500
1.3 Number of direct beneficiaries from the new or improved climate information services including early warning systems	0	0	0
1.4 Number of youth (15 to 24 years of age) benefiting from the project	0	0	0
1.5 Number of elderly (over 60 years of age) benefiting from the project	0	0	0
1.6 Increased income, or avoided decrease in income (per capita in \$ across all relevant beneficiaries)	0		

SUB-INDICATOR 2

- 2.1 Hectares of agricultural land
- 2.2 Hectares of urban landscape
- 2.3 Hectares of rural landscape
- 2.4 Hectares of forests
- 2.5 Hectares of marine area
- 2.6 Hectares of freshwater area
- 2.7 Number of residential houses
- 2.8 Number of public buildings
- 2.9 Number of irrigation or water structures
- 2.10 Number of fishery or aquaculture ponds or cages
- 2.11 Number of ports or landing sites
- 2.12 Km of road
- 2.13 Km of riverbank

2.14 Km of coast

2.15 Km of stormwater drainage

2.16 Number of new adaptation technologies supported

SUB INDICATOR 3

3.1 Number of policies/plans developed and strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience

(regional, national, sub-national)

8

3.2 Number of systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of climate adaptation impacts

1

3.3 Number of national climate policies and plans enabled, including national adaptation planning processes

0

3.4 Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened

0

3.5 Number of institutions with increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and report for climate adaptation

7

3.6 Number of institutions with increased capacity to attract, and manage climate adaptation finance

0

3.7 Number of local community organizations benefitting from and/or engaged in institution strengthening, partnerships, or financing

8

3.8. Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted

0

SUB INDICATOR 4

4.1 Number of people trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses	Total	Male	Female
a) National government	0	0	0
b) Local government	134	67	67
c) Local community organizations	6000	3,000	3,000
d) Extension services	200	100	100
e) Hydromet and disaster risk management agencies	8	4	4
f) School children, university students, and teachers	11250	5,625	5,625
g) Youth	0	0	0

SUB INDICATOR 5

	Total	Male	Female
5.1 Amount of investment mobilized (US\$) from private sector sources	0		
5.2 Number of entrepreneurs supported for climate adaptation or resilience	100	50	50
5.3 Total financial value of lines of credit and/or investment funds	0		
5.4 Number of MSMEs incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing	100		

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Risk: The project sites are vulnerable to climate hazards (drought, storms, floods, heatwaves) which have been increasing in frequency and intensity across the country and in the proposed target provinces. Mitigation: The project has been designed to mitigate both short-term and long-term risks, through promotion of community-level adaptation interventions informed by tailored and timely climate assessments and advisory information (working closely with INAMET).
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Risk: The project has been classified as 'moderate risk' based on the detailed analysis performed in line with FAO Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The following safeguards have been triggered: • ESS 1: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources (Moderate) • ESS 3: Climate change and disaster risk reduction (Moderate) • ESS 7: Land Tenure, Displacement and Resettlement (Moderate) • ESS 8: Indigenous Peoples. Mitigation: During PPG, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) was applied, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities were engaged meaningfully through the Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP) approach. SHARP served as a primary tool for community-level consultations designed to inform the development of the full project document. A budgeted Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlining measures and actions that must be taken to mitigate or avoid negative impacts on the environment and local communities during project implementation has been developed. This is presented in detail in Annex F.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Risk: Political turnover or shifting government priorities may delay or derail commitments to climate adaptation, reducing institutional ownership and threatening sustainability of project-supported reforms. Mitigation: The project will work very closely with local and traditional authorities who have less

		turn-over than central government and local communities - minimizing the risk at local level.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Risk: Planning and policy validation processes slow down the mainstreaming of community resilience and agrifood systems adaptation into policies, financing instruments and key programs. And ultimately affect the sustainability of project interventions and outcomes. Mitigation: Strategic and sustained communication and engagement with decision-makers, highlighting alignment with national and local priorities to ensure buy-in.
Technological	Low	Risk: Limited uptake of technological innovations promoted by the project. Mitigation: Support for technological innovations will emphasize diffusion of proven and locally appropriate technologies, including innovations tested by previous initiatives, to encourage their uptake and adaptation (where necessary) to the circumstances of the northern provinces.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Risk: The project proposes to unlock public and private sector financing opportunities to support a transition to climate-resilient and sustainable community livelihoods. Inability to identify partners with sufficient capacity to carry out these activities could affect its implementation. Mitigation: The project will leverage the ongoing AgriPREI (Economic Formalization Pathways for Agriculture initiative), and its partnerships with financial institutions – to design and promote models tailored to local context.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Risk: The multi-sectoral and integrated nature of the project brings a certain level of complexity, that requires diverse expertise and execution capacities. Mitigation: In addition to the operational partner being strengthened with specific experts, the project will engage other institutions for support through provincial technical committees.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Risk: Recent experience of lengthy delays in the conclusion of an operational partners agreement between FAO and MINAMB indicates that there is an important risk to be addressed – slow communication, lengthy and complex administrative processes and limited follow-up. Mitigation: FAO and MINAMB to agree on standards and triggers for early action – in case of delays in operationalization and implementation, consideration to engage other operational partners with fiduciary capacity and track record of delivery.
Stakeholder	Low	Risk: with the number of partners and service providers that are going to take part in direct implementation and delivery of outputs, there is risk of overlap or disagreement regarding areas of responsibility. Mitigation: The National Project Management Unit will prepare an internal project partnership guide outlining coordination and interactions within the partnership, and how internal conflicts that may arise would be addressed collectively. The guide should be available within the first three months of project implementation.
Other		

Overall Risk Rating		Based on the above ratings, the majority of which are moderate
---------------------	--	--

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is in alignment with the GEF-8 programming strategy on adaptation. In particular, it proposes an integrated approach that addresses key adaptation themes:

- Theme 1: agriculture, food security and health. The project will support farming communities to adopt climate-resilient practices and diversified livelihoods – enabling this transition by strengthening communities' access to land and natural resource, access to knowledge and innovations and climate information, and access to finance and markets, and facilitating equal participation and benefit to men, women, youth and vulnerable groups. Through sustainable management of forest ecosystems, the project also addresses Theme 3.

The project will contribute to addressing several LDCF priority areas:

- Priority Area 1: Scaling Up Finance. The project will strengthen enabling policy and financing frameworks pertaining to community-based adaptation and sustainable natural resources management and promote cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration – especially engaging communities and the private sector.
- Priority Area 2: Strengthening Innovation and Private Sector Engagement. The project will support private sector's engagement in building resilience to climate change in the targeted provinces. Through value chain strengthening, the creation of nature based Small and Medium Enterprises will be supported, and access to microfinance by local communities will be increased.
- Priority Area 3: Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society Approach. The integrated approach will bring together all relevant actors (from local government, NGOs, private sector, communities) for harmonious land-use planning and greater collaboration.

The project will also contribute to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the following targets:

- **Target 1 (Spatial Planning):** The project drives participatory spatial planning by developing Integrated Land Management (ILM) plans at the community level and mainstreaming climate adaptation priorities into municipal development plans - respecting the rights of indigenous and local communities.
- **Target 8 (Minimizing the impact of climate change and building resilience):** The project's core objective is enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience. This is achieved through promotion of climate-smart production practices, leveraging nature-based and ecosystem-based approaches.
- **Target 10 (Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry):** The project will help to integrate sustainable management of natural resources into land use plans and strengthen the adoption of agroecological practices through the 'Chitaka Model' Farmer Field Schools (FFS). It will advance crop diversification, integrated production systems, and organic fertilizers, supporting conservation and resilient productivity.
- **Target 22 & 23 (Participation and Gender):** The project will ensure full, equitable, inclusive, and gender-responsive participation in decision-making by local communities. It sets clear targets, aiming for 50%

women and 30% youth among direct beneficiaries and in governance structures, while addressing barriers such as insecure land rights for women.

Angola developed its NAPA in 2011. The project will contribute to achieving NAPA priorities related to promoting Sustainable Land Management for increased agricultural yields, revising sectoral laws for proactive adaptation, soil erosion control, and diversifying crops. Angola also developed its National Strategy on Climate Change 2018-2030. The interventions of the proposed project will support the country in achieving the following targets and action under this strategy:

- Adaptation Initiative 2. Food security: A.2.2 - Promoting sustainable agricultural practices with low emissions;
- Adaptation Initiative 5. Protection of forests, ecosystems and biodiversity: A 5.9 - Develop sustainable management and preservation actions for forest areas across the country.

The project will also at the national level, be anchored in Angola's legal and policy framework for natural resource management and community rights. In this regard:

- *The Land Law* (September 2004) guarantees the right of communities to remain on and manage land under customary occupation, enabling them to register communal land for a broad range of uses and providing a solid legal foundation for CBNRM.
- *The Law on Territorial Planning and Urban Affairs* (March 2004) establishes Angola's territorial planning system, requiring the protection of water resources, forests, and other natural assets while enabling community participation in planning processes.
- *The Forest Regulation (Presidential Decree No. 171/18)* formalizes community-based forest management, allowing sustainable use of forest resources for subsistence and income, including through traditional knowledge.
- *The National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation Areas (Resolution No. 1/10)* recognizes community rights, promotes access to resources, and supports participatory governance for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement.
- *The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Resolution No. 42/06)* emphasizes community roles in biodiversity management, equitable benefit-sharing, and integration of biodiversity concerns into local development planning.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; No

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

The project aims to deliver significant socio-economic benefits while enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience of local communities' livelihoods, food security, and nutrition to climate change. At the local level, this includes improving food security through climate-resilient agricultural practices and crop diversification, along with diversifying income sources via strengthened agri-food value chains and sustainable use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

The project will foster job creation, social inclusion, and entrepreneurship by supporting at least 120 community producer groups and SMEs, with a strong focus on women and youth, who will represent 50% and 30% of direct beneficiaries, respectively. By improving access to microfinance and blended finance mechanisms, the project aims to support at least 10,000 smallholders in transitioning to climate-resilient livelihood practices.

These efforts directly support FAO's *Pillars of Decent Work*:

- Employment creation and enterprise development: generating new opportunities through resilient agri-food value chains and NTFP enterprises.
- Standards and rights at work: embedding fair access to land and resources, especially for women.
- Social protection: promoting resilience funds and microfinance schemes as buffers against climate shocks.
- Governance and social dialogue: strengthening cooperatives and multi-stakeholder platforms to ensure inclusive decision-making.

The project's socio-economic benefits will directly reinforce adaptation by reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience. By diversifying livelihoods through climate-smart agriculture and non-timber forest products, households are less exposed to the risks of climate shocks. Strengthened cooperatives and producer groups will build social capital and improve the capacity of communities to adopt adaptive practices. Expanded access to microfinance and resilience funds will enable smallholders to invest in climate-resilient technologies and buffer against losses. Food security and nutrition will be improved through sustainable practices that will help to stabilize production under variable conditions. Together, these measures will create

robust, diversified, and sustainable livelihood systems that translate into tangible adaptation benefits at both household and community levels.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	LDCF	Angola	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	8,932,420.00	848,580.00	9,781,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						8,932,420.00	848,580.00	9,781,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	LDCF	Angola	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)

Total GEF Resources	0.00
----------------------------	-------------

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	8,932,420.00	33832317
Total Project Cost		8,932,420.00	33,832,317.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	23409648
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6196669
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	376000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	3850000
Total Co-financing				33,832,317.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Investment mobilized from MINAMB is Government budget allocated for implementation of municipal development plans in the target municipalities.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	9/15/2025	Kuena Morebotsane	+390657055358	kuena.morebotsane@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Joao Nelson Catinda	Director	Ministry of Environment	3/19/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project Objective: To enhance adaptive capacity and increase resilience of local communities' livelihoods, food security and nutrition to climate change							
Objective-level indicators							
LDCF core indicators	1- Number of direct beneficiaries (sex disaggregated)	0 -	80,000	137,500 (50% women; 30% youth)	Project reports	Sustained commitment at all levels of Government (Federal, Provincial and Municipal), and support (including co-financing and enabling policies and incentives) to the project objectives	PMU
	2 – Area of land managed for climate resilience	0	100,000	200,000 ha	Project reports		PMU
	3 – Number of policies/plans/frameworks/ institutions strengthened for climate adaptation	0	4	10 plans	Project reports		PMU
	4 – Number of people trained or with awareness raised	0	40,000	100,000 (50% women; 30% youth)	Project reports		PMU
	5 – Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	0	5	At least 10 (1 per municipality)	Project reports	- Smallholder farmers and private sector actively engaged in the CBNRM planning and implementation, and adopting resilient practices. - Multi-stakeholder partnerships (public-private-communities) are sustained - The project successfully demonstrates	PMU

						and communicates tangible socio-economic and environmental benefits, incentivizing stakeholders to invest in adaptation	
Component 1: Enhancing the enabling environment for climate adaptation at local level							
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened and coherent policies, financing and institutional capacities support communities to sustainably manage their natural resources and adapt to climate change.	# of multi-stakeholder platforms strengthened	-	4 provincial-level platforms	4 provincial-level platforms	Project reports	• Multi-stakeholder platforms will function inclusively, with active participation of women, youth, and civil society, enabling meaningful alignment of community and institutional priorities • Accurate climate, agricultural, and socio-economic data will be accessible for planning, budgeting, and monitoring processes	PMU
	# of key plans, programs and budgets with community resilience and agrifood systems adaptation priorities	-	4	4	Project reports		PMU
Component 2: Promoting climate-resilient and sustainable production and natural resources management practices							
Outcome 2.1 Resilience of communities, agrifood production systems, and natural ecosystems strengthened.	# ha of land managed for climate resilience by communities	-	50,000	200,000 ha	Project reports	• Sufficient numbers of local community members, including traditional authorities, women, and youth, will be willing to participate actively and assume responsibility	PMU
	# communities and people (disaggregated by gender) benefiting from improved access to land, and resilient production of food and forest products	-	60,000	137,500	Project reports		PMU

						for managing CBNRM areas	
Component 3: Developing climate-resilient, sustainable, and inclusive agri-food value chains							
Outcome 3.1 Gender-sensitive, resilient, sustainable, and inclusive agrifood value chains developed and strengthened to diversity livelihoods	# value chains strengthened for resilience.	0	3	8	Project reports	• Microfinance providers and grant mechanisms will remain functional and accessible, ensuring that smallholders, women, and youth can secure resources to adopt resilient technologies	PMU
	% increase in the number of farmers (disaggregated by gender), SMEs (including women and youth led) with access to tailored financial products	TBD	10% increase	50% increase	Project reports		
	# direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income (sex disaggregated)	0	25,000	50,000	Project reports		PMU
	# youth benefiting	0	20,000	54,000	Project reports		PMU
Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E							
Outcome 4.1 Effective knowledge management and M&E (with gender-sensitive indicators) supporting adaptive management, impact and scale-up.	Number of solutions / lessons learned transformed into knowledge sharing products	0	3	8	Project reporting	Knowledge products reach intended audiences who apply their findings	PMU
	% of individuals directly benefiting from knowledge-related activities that are women	NA	50%	50%	Project reporting	Selected beneficiaries are sufficiently empowered	PMU
	Area of Niger River floodplain for which recent data and information is widely available to researchers, practitioners and policy makers	0	0 ha	1.2 million ha	Project reporting	Widespread information availability leads to on-the-ground change	PMU
	Project M&E system operational, with protocols for collection and analysis of results in place	0	1 Quality M&E information and reports, as scheduled	1 Quality M&E information and reports, as scheduled.	M&E reports		PMU

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Activity 1. Hiring a team of national and international consultant to develop full project document (focus on: GEF project design; National Specialist in “Participatory climate based land use and spacial planning” and community-based Natural Resource Management NRM; NRM and Adaptation` Policy and Institutional Specialist; National Specialist for Climate Impact Assessment; National Specialist in Agribusiness and value chains and finance; Specialist in FFS methodology for the Capacity Building Strategy (baseline surveys); Expert in gender and social inclusion with proficiency in institutional and knowledge Management; Procurement and travel local support; Climate Impact Assessment)	129,670.00	105,519.00	24,151.00
Activity 2. Assess Operational Partner Capacity (HACT Assessment) and Prodoc translation	15,500.00		15,500.00
Activity 3. International and national travel costs for the team of international and national consultants to field sites	34,830.00	14,481.00	20,349.00
Activity 4. Inception and validation workshops, including local stakeholder consultations	19,000.00		19,000.00
Activity 5. Printings and communication materials and general operating expenses	1,000.00	420.00	580.00
Total	200,000.00	120,420.00	79,580.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quibaxe (Bengo)	-8.6997	14.0667	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bula Atumba (Bengo)	-8.5610	14.1710	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pango Aluquém (Bengo)	-9.5553	14.3528	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cambambe (Cuanza Norte)	-9.7500	14.4833	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Golungo Alto (Cuanza Norte)	-9.1500	14.2167	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cerca (Cuanza Norte)	-9.5500	14.8000	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Catete (Icolo e Bengo)	-9.4167	14.3667	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sanza Pombo (Uíge)	-7.3500	16.1167	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Puri (Uíge)	-7.3000	15.3000	

Location Description:

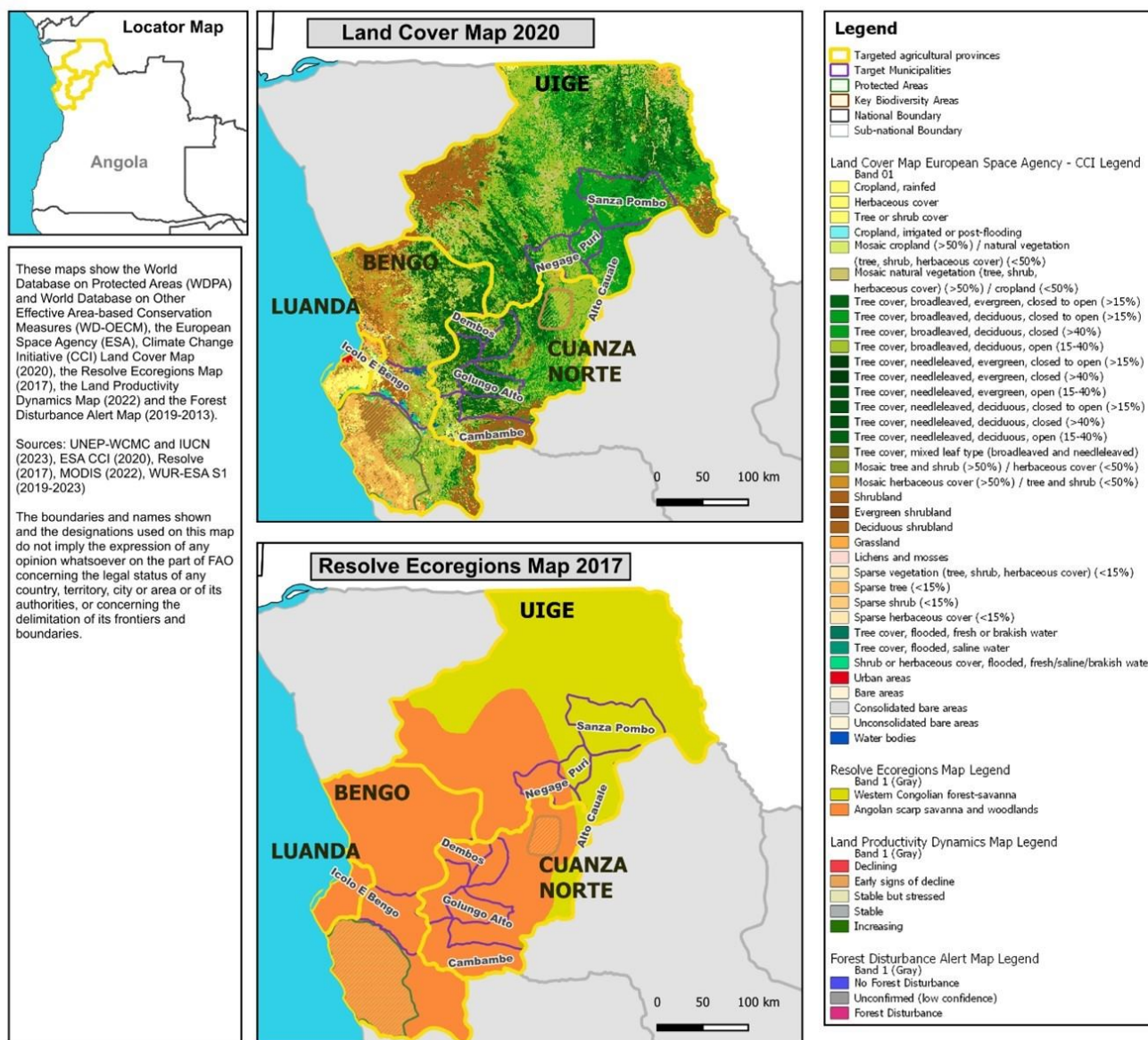
Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Alto Cauale (Uíge)	-7.6333	15.1000	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

Annex F ESMP

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

FAO Cost Categories	Unit	Unit cost	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	M&E	PMC	Total	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
---------------------	------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-----	-----	-------	-------------------

		No. of units		Total	Total	Total	Total				
5013 Consultants											
Agro-ecological production specialist	Days	100	300	-	30,000	-	-			30,000	MINAMB
CBNRM expert - provincial strategies	Days	100	300	9,000	18,000	-	3,000			30,000	MINAMB
Policy mainstreaming, platforms and dialogue specialist	Days	100	300	30,000	-	-	-			30,000	MINAMB
Value-chain and Microfinancing specialist	Days	100	300	-	-	30,000	-			30,000	MINAMB
<i>Sub-total international consultants</i>				39,000	48,000	30,000	3,000	-	-	120,000	
National Project coordinator	mm	60	2,700	0	0	0	21,777	9,723	130,500	162,000	MINAMB
Provincial technical facilitators (x4)	mm	232	1,750	121,800	121,800	121,800	40,600			406,000	MINAMB
ILUP implementation expert	mm	40	2,500	0	100,000	0	0			100,000	MINAMB
Stakeholder, KM and capacity building asst.	mm	40	1,500	18,000	18,000	18,000	6,000			60,000	MINAMB
Administrative and accounting manager	mm	60	1,250	0	0	0	0		75,000	75,000	MINAMB
Finance officer	mm	60	1,500	0	0	0	0		90,000	90,000	MINAMB
Gender expert	mm	40	1,750	21,000	21,000	21,000	7,000			70,000	MINAMB
M&E national officer	mm	55	1,750	0	0	0	0	96,250		96,250	MINAMB
Field level FFS implementation assistants (x4)	mm	160	1,250	-	180,000	-	20,000			200,000	MINAMB
Seed bank & seedlings nursery expert	mm	40	1,750	-	-	70,000	0			70,000	MINAMB
SLM expert	mm	40	2,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	8,000			80,000	MINAMB
Environmental and social safeguards expert	mm	40	1,750	21,000	21,000	21,000	7,000			70,000	MINAMB
SME / value chains development experts (2)	mm	80	1,750	-	-	126,000	14,000			140,000	MINAMB
Communication officer	mm	50	1,250	-	-	-	62,500			62,500	MINAMB
<i>Sub-total national Consultants</i>				205,800	485,800	401,800	186,877	105,973	295,500	1,681,750	
5013 Sub-total consultants				244,800	533,800	431,800	189,877	105,973	295,500	1,801,750	
5650 Contracts											
1 - Support the development of CBNRM practices development and establishment in the 10 selected municipal landscapes.	Contract	2	840,000	0	1,680,000	0	0			1,680,000	MINAMB
2 - Support the development of Green Value chain through Business Plan support for farmers groups (200 Farmers Field Schools or Producers Groups)	Contract	2	400,000	0	0	800,000	0			800,000	MINAMB
3 - Development of climate advisory services and products through existing Climate information services (Climate Observatory (targeting atleast 100,000 people in the 10 targeted municipalities)	Contract	2	300,000	600,000	0	0				600,000	INAMET and CETAC (In coordination Climate Observatory and Information services).
4 - Support the Development of Farmer Field School Training Programmes focused on ILUMP, ISLM and ISFM to complement existing FFS initiatives (200 existing Farmer Field Schools or producers groups in the 10 target landscapes)	Contract	1	970,000		770,000	200,000				970,000	MINAMB and IDA
5 - Establish matching-grant mechanisms for adaptation investments and access to finance for 200 graduated producer groups	Contract	1	972,000	0	0	972,000	0			972,000	MINAMB
Independent mid-term review (including travel)	Lumpsum	1	40,000	0	-	-	0	40,000		40,000	FAO
Independent final evaluation (including travel)	Lumpsum	1	60,000	0	-	-	0	60,000		60,000	FAO
Audit (1 per year)	Contract	5	10,000	0	-	-	0		50,000	50,000	FAO
Spot-checks (2 per year if mod risk)	Contract	10	5,500	0	-	-	0	55,000		55,000	FAO
Terminal Report	Lumpsum	1	7,000	0	-	-	0	7,000		7,000	FAO
5650 Sub-total Contracts				600,000	2,450,000	1,972,000	0	162,000	50,000	5,234,000	

5021 Travel											
International travel: International experts travel, participation in relevant national and international meetings / workshops	Trip	40	4,750	30,000	30,000	30,000	100,000			190,000	MINAMB
National travel: National meetings and workshops	Trip	40	1,700	6,000	6,000	6,000	50,000			68,000	MINAMB
5021 Sub-total travel				36,000	36,000	36,000	150,000	0	0	258,000	
5023 Training											
National inception workshop	Event	1	25,000	0	0	0	25,000			25,000	MINAMB
Provincial-level inception workshops	Event	2	10,000	0	0	0	20,000			20,000	MINAMB
Final workshop	Event	1	20,000	0	0	0	20,000			20,000	MINAMB
National Project Steering Committee Meetings (Annual)	Event	5	5,000	0	0	0	25,000			25,000	MINAMB
Support the Organization and operations of provincial community-based platforms to mainstream CBNRM into national, provincial and local policy and programmes.	Training	10	10,000	100,000	0	0	0			100,000	MINAMB
Provincial Project Management Committee Meetings (4 provinces, annual meetings)	Event	20	2,000	0	0	0	40,000			40,000	MINAMB
ILM / CBNRM multi-stakeholder platforms and policy dialogues (Provincial level)	Event	35	4,000	140,000	0	0	-			140,000	MINAMB
Knowledge and lesson-sharing / CBNRM and ILM awareness/dissemination events involving public officials, teachers, students.	Event	40	3,000				120,000			120,000	MINAMB
Institutional and Community Capacity building for adaptation	Event	14	10,000	140,000	0	0	-			140,000	MINAMB
Adaptation mainstreaming into policies, budgets, etc.	Event	1	80000	80,000	0	-	-			80,000	MINAMB
5023 Sub-total training				460,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	710,000	
5024 Expendable procurement											
Communication products and dissemination, including printing, etc	lumpsum	1	48,817	0	0	0	48,817			48,817	MINAMB
Office supply and IT	lumpsum	60	750	-	-	-	-		45,000	45,000	MINAMB
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement				0	0	0	48,817	0	45,000	93,817	
6100 Non-expendable procurement											
Integrated sustainable production initiatives equipment	Lumpsum	1	400,000	-	400,000	-	-			400,000	MINAMB
Integrated agroprocessing units	Lumpsum	1	400,000	-	-	400,000	-			400,000	MINAMB
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				0	400,000	400,000	0	0	0	800,000	
5028 GOE budget											
Office running costs (electricity, internet..)	lumpsum	1	34,853	0	0	0	0		34,853	34,853	MINAMB
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				0	0	0	0	0	34,853	34,853	
TOTAL				1,340,800	3,419,800	2,839,800	638,694	267,973	425,353	8,932,420	



ANG LDF
11545_24.10.25_final.x

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Response to council comments (Germany)

1. The Concept Note states that existing cooperatives have very limited capacity to develop viable business plans. Germany would welcome a clarification whether this constraint will be primarily addressed by the Farmer Field Schools (which will identify and promote climate-resilient agrifood value chains), by financial institutions and/ or by private sector companies. Moreover, we recommend to include a description of how the respective actor(s) are intended to strengthen the cooperatives' capacities to develop and implement business plans. This could be addressed by adjustments in the Theory of Change, i.e., by illustrating the linkages between barriers identified and the respective activities to address them.

The project addresses weak cooperative capacity under Output 3.1.1 (climate-resilient value chains) and Output 3.1.2 (strengthening cooperatives and SMEs). Farmer Field Schools will enable producer groups to identify and test viable climate-resilient value chains, while Output 3.1.2 ensures that these groups are equipped with skills in organizational management, recordkeeping, and marketing. A microfinance specialist, engaged under Output 3.1.3, will further guide cooperatives in developing simple, bankable business plans linked to project-supported grants. The design also reflects lessons from the AgriPREI project, which demonstrated that targeted training in entrepreneurship and cooperative management enabled producer groups to significantly improve business planning and marketing performance.^{[1]8} This integrated approach—training, cooperative strengthening, and financing—responds directly to the barrier of weak business planning, helping community groups evolve into fully functioning, market-oriented organizations.

2. Germany recommends including information on the characteristics and development of suitable climate-resilient financial products and listing criteria for a successful provision of micro-loans to community producer groups and SMEs in order to [address] lack of access to finance for small businesses in Angola.

Under Output 3.1.3, the project develops a matching grant mechanism linked to microfinance partnerships, explicitly designed to catalyze adoption of climate-resilient technologies. The project will work with financial service providers such as KixiCrédito to create accessible loan products characterized by affordability, low collateral requirements, repayment aligned with harvest cycles, and priority for women and youth. Grants will serve as “smart subsidies” to de-risk initial investments, enabling groups to transition into independent borrowers. In addition, capacity building for financial institutions will strengthen their ability to assess climate and agricultural risks, ensuring that financing remains sustainable beyond the project. Successful provision of micro-loans will depend on transparent and simplified application procedures, affordability, flexible repayment terms, and strong linkages with training in business planning to ensure uptake and long-term viability. Here again, the AgriPREI project demonstrated that simplified access procedures and partnerships with banks were essential for cooperatives to overcome credit barriers and begin investing in improved production.^{[2]9}

3. According to the Concept Note, “based on lessons learned from past interventions in Angola and the region, the CBNRM [community-based natural resource management] approach is the most effective and appropriate approach to deliver immediate and sustainable adaptation benefits to communities”. Germany recommends

including a brief presentation of the interventions referred to focusing on the lessons learned regarding CBNRM and a comparison with the alternative approaches yielding adaptation benefits to communities.

The choice of a CBNRM-centered strategy is embedded in Outputs 2.1.1–2.1.3, which establish CBNRM areas, strengthen governance capacities, and implement on-the-ground adaptation measures. This reflects lessons from Angola’s 2018 CBNRM assessment and experiences in Namibia and Mozambique^[3]¹⁰, which showed that legal recognition of community-managed areas and inclusive governance deliver more sustainable adaptation benefits than top-down conservation or short-term subsidy programs. Insecure land rights, weak governance, and limited incentives were key barriers identified; the project responds with participatory land delimitation, gender-responsive institutions, and sustainable financing through community-managed funds. By rooting climate adaptation in secure rights and community governance, these outputs ensure durable livelihood and ecosystem resilience compared to less participatory alternatives.

Response to STAP comments

The full project design has substantially strengthened the adaptation rationale in direct response to STAP’s concerns. Community engagement was significantly deepened. To reinforce understanding of how local communities within target municipalities are perceiving, experiencing and dealing with climate impacts, and their overall resilience, as well to ensure activities are rooted in on the real ground-based impacts and respond to their needs and opportunities, the project formulation (PPG) undertook a SHARP assessment (Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists).

The PPG phase developed detailed causal pathways linking climate projections, vulnerabilities, and site-specific adaptation needs. Each component now explicitly connects proposed interventions to identified climate risks. For example, Component 2 establishes community-based natural resource management areas, with land-use plans and climate risk scenarios to reduce exposure to droughts and floods. Component 3 links inclusive agri-food value chains to adaptation priorities, enabling smallholders to adopt practices and technologies that reduce sensitivity to climate variability. Together, these interventions clearly answer the question of “resilience of what, to what, for whom” by grounding activities in the specific vulnerabilities of Angolan communities.

Consultations during the PPG identified challenges in local natural resource management, gender roles, and livelihood practices. These insights shaped project design, ensuring that CBNRM, farmer field schools, and financing mechanisms respond to real needs and avoid unintended social disruptions. Women and youth are prioritized in governance and financing systems, with clear targets (50% women, 30% youth) to foster inclusion while managing potential shifts in household and community dynamics.

Finally, the project clarifies behavioral change pathways. Through awareness-raising, incentives, and governance reforms, it identifies specific practices requiring transformation and promotes tested alternatives. Knowledge management and monitoring systems will document these changes, embedding lessons into adaptive management and national policy processes.

[1] FAO. 2024. Economic Formalization Pathways for Agriculture. Angola. Project Findings and Recommendations.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Oglethorpe, J., Russo V., Neto J. and Costa A. 2018. Communities and Biodiversity in Angola: Analysis of the legal and institutional framework for community-based approaches to conservation and natural resource management. WWF US, National Geographic Society, ACADIR and Kissama Foundation.

To reinforce understanding of how local communities within target municipalities are perceiving, experiencing and dealing with climate impacts, and their overall resilience, as well to ensure activities are rooted in on the real ground-based impacts and respond to their needs and opportunities, the project formulation (PPG) undertook a SHARP assessment (Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists). SHARP assesses household and community climate resilience based on knowledge and priorities of farmers using an integrated approach. The assessment focused on five dimensions of resilience:

- Governance: Identifying community organization structure, participation in the decision-making processes, and the level of information possessed by these communities to inform decisions.
- Socioeconomic and inclusive livelihood diversification: Analysing existing alternative income-generating activities, especially for women, youth, and other vulnerable groups, including capacity building and access to microfinance.
- Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Assessing practices that reduce risk and enhance productivity under climate variability, such as agroecology, improved water management, and diversification of crops and income sources.
- Natural Resource and Sustainable Land and Water Management: Identifying and mapping conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and sustainable grazing systems protecting soil and water resources.
- Knowledge and Innovation: Understanding communities' ability to transfer knowledge across generations and provide a technical approach to enhance their capacity to adopt best practices and apply knowledge to improve their livelihoods.

The assessment was conducted with the following groups^{[9]¹¹}:

- Groups representing the institutional administrative level: technicians representing the provincial and municipal directorates of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Environment, Basic Sanitation and Waste Management, and the Institutes for Agrarian Development and Forestry Development Provincial Departments, because they represent state authority and implementers of sectoral policies.
 - Representative groups of community leaders: made up of traditional authorities, leaders of associations and/or cooperatives, religious leaders and teachers and nurses, because they are elements of community influence and opinion makers.
 - Representative groups of women: consisting of adult women engaged in various productive and socio-economic activities within the targeted communities. Women play central roles in family farming, food security, and natural resource management, while also facing specific vulnerabilities, such as limited power of opinion and/or decision-making, unequal access to knowledge, land, financial resources, and technology. Women's participation allowed (a) to identify structural inequalities and barriers to access; (b) understand local adaptation strategies led by women; and (b) capture perceptions about nutrition and food diversification.
 - Representative groups of young people: made up of socially active individuals, women and men. The youth group was involved as a specific group, recognizing its role in innovation, agricultural work and social mobility. The participation of young people made it possible to (a) assess the degree of involvement of young people in agricultural activities; (b) understand motivations, aspirations and obstacles to permanence in rural areas; and (c) promote an intergenerational approach to resilience and sustainability.
 - Representative groups of men: consisting mainly of male heads of households, or not, with active participation in society.
-

Individual interviews were also conducted with randomly selected community members and local key actors, such as community leaders, provincial and municipal directors of agriculture, forestry and environment, agricultural technicians, members of cooperatives, representatives of NGOs and municipal administrations.

Summary of key SHARP findings

Communities clearly perceive changes in climate, with 50% of the population in the different focus groups pointing out changes in temperatures and rainfall patterns. Farmer groups in the municipalities of Quibaxe, Pango Aluquem, Dembos, Puri and Sansa Pombo confirmed worsening climate conditions, including shorter rainy seasons (from 8 to around 7-6 months), more erratic rainfall, and impacts on agricultural productivity, livelihoods, and natural resources. Due to decline in water availability, there has been an increase in human-wildlife conflicts, with movement of animals, particularly elephants, to settled areas for water. Community testimonies also highlighted the adverse consequences of unsustainable land management practices, including shifting cultivation practices that involve burning vegetation before the planting season, which intensifies soil erosion, and significantly degrades forests and water resources.

Governance. Angola has a four-level administrative structure: national, provincial, municipal and communal. The latter is the lowest administrative level. Significant decentralization of power has been given to the provinces in recent years. Provincial Stakeholder Engagement and Social Concertation Councils, which bring together local authorities and civil society representatives, have been established to facilitate the consultation of communities by governmental organisations on specific matters. At community level, the Great Sobas (called Dembos in Bengo and Regedores in Uíge) lead several villages and Sobas are the traditional leaders in each village. They are responsible for managing the community land in their areas, including setting rules regarding communal land and its resources, adjudicating land disputes, and allocating lands to individuals or households who may not have land access. Local religious groups play a very important role in supporting rural development, often reaching very remote areas and communities.

Community-level governance and stakeholder engagement in the target municipalities are slightly above average, with strong participation in agricultural decision-making, particularly through Farmer Field Schools (FFS). However, cooperatives and associations are still very incipient. In terms of participation in decision-making processes, while there are efforts by communities and administration to engage citizens in governance, this participation at the community level relates more to decisions about agriculture (60%) than to the management of shared natural resources. Consequently, communities are becoming more vulnerable to climate impacts due to inadequate tenure rights and access to land and forest resources as resource degradation advances.

Information access remains the weakest governance pillar, especially regarding markets and prices, where only 20% of respondents reported adequate access. Women and smallholders rely on intermediaries, facing poor marketing conditions and post-harvest losses.

Socio-economic and inclusive livelihood diversification. From a socioeconomic perspective, the project communities are predominantly dependent on agriculture, which accounts for 70 - 90% of their livelihoods. In Bengo, 80% of the population relies on agriculture, with relatively good access to markets due to proximity to Luanda and road infrastructure. Banana and cassava are Project key commodities, but there are few structured institutions supporting commercialization, leading to high price volatility and dependence on intermediaries. In Cuanza Norte province, 75% of families engage in agriculture, mainly producing bananas and cassava. Around 40% of the production is sold informally, and food diversification is moderate, and it includes fishing, peanuts, mushrooms, and palm oil. Uíge shows 70% reliance on agriculture. However, market access is limited, and informal trade dominates. Food diversification is weak, with high post-harvest losses due to poor conservation. Icolo e Bengo province demonstrates greater income diversification. Proximity to Luanda enhances trade opportunities, with 40% of production easily sold and moderate diversification in both income and food sources.

Natural resources management and land use practices. Natural resource management and land use practices are greatly affected by land access, which is significantly constrained. Most land access remains informal and customary, especially for forests and water use. This informality limits the implementation of sustainable natural

resource management models. Although laws and administrative procedures for land access are clearly defined, in practice, fees and numerous administrative steps for the legalization of land use pose a barrier for rural communities. Literacy in these communities is still developing, and their income mostly serves to meet basic needs such as food and health.

In addition, in Icolo e Bengo, land access is rated the lowest among the provinces, though access to water and forests is relatively better. Across all project areas, forests play a critical role not only in supporting agroforestry systems but also as key sources of income and food, providing mushrooms, game, fuelwood, insects, and larvae.

The precarious status of land rights also limits access to credit and discourages medium and long-term investments in improving agricultural practices, soil conservation, and productive infrastructure, increasing the vulnerability of families and perpetuating cycles of rural poverty – ultimately undermining both sustainability and climate resilience.

Local adaptation strategies. Some communities in Pango Aluquém, Quibaxe, and Dembos (Bengo) and Negage, Puri, and Sanza Pombo (Uíge) municipalities have benefited from an IFAD-funded Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project (SREP). SREP interventions included: procurement and provision of various production equipment, including irrigation and solar-powered pumps as part of broader investments in public rural infrastructure aimed at improving resilience and market access; and establishment of Farmer Field Schools (FFS), which have been instrumental in shifting local agricultural practices toward climate-resilient models through participatory learning. Among the key practices promoted and adopted are:

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices such as the use of organic inputs, biological control, crop rotation, pheromone traps, intercropping, vegetative cover.
- Integrated Soil Management practices including the adoption of agricultural composting, organic fertilizers, mulching, grafting, contour farming weeding, and the use of heat/drought-tolerant and early-maturing crop varieties being provided by the local extension services.
- Integrated Water Management practices, including rainwater harvesting, water storage systems, drip irrigation, and supplementary irrigation in drier months.

Beyond agriculture, communities are applying traditional knowledge systems to manage and restore natural resources. During consultations, community members emphasized practices rooted in long-standing cultural and ecological understanding, such as community-managed forest conservation zones, including restrictions on tree cutting. There is an opportunity to expand and deepen these interventions and practices through the proposed LDCF project.

Based on the SHARP analysis and recommendations from communities and other stakeholders, any pathway towards improving resilience of local communities – their livelihoods, food security, and nutrition – has to address both ecological and socio-economic dimensions, anchored in improved governance and inclusive land and natural resource management systems.

A.3 Baseline investments, including current institutional frameworks and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration

Policy and institutional frameworks

The government of Angola has developed a number of key policies, actions and processes to enhance the enabling environment for climate change adaptation at the local level. The following are among the most relevant legal and policy measures for the present project:

National Strategy for Climate Change (ENAC 2020-2035) and *National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)*. Approved in 2021, ENAC outlines Angola's vision for climate adaptation and low-carbon development. Angola's NAPA has been under implementation since 2012. In line with the National Development Plan (NDP, 2023-27) these strategies give a prominent role to adaptation of the agricultural sector,

with key actions on sustainable agriculture, food security, sustainable land and forest management, ecosystem protection and drought/flood risk management. They call for integration of climate change into national policies—including agricultural policies. ENAC defines strategic pillars that guide these national efforts, including capacity building, technology transfer, climate finance, and research.

Frameworks for municipal and local level spatial and land use. The Land Law (Law No. 9/04 of November 2004) provides for communities to register their land for communal use which can cover a wider geographic area and range of uses than just agriculture and settlements, creating important enabling conditions for community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). Outside conservation areas, communities can apply for rural, agrarian or forest areas up to 1,000 ha through a registration process approved by the provincial government through municipal administration. By providing a legal basis for responsible land use and recognizing community access, the law enables efforts towards sustainable natural resource management and climate resilience.

The Law on Territorial Planning and Urban Affairs (Law No. 3/04 of June 2004) is a foundational legal instrument that enables a variety of land use planning efforts across the country. The law formally establishes Angola's territorial planning system implemented through various spatial management instruments and associated policies, including: (i) Municipal Development Plans; and (ii) Rural Land-Use Plans (PORs), which establish rules for the occupation and use of rural areas within a municipality. The Law also enables communities to participate in planning processes and gives right to the public to access information on planning processes.

The Cooperatives Law (Law No. 23/15 of August 31, 2018) promotes development of cooperatives for job creation, food security, and social inclusion. The law provides a legal framework that facilitates the organization, registration, and operation of cooperatives across sectors, particularly in agriculture, enabling smallholders to collectively access markets, finance, training, and inputs. The Cooperatives Law plays a key role in promoting inclusive rural development and advancing the social and solidarity economy in Angola.

Institutions at national level

- The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of policies, plans and projects on environment and climate change. MINAMB's responsibilities are distributed across several directorates, including the National Directorate for Environment and Climate Action.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRI) is responsible for the design and implementation of agricultural policies and programs to attain food security and sustainable commercial agriculture. At the provincial level, MINAGRI is represented by Provincial Directorates of Agriculture (DPAs) and by the Institute of Agrarian Development (IDA) and the Agricultural Extension Service at the municipal level. Among others, MINAGRI's key agricultural programs at the national and provincial levels consist of agricultural research, extension, technology transfer, and irrigation. Substantial scope remains to improve the content, coverage, and performance of these agricultural programs for the benefit of smallholder farmers.
- The Ministry of Territorial Administration (MAT) is responsible for overseeing and coordinating decentralization, supporting provincial and municipal administration and strengthening participation of communities in local development. An important entity under MAT is the Social Action Fund (*Fundo de Apoio Social* - FAS), created to promote participatory sustainable development of the poorest and most vulnerable populations, through poverty reduction programs. With WB support (Local Development Project), FAS has facilitated the development of participatory multi-year municipal local development plans (LDPs). LDPs enable municipalities to have an investment portfolio for inclusion at provincial level investment plans and budgets. Collaboration between the proposed LDCF project and MAT/FAS to facilitate mainstreaming of community resilience and adaptation priorities into LDPs.
- The National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (INAMET) is responsible for providing weather and climate services and early warning information to all sensitive sectors and communities. Since 2018, INAMET has been implementing a USD 60 million modernization program to improve its capacity.

Foundational phase 1 of the program had four components focused on improving: 1) basic infrastructure, 2) observation system, 3) data processing system, and 4) service delivery and warnings. The second phase will expand and reinforce phase 1 achievements. The modernization program has been complemented by other projects such as the FAO-led LDCF project “Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and agropastoral production systems through soil fertility management in key productive and vulnerable areas using the Farmer Field School approach” (GEF ID: 5432). This project helped build the capacity of INAMET’s Agrometeorology division by restoring and consolidating historical climate archives (1971–2000) and the meteorological database (2005–2015), and training on agroclimatology, including remote crop monitoring and vulnerability assessment, and agricultural drought monitoring. With co-financing, an automatic agrometeorological station was constructed in Huíla province to provide weather information to help Farmer Field Schools plan crop seasons and mitigate weather-related losses.

- The Center for Tropical Ecology and Climate Change (CETAC), established in 2012, is responsible for conducting applied research on tropical ecology, ecosystem management and climate change. CETAC supports the design and implementation of environment and climate policies and programs to improve the life conditions of populations through rational use of natural resources. Through a GEF-funded project “Promoting sustainable land management in Angola” (GEF ID: 9798), FAO supported the establishment and capacity building of an agroecological zoning (AEZ) Unit. The unit is responsible for agroecological zoning and land monitoring, taking into consideration climate change. A strategic plan has been developed to guide long-term implementation of agroecological zoning, sustainable land management and restoration.
- The National Institute for Support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (INAPEM) plays a strategic role in developing agribusiness across Angola by formalizing family farms and agribusiness initiatives through programs like AgriPREI, in partnership with FAO. AgriPREI promotes integrated production and agro-processing units and emphasizes opportunities led by women and youth, helping transition informal agricultural ventures into certified businesses. INAPEM also channels credit and resources into rural agri-cooperatives. Through training, incubation, certification, and access to finance, INAPEM enables smallholder farmers and agribusiness MSMEs to invest in climate-resilient and value-chain-enhancing activities. INAPEM has also developed a 'Made in Angola' Green Stamp, an initiative aimed at promoting green value chains and encouraging producers to adopt environmentally sustainable practices. Through this certification, producers gain access to a range of services, including financial services, supporting business development and helping them to comply with environmental and sustainability standards.
- The National Committee for Climate Change and Biodiversity (CNACB) was established in 2012. CNACB is responsible for harmonizing climate and biodiversity programs and policies, creating conditions for the National Climate Change Plan's implementation, and developing a national investment plan that integrates issues related to climate change, biodiversity, and desertification. CNACB is undergoing a process of redefinition to enhance its operational nature and efficiency. This reform aims to improve inter-ministerial coordination across various sectors and to broaden participation by provincial governments in climate policy implementation and investment planning.

Provincial and local level institutions

- At provincial level, the above-mentioned ministries have provincial directorates, including the Provincial Directorate for Environment under MINAMB, and the Provincial Directorate for Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery under MINAGRI. MINAGRI has one of the strongest presences at decentralized level and is represented by its associated Department of Agrarian Development, Department of Forestry Development, Department of Rural Planning, and Department of Fisheries and Veterinarian Services.
- At municipal level, a Municipal Administrator and Deputy Municipal Administrator work with a team with various technical competences and a Council for Social Consultation and Concertation (CACS). The CACS includes community authorities (*Sobas*), local associations and NGOs, religious authorities, people of social and economic influence, and companies. Municipalities are responsible for the development of municipal planning instruments, including Municipal Development Plans.
- At community level, traditional administrative authorities of villages are the Sobas (traditional chiefs), who either inherit the position or, in some cases, are appointed by the Commune Administrator after

consulting the community elders. Decisions and deliberations take place at the “Jango”, a community council that traditionally included only the village elders but has recently become more open to the participation of women and other community members.

These national, provincial and local level institutions constitute key stakeholders the project will engage and work with. Inclusive and equitable participation of men, women and youth will be ensured, in line with the gender action plan. A comprehensive list of stakeholders and how they will be engaged during project implementation is presented in Annex J.

Key programs and investments

The Government of Angola, with support from the European Union, FAO, IFAD, World Bank and other partners, has made significant investments in agrifood systems and rural development through several projects and programs. These include:

- Market Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project (MOSAP), a completed World Bank-funded project implemented in the central provinces of Bié, Huambo and Malanje. MOSAP was designed to increase agricultural production through the provision of improved agricultural services and investment support to smallholder farmers – benefitting 50,000 farming families). MOSAP had a major component on building capacity of smallholders using the Farmer Field Schools approach, delivered with FAO technical assistance.
- Smallholders Agriculture Development and Commercialization (SADCP-SAMAP) program funded by the World Bank and IFAD scaled-up MOSAP in 5 provinces including Bie, Huambo, Malanje, Cuanza Sul and Huila. The objective of the program was to increase smallholder agriculture productivity, production and marketing by addressing critical aspects, including extension, irrigation, productivity enhancement, conservation agriculture and climate change adaptation practices, post-harvest management, value addition, and market linkages of selected crops. FAO delivered a component on scaling-up FFS to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers and farmers’ organizations.
- EU-funded Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security (FRESAN, 2020 - 2024) Programme aimed to contribute to the reduction of hunger, poverty and vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity, in the provinces of Angola most affected by climate change: Cunene, Huila and Namibe. Key components of FRESAN included: 1) strengthening resilience and production of smallholder farming in the context of climate change through adoption and use of technologies, practices and innovative solutions to reduce vulnerability; and 2) improving households' food security and nutrition by increasing consumption and availability of more diversified and nutritious food.
- FAO-led GEF-LDCF project “Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and agropastoral production systems through soil fertility management in key productive and vulnerable areas using the Farmer Field School approach” implemented in 5 municipalities in Huíla province (2016 – 2022). The project aimed to support at least 150 000 farmers through an existing network of over 5 000 FFS to implement climate resilient approaches and practices.
- ICE- SLM: Climate Change Integration in Environmental Management and Sustainable Land Use Project in Namibe, Huambo, Kuando Kubango and Cabinda provinces. With FAO technical assistance, this project funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) has supported the operationalization of four agroecological centers established by MINAMB as platforms for promoting and disseminating climate change adaptation technologies and practices in the 4 provinces.
- Support to micro-finance: Several projects have worked with INAPEM to enhance the provision of small-scale access to finance in the rural areas. Under the PRODESI programme (Programa de Apoio à Produção, Diversificação das Exportações e Substituição das Importações – Program for the Support of Production, Diversification of Exports, and Substitution of Imports), INAPEM played a key role in promoting access to finance for small businesses. In addition, under the Economic Reconversion of Informal Economy (PREI) Programme, INAPEM promoted access to financing for informal enterprises, including agricultural producers, alongside a range of other support services. Building on these experiences, FAO and INAPEM jointly developed the Agri-PREI Initiative, designed to build the agribusiness capacity of small producers in rural areas and further foster their access to finance. The initiative leveraged the work carried out by FAO and FADA to develop blended financing instruments targeted at Farmer Field School Community Savings

Groups, thereby enhancing rural financial inclusion and mobilizing resources for investment in production, processing, and marketing.

The above investments have tested, demonstrated, improved, and scaled-up models for climate adaptation and resilience of smallholder farmers and rural communities in Angola. These have been concentrated in the central and southern provinces. The proposed LDCF project will make a major contribution to the extension and scale-up of best climate adaptation approaches and models to the target provinces and rural farming communities in northern Angola. The project will address the current barriers to climate adaptation in the target provinces described below.

A.4 Barriers to climate change adaptation

The following barriers are currently serving to limit adaptive capacity and resilience of local communities' livelihoods, food security and nutrition to climate change:

- 1) *Major gaps in institutional capacities at provincial and municipal levels to support translation and implementation of key strategies and policies for adaptation at local level:* Angola has made some progress in the development of national strategies and plans on climate change adaptation. These include the NAPA, NDC and the National Strategy for Climate Change (ENAC 2018-2030). However, due to limited capacities of institutions at provincial and municipal level, climate risks and adaptation measures have not been sufficiently integrated into territorial planning, budgets and key investment programs.
- 2) *Insecure land tenure and access to natural resources:* Land tenure security is fundamental to unlocking investments in and adoption of sustainable land management and adaptation practices. However, land tenure is a major issue in Angola and in the target provinces. Most land access remains informal and customary, especially for forests and water use. Land law (9/04) provides for communities to register their land for communal use which can cover a wider geographic area and range of uses than just agriculture and settlements, creating important enabling conditions for community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). But there is limited awareness in rural areas from both local authorities and communities of CBNRM opportunities under the current policy framework. Furthermore, there is limited community structure in the targeted provinces.
- 3) *Land use planning limitations:* In the project area, there is a notable lack of territorial planning for different land uses, noting that existing plans are not operationalized to maximize resource potential. In addition, rapid population growth and expansion of residential areas, combined with the absence of effective local-level management plans, exert pressure on natural resources and hinder the adoption of practices for optimizing resource use and enhancing resilience.
- 4) *Local communities and smallholders' agricultural and resource use practices:* Smallholder farming practices in the target provinces/ municipalities face the following persisting barriers to increased productivity and enhanced resilience in the face of climate change:
 - a) Low levels of mechanization: Agricultural mechanization in the target region is very low, with less than 4% of arable land utilizing machinery. Farmers primarily rely on manual tools such as hoes and axes, which are often of poor quality and available only at high cost. Mechanized tools are largely unaffordable for family farmers due to limited access to financing.
 - b) Minimal technical agricultural training: Technical training in agriculture is weak, with less than 1% of farmers having such training. Technical extension services are generally weak, under-resourced, and their staff often lack specific technical training to effectively support farmers. This limited access to training contributes to low agricultural productivity and hinders the widespread adoption of improved practices.
 - c) Limited use of crop rotation practices: Crop rotation involves the sequencing of different crops in the same area over time, aiming to enhance soil characteristics and overall agricultural resilience. Despite its recognized benefits, such as improving soil fertility and controlling pests and diseases, less than 7% of smallholder farmers employing this practice.
 - d) Limited use of irrigation technologies (~7%): About 7% of farmers are estimated to be irrigating their crops. More typical watering methods involve buckets, watering cans and ditches / furrows.

- e) Limited access to high-quality seeds: Access is very low. Farmers mainly use local or self-collected seeds from previous harvests, as domestic markets for improved varieties are poorly developed and their cost is often prohibitive, while existing subsidized certified seeds face quality control challenges. Some projects have aimed to establish community seed banks and enhance access to drought-resistant varieties.
- f) Limited access to extension services: Extension services lack the required capacity to support local communities in the adoption of improved practices, and very few farmers have access to extension services. Inadequate access to credit is also a key constraint to investments in adaptation practices and innovative technologies.

5) *Limited and under-developed agrifood value chains*. Weak organization of producers and other value chain actors and related capacity issues, and limited access to finance and markets are hampering value chain development and minimizing their contribution to resilient and diversified livelihoods. Regarding finance, it is estimated that 90% of small businesses in Angola do not have access to finance, and existing cooperatives have very limited capacity to develop viable business plans. Women and youth face more constraints.

The SHARP assessment revealed that only 20% of production is marketed through cooperatives or standardized systems, leading to price volatility, significant harvest losses, and reliance on intermediaries. In provinces like Uíge, only 20% of products are guaranteed to be sold effectively, exposing production to informal marketing, artisanal processing, and conservation with high post-harvest loss rates. Overall, the absence of standardized institutional mechanisms (organized markets, guaranteed purchase systems) exacerbates price instability and reduces profitability, while weak conservation infrastructure and post-harvest processing contribute to high food losses and insecurity.

*

The proposed strategy (described in detail in the next section) to address the above barriers is an integrated community-based approach involving all relevant sectors and stakeholders. Based on lessons learned from past interventions in Angola and the region, an approach based on Farmer Field Schools (FFS), in particular the integrated sustainable production, or “Chitaka Model”, along with CBNRM, is the most effective and appropriate strategy to deliver immediate and sustainable adaptation benefits to communities. Key aspects of the strategy include: (i) support for communities to obtain tenure rights – secure access to land and forest resources to motivate the adoption of climate-resilient and sustainable practices; (ii) community technical training through FFS system; (iii) engaging micro-finance institutions and other private sector to increase opportunities for farming communities (with attention to women and youth empowerment) to access finance to transition towards climate-resilient livelihoods; and (iv) working closely with local NGOs that have had a long-term presence in the landscape - e.g., ADRA (Acção Para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente) – to build their regional antenna’s capacity to provide technical support to the targeted communities beyond the project lifespan.

An alternative strategy considered was a similar strategy without the land tenure security intervention (proposed under component 2), as it is a complex issue that requires strong political will. But not addressing this issue would undermine adoption and sustainability of adaptation practices. The government has also demonstrated support through an ongoing Minha Terra Program, which was launched by presidential decree in 2019, aiming to build capacities in local institutions to carry out community land registrations. There is also an opportunity to collaborate with the GEF-7 DSL project, which has a key component addressing land tenure.

[1] FAO. 2023. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Angola. Country Gender Assessment Series. Luanda. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc7104en>

[2] FAO. 2023. Angola Hand-in-Hand Initiative Investment profile [HiHi profile](#)

[3] <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/> Consulted on 17 January 2024

[4] World Bank, 2022. Angola Climate and Development Report.

[5] Based on FAO Climate Risk Assessment for Angola, undertaken for this project.

[6] MCTA. 2021. *Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. Luanda: Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment, Government of Angola.

[7] World Bank. 2020. Angola poverty assessment.

[8] Hunter. R., Crespo. O., Coldrey, K, Cronin, K, New, M. 2020. Research Highlights – Climate Change and Future Crop Suitability in Angola. University of Cape Town, South Africa, undertaken in support of Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme' (ASAP) Phase 2. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Rome.

[9] See Annex J, Stakeholder engagement plan, for additional details regarding these consultations.