GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION 3

Project Summary 4

Indicative Project Overview 5

PROJECT COMPONENTS 5

PROJECT OUTLINE 8

A. PROJECT RATIONALE 8

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION 19

Project description 19

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project. 26

Core Indicators 26

Key Risks 28

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES 30

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS 31

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: 31

Stakeholder Engagement 31

Private Sector 32

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks 32

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS 33

Knowledge management 33

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES 33

GEF Financing Table 33

Project Preparation Grant (PPG) 33

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation 34

Indicative Focal Area Elements 34

Indicative Co-financing 34

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS 34

GEF Agency(ies) Certification 34

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s): 35

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION 35

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING 36

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS 37

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET 38

General Project Information

Project Title	
Strengthening climate resilience of communities in Angola through community-based adaptation action	
Region Angola	GEF Project ID 11545
Country(ies) Angola	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies): FAO	GEF Agency ID 750708
Executing Partner Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Executing Partner Type Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Climate Change	Submission Date 3/20/2024
Project Sector (CCM Only) Climate Change Adaptation Sector	
Taxonomy Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Least Developed Countries, Climate information, Climate finance, Climate resilience, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Community-based adaptation, Innovation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Livelihoods, Private sector, Complementarity, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approache, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Communications, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Education, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Knowledge Generation, Seminar, Training, Workshop, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, Field Visit, Exhibit	
Type of Trust Fund LDCF	Project Duration (Months) 60
GEF Project Grant: (a) 8,932,420.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 848,580.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
9,781,000.00	41,860,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
200,000.00	19,000.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
219,000.00	10,000,000.00
Project Tags	
CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

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. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description".(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Home to 36 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.

There has been an increasing trend in frequency and intensity of climate hazards (drought, storms, floods, heatwaves) across the country and in the proposed target provinces (Bengo, Cuanza Norte, Luanda and Uíge). These are predicted to intensify and increase in frequency into the future. 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 (Tmax>35°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[1][1].

The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA, 2011) identified agriculture, including forestry and fisheries, and food security, biodiversity, water resources and health as the main sectors affected by climate change, needing immediate adaptation action. 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[2][2].

A combination of land tenure issues, limited access to climate-resilient technologies, limited capacities at all levels, gaps in policies to enable public and private investments, and limited access to finance by smallholder farmers and communities, prevent the 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 resilience of local communities' livelihoods, food security and nutrition. This will be achieved through the implementation of four interlinked components:

1) Enhancing the enabling environment for climate adaptation action 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 180,000 smallholder farmers/communities (50% men, 50% women, 30% youth) to adopt climate-resilient and sustainable practices over 250,000 ha of land. 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. Available at: link

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

Indicative Project 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 action at local level

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,400,000.00	5,500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1 Strengthened and coherent policies, financing and institutional capacities support communities to sustainably manage their natural resources and adapt to climate change.

Indicators:

- *# gender-sensitive policies and financing frameworks developed and/or revised*
- *At least 4 integrated land-use plans for climate resilience and sustainable natural resources management under implementation.*

Output:

Output 1.1.1 Gender-responsive policies, their application and financing instruments revised and/or developed to support local adaptation and sustainable management of natural resources (NRM) by communities.

Output 1.1.2 Capacity building program for central and provincial governments, municipal authorities, communities and NGOs to support integrated participatory land use planning, climate change adaptation and NRM (incl. decision-support tools for planning, implementation and monitoring), ensuring equitable participation of men, women and youth.

Output 1.1.3 Participatory land-use plans integrating climate adaptation and sustainable NRM developed and under implementation.

2. Strengthening implementation of climate-resilient and sustainable land and forest management practices

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,000,000.00	12,500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Resilience of communities, agrifood production systems, and natural ecosystems strengthened.

Indicators:
 # ha of land managed for climate resilience by communities.

 # communities and people (sex disaggregated) benefiting.

Output:

Output 2.1.1 Establishment of community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) areas supported.

Output 2.1.2 Climate-resilient and sustainable land and forest management measures identified and implemented by communities – ensuring participation of women, youth, elderly.

Output 2.1.3 Gender responsive and inclusive capacity development plans for community structures and local support services delivered through Farmer Field Schools.

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,140,000.00	16,290,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Gender-sensitive, resilient, sustainable, and inclusive agrifood value chains developed and strengthened to diversity livelihoods.

Indicators:

 # value chains strengthened for resilience;

 # direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income (sex disaggregated)

 # youth benefiting.

Output:

Output 3.1.1 Climate-resilient, sustainable, gender and nutrition-sensitive value chains and diversified livelihood options identified by communities and promoted through Farmer Field Schools.

Output 3.1.2 Support provided to community producer groups and SMEs – to engage in selected value chains and local markets, ensuring equitable participation of women, men, youth and inclusion of vulnerable groups.

Output 3.1.3 Linkages and inclusive networks for micro-finance strengthened and support provided to the development of accessible climate- resilience products for smallholder farmers and SMEs.

Output 3.1.4 Project matching-grant mechanism established to support community and SME adaptation investments.

4: Knowledge management and M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
711,567.00	3,500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Effective knowledge management and dissemination of best practices, including good practices from a gender perspective– facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration and scale-up.

Output:

Output 4.1.2 Knowledge management and gender-responsive communication strategies implemented.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
255,500.00	2,000,000.00

Outcome:

Effective and efficient M&E (with gender sensitive indicators) facilitates adaptive management and delivery of results.

Output:

Output 4.1.1 Project's Monitoring and Evaluation system (with gender sensitive indicators) implemented

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Enhancing the enabling environment for climate adaptation action at local level	1,400,000.00	5,500,000.00
2. Strengthening implementation of climate-resilient and sustainable land and forest management practices	3,000,000.00	12,500,000.00
3. Developing climate-resilient, sustainable, and inclusive agri-food value chains	3,140,000.00	16,290,000.00
4: Knowledge management and M&E	711,567.00	3,500,000.00
M&E	255,500.00	2,000,000.00
Subtotal	**8,507,067.00**	**39,790,000.00**
Project Management Cost	425,353.00	2,070,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**8,932,420.00**	**41,860,000.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly 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 large country with a fast growing, poverty-stricken population and deep inequalities

Angola, the sixth-largest country of Africa, has a mostly squared shape with a total surface of ~12,467,000 ha. The country is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the West, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo in the North, Zambia to the East and Namibia to the South. The country has four main systems: an arid coastal strip stretching from Namibe province to Luanda; a wet, interior highland; dry savannas in the interior south and southeast; and rainforests in the north and in Cabinda. These systems are divided into 15 ecoregions. The project area includes part of the Angolan Scarp Savanna and Woodlands, and the Western Congolian Forest Savanna Mosaic[1][3].

Angola has a population of about 34 million people[2][4] with a growth rate of 3.2% per year making it one of the fastest growing countries in the world. At this trend, the population will reach 50 million in 2050 and 100 million in 2062[3][5]. Based on the latest assessments from 2020, 56% of the population in rural areas live below the national poverty line (12,181 kwanzas or USD 15 per month)[4][6]. The country is classified as 148th place out of 189 countries based on the Human Development Index. At Independence, Angola was self-sufficient in food production and produced significant agricultural exports. By the end of the civil war, the country was dependent on imports and humanitarian aid to feed the population. Agriculture currently accounts for only 10% of GDP but provides employment (primarily informal) for roughly 63% of the workforce[5][7]. 80% of farms operate at a subsistence level with little or no surplus[6][8]. Traditional practices are being used to grow cassava (the main crop), maize, ground nuts, sweet potatoes and bananas as major crops in the targeted area. Because of population growth, inadequate agricultural practices and climate change, rural communities attempt to maintain agricultural productivity through slash-and-burn agriculture, shortening fallow periods and increasing the rate of land clearings.

Political stability has been maintained since the civil war ended in 2002. The government has worked on economic recovery in the last two decades, but major socio-economic challenges remain. Angola is considered a largely unequal country with most of the exportation profits benefitting a small proportion of the population. The top 20% of the richer population hold 63% of all revenues. As Africa's second largest oil producer, oil is the primary exportation commodity for Angola (47% of the GDP, 98% of the exports earnings and 75% of government revenue[7][9]). Angola's rural population depends to a large extent on the exploitation of natural resources for their livelihoods, including subsistence agriculture, charcoal production, poaching for both subsistence and commercial purposes, and illegal logging of timber.

Rural communities have poor access to basic services and high unemployment rates, particularly for the youth. Literacy is low, with a significant difference between men and women (82.6% versus 62.4%[8][10]). A particularly high infant mortality rate remains. Angola is ranked 148 out of 191 countries in the Human Development Index assessment of 2021.

Climate change impacts and vulnerabilities

The climate in Angola is strongly influenced by its latitude and the effects of coupled ocean-atmospheric phenomena: El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) influences Angola's interannual climate variability, particularly in the eastern areas of the country: 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.

In the project target provinces (Bengo, Cuanza Norte, Luanda and Uíge), annual rainfall varies from 500 to 1500 mm per year from West to East[9][11]. Average air temperature decreases from 26°C to 20°C from West to

East. Bengo and Luanda are among the five provinces with highest average temperatures[10][12]. The four targeted provinces are among the eight provinces with the highest minimum temperatures in Angola, by contrast the plateaus have the lowest minimum temperatures.

Average daily minimum and maximum surface temperatures have increased by 0.05°C and 0.04°C per decade, respectively, between 1901 and 2009, with a higher increasing rate recorded after 1970 (by 0.27°C and 0.25°C, respectively, per decade) (Republic of Angola, 2021). According to results using the W5E5 dataset, average daily minimum and maximum surface temperatures increased by 0.4°C from 1979 to 2019 in the target project area (FAO, 2023). Average temperatures increased at a higher rate during the cooler season (by 0.47ºC per decade) than the warm season (by 0.22ºC per decade). Total annual precipitation decreased by 100mm during the baseline period (1979-2019) on average in the project area (FAO, 2023), with both positive and negative rainfall anomalies due to interannual variability. Total annual rainfall decreased at a higher rate during March to May.

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 (FAO, 2023). The southern parts of the target project area experienced 2 days of heavy rainfall (days with pr>50mm) per year, and a maximum consecutive 5-day precipitation of 40-50mm from 1979 to 2019 (FAO, 2023). The most recent drought was experienced 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. Intense rains also led to crop damages with crop products (e.g. bananas, maize) falling to the ground before being ready for harvest. A general reduction in soil productivity and increase in pests[11][13] has been observed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and FAO in the targeted area[12][14]. Some changes in the structure and density of tropical forest ecosystems have also been mentioned during the PIF consultations[13][15].

Climate hazards are predicted to intensify and increase in frequency into the future. The severity of heavy rainfall events is predicted to increase, with longer dry periods, and the area affected by droughts expected to expand from southern provinces to the north and east.

The figure below shows the spatial distribution of climate risks, indicating high to very high risk across the country.

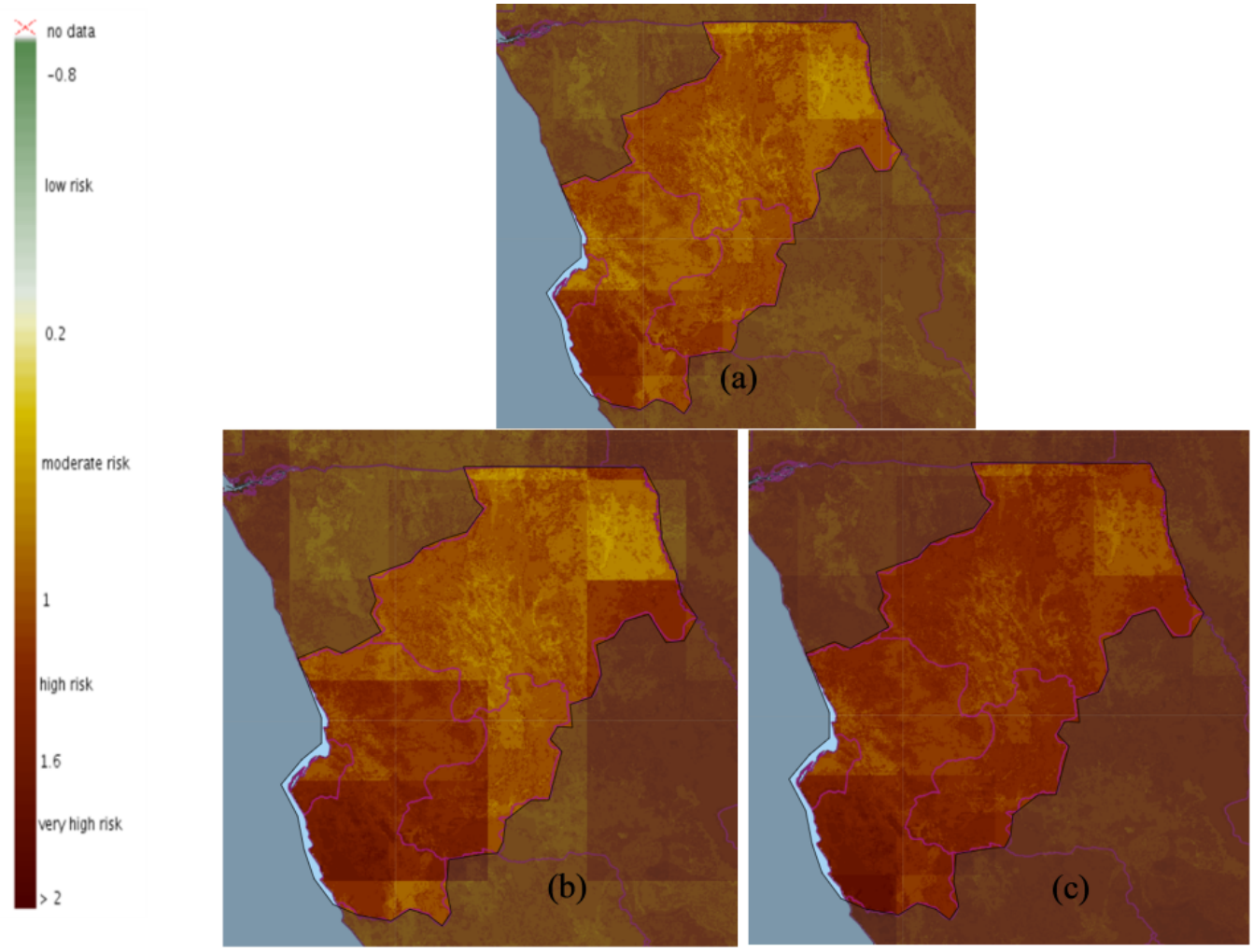


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of climate risks for the baseline period (a), and mid-term (2041-2060) for SSP1-2.6 (b) ai SSP5- 8.5 (c) based on hazard probability, exposure of agricultural systems, vulnerability of livelihoods and adaptive capacity.

In the project target provinces, overall, 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 (Tmax>35°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[14][16].

Angola's agricultural sector is poorly developed, small-scale, subsistence, and rainfed, with only 10% of Angola's arable land being cultivated, and the country relies primarily on food importation, as well as forest resources for their income (Republic of Angola, 2021). Therefore, agriculture and food security are highly vulnerable to climate impacts. Climate-related impacts on agriculture also have indirect socio-economic impacts on poverty and food insecurity due to reduced productivity. For example, A severe drought was experienced in 2013, one of the most severe in the latest 30 years, which caused 1.5 million people in southern Angola to face food insecurity (Carvalho et al., 2016). Prolonged droughts affecting the rainy season in 2018/19 particularly in southern Angola caused below-average cereal production and increased food insecurity, as well as reduced water availability for agriculture and livestock (Republic of Angola, 2021). Underlying vulnerabilities to

climate hazards in the agriculture sector in Angola include lack of information on markets among farmers, rural extension services, as well as limited technologies available for production (USAID, 2018).

Targeted agricultural provinces

The project will focus primarily on the provinces of Bengo and Cuanza Norte. In Bengo, it will include the municipalities of Quibaxe, Pango Aluquém and Bula Atumba. In Cuanza Norte, the project will focus on the municipalities in the centre and northeast of the province, particularly on the Municipalities of Cambamba (Region of Zenza do Itombe) and Golungo Alto (Region of Cambondo). The project will also include municipalities in two additional provinces: the Municipality of Icolo e Bengo in Luanda Province and the municipalities of Sanza Pombo, Puri and Cangola in Uíge (Table 1). These provinces and municipalities have been selected because: i) communities relying almost entirely on natural resources for their survival with high poverty level and food insecurity and significant vulnerability to climate change; ii) there has been very limited support to communities in the North of the country to date; iii) communities are experience loss of productivity because of climate change which coupled with unsustainable practices; iv) loss of productivity and food insecurity is worsened by crop degradation from forest elephants. Furthermore, this region is the meeting point between two ecoregions, tropical forests to the East and savanna woodlands dominated by baobabs *Adansonia digitata* and *Acacia welwitchii* to the West and is bordered by Miombo woodlands to the south. Some changes in species repartition and ecosystems structures are being observed but have not yet been studied[15][17]. The proximity of the targeted area to the large consumer market for bushmeat, charcoal, wild fruits (e.g. Múcua – Baobad fruit) of Luanda causes a great pressure on the region's natural resources.

Table 1: Number of inhabitants from latest census, area and forest cover in the targeted municipalities

Province	Regions	Targeted municipalities	Number of inhabitants in the targeted municipalities (2014)	Surface (ha)	Forest surface (ha)[16][18]
Bengo	Dembos	Dembos	30,058	158,400	127,000
		Bula Atumba	16,047	360,400	13,900
		Pango Aluquém	7,006	275,400	15,700
			Total: 53,111 inhabitants	Total: 794,200 ha	
Cuanza Norte	Zenza do Itombe	Cambambe	90,766	21,200	15,100
	Cambondo	Golungo Alto	33,834	198,900	16,200
			Total 124,600 inhabitants	Total: 220,100 ha	Total: 31,300 ha
Luanda	Maria Teresa	Icolo e Bengo	126,935 inhabitants	381,900	18,400
Uíge	Uíge	Negage	178,308	203,200	148,000

		Puri Alto Cauale Sanza Pombo	49,145 104,000 88,653 Total: 420,115 inhabitants	115,000 306,400 *485,000* Total: 1,109,600 ha	105,000 282,000 451,000
TOTAL			724,761 inhabitants (51% of women)	2,505,800 ha	± 1,192,300 ha

The main ethnic groups and languages in the targeted provinces are the Bacongo communities – whose local language is Kikongo – in the North (Uíge) and Ambundo communities – who speak Kimbundu – in Bengo, Cuanza Norte and East of Luanda province. There are some cultural differences between these groups that will be considered when engaging with the communities. For example, Bacongo groups have Kingdoms in addition to administrative limits. In addition, inheritance systems and gender dynamics can vary between the two groups. Both ethnic groups have Sobas at communal level as the entry point to the communities. No minority groups who consider themselves or are considered as indigenous groups were identified in the targeted area.

Major crops in the target project area are cassava (the main crop), maize, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, and bananas. Increasing temperatures and decreasing precipitation are expected to exacerbate evaporation processes, decreasing soil moisture and both rainfed and irrigated crop yields, thus increasing human and animal malnutrition conditions and exposure to diseases. Crop yields for cassava, maize (by up to 30%), sorghum, rice, wheat (30%), and millet are projected to decline already by 2030s under both low and high emission scenarios in southern Africa, including Angola. Bengo province, currently characterized by marginal suitability for groundnut production, is also projected to experience the largest climate suitability reduction among provinces in Angola.

Perceived climate impacts on agriculture production were already reported by stakeholders, including rainfall variability and impacts on water supplies for people and wildlife, increased human-wildlife conflicts due to animals' movements to settled areas for water, reduced water quality and impacts on rainfed agriculture. Furthermore, heavy rainfall events have exacerbated soil erosion also damaging roads and increasing streams and river sedimentation.

Several ongoing initiatives recently implemented or under implementation to address issues of poverty, food insecurity and environmental degradation

The government has taken steps towards the decentralization of decision making and law enforcement. A number of important policies, including those that promote community participation in the management of natural resources, such as:

- The 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). Outside conservation areas, communities can apply for rural, agrarian or forest areas up to 1,000 ha in a relatively simple registration process, which is approved by the provincial government through the municipal administration.

- The Law on territorial planning and urban affairs (3/04) requires the development of municipal and inter-municipal plans at local level, land-use plans for rural areas and plans to recover degraded areas. It enables communities to participate in planning processes and gives right to the public to access information on planning processes.

- Forest regulation (171/18) makes provision for community forests. It has a chapter on concessions which can be issued to private entities for a period of up to 25 years, which needs to be approved based on forest management plans.

The country 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 – who 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. National and local religious groups play a very important role in supporting rural development, often reaching very remote areas and communities.

In terms of key baseline investments, the main long-term programmes under implementation in the targeted municipalities is the Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty (PIDLCP). It is funded by the government and implemented by municipal governments under the oversight of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women. This programme was launched in 2018 to support the implementation of the National Development Plans (NDPs) and is currently aligned with the NDP 2023-2027. The 11 areas of interventions 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. Since 2018, each municipality receives USD 30,000 (25,000,000 Kuanza) per month or 360,000 USD per year. This is one of the key programmes the proposed project will work with to integrate communities' adaptation priorities.

The project will also build on the following initiatives:

- The GEF-5 project ID 5719 *Promotion of Sustainable Charcoal in Angola through a Value Chain Approach* (2016-2023) was implemented by the Ministry of Environment and UNDP. It focused on Huambo and Cuanza Sul Provinces (Center West of the country). A National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Charcoal Production (2023-2038) was recently validated. The proposed project will contribute to implementing the recommended actions and achieving the targets such as the establishment of forest concessions and improved management of energy resources by communities.

- The GEF-6 project ID 9735 *Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict* (2021-2026) is executed by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with UNDP. Two pilot Conservation Areas were selected in the South of the country, namely the project the Maiombe National Park in the Cabinda Province and the Luando Natural and Integral Reserve in Central Angola. One of the key output relevant for the project is the design of a National Strategy and Action Plan to apply the law against illegal wildlife trade 2023-2033. The proposed project will contribute to the implementation of this strategy by: i) increasing awareness on CBNRM-related policies, such as wildlife management regulations, in the targeted municipalities; and ii) improving the management of natural resources – including wildlife resources – within the CBNRM areas. The GEF-6 project team is currently identifying solutions to reduce HECs around Maiombe National Park. The potential solutions investigated under the GEF-6 project include grouping farmers into one bigger area and

protecting this area against elephants (e.g. using bee-hives, digging trenches, installing electric fences) and the adoption of crops that are not attractive to elephants (e.g. coffee).

- The GEF-7 project ID 10505 *Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development* (2023-2029) to be implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Conservation International has not yet been launched. It is part of the Global Wildlife programme Phase 2. The project aims to improve the management of national parks in targeted TFCAs in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. It will focus on Iona National Park and Luengue-Luiana National Park. The knowledge generated and lessons learned from the project – particularly on climate-resilient livelihoods' development and institutional capacity building – will inform the refining of the proposed project during the PPG phase, and the implementation of the proposed interventions later on.

- The GEF-7 project ID 10206 *Integrated landscape management to reduce land degradation and enhance community resilience in Angola's Miombo-Mopane dry forests* – which is part of the Integrated Programme Sustainable Forest Management Drylands – was launched in 2021 and will end in 2026. The project focuses on initiating a transformational shift towards a sustainable and integrated management of multi-use dryland landscapes following Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) principles. It is being implemented in the Okavango and Cunene river basins which are part of the Miombo and Mopane ecoregions. The success, failures and lessons learned from this project regarding integrated land-use planning, the roll-out of the FFS approach, nature-based value chains strengthening and youth and women entrepreneurship development will be particularly valuable for the proposed project.

- The project *Addressing the human-elephant conflict in Cuanza Norte province* was implemented by the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC) in 2019 in Golungo Alto municipality (Cambondo region, Cuanza Norte province). The project focused on promoting the adoption of bee-keeping to protect agricultural land from elephants and generate income for communities. Positive results were obtained but there has been insufficient monitoring and support to maintain the activity. One of the lessons learned is that communities need long-term technical support to adopt this activity and that the entire value chain should be supported, including the marketing and commercialisation of the products. IFAD's Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Programme (SREP – 2021-2027) focuses on seven provinces – four in the north including Uíge, Cuanza Norte and Bengo and three in the south – with a budget from IFAD of USD 29,755,000 for the first phase and USD 21,745,000 for the second phase (the second phase budget is considered as cofinancing). Five out of 35 SREP municipalities are targeted under the proposed project. SREP's objective in the four northern provinces is to improve smallholders' productivity and production and link them to markets. To support small family farmers transition from mainly subsistence to semi-commercial/commercial farming in the northern provinces, SREP focuses on: a) strengthening institutional capacities for improved delivery of advisory and other support services tailored to family farmers' needs and conditions; b) roll out of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and other extension approaches to support adoption of good agricultural practices for improved soil and water management and increased productivity; c) training in nutrition and healthy family diets; d) financial literacy and provision of technical assistance to develop bankable business plans; and e) investments in rural infrastructure and the provision of matching-grant funding. The proposed project will build on the experience and interventions of SREP to support greater resilience to climate change through promoting the sustainable management of soil and forest resources, and biodiversity. During the field mission in Pango Aluquem (January 2024), it was mentioned that the teams of SREP had recently arrived and the consultations with communities to launch the FFS approach were going to start imminently.

- FAO is currently implementing the project *Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Angola* (FRESAN) 2020-2025 funded by the European Union with a budget of USD 6,108,300 (including USD 2,000,000 considered as cofinancing). The project aims to improve nutrition and food security. Result 1.1 of this project focuses on disseminating FFS/APFS practices and methodology in Huíla, Namibe and Cunene provinces. The best practices and lessons learned from the rolling out of FFS in these provinces will inform the

development of the FFS approach in the proposed project. FAO is also implementing a regional project *Scaling-up the sustainable management of the Fall Armyworm in Africa, the Near East and Asia* (2021-2024) with a budget of USD 125,000 that provided baseline information on the crop pests affecting the different provinces of the country including the targeted provinces. A follow up Technical Cooperation project on leafminer and armyworm (USD 200,000) has been submitted for approval.

- Aid for the Development of People for People (ADPP) is implementing multiple projects across the country. They have been based in Angola since 1986. The organisation focuses strongly on the increasing access to education, awareness raising and supporting vocational training for the youth. They also provide literacy training and support access to land rights. In Icolo e Bengo, they are three main initiatives: agricultural project for women, education programme; and women support in administrative processes and reproductive health. They also worked on addressing issues with charcoal production with UNDP under the GEF-6 project ID 9735. They are currently supporting the production and use of improved cook stoves, and improved use of wood and charcoal resources, in six municipalities in Cuanza Norte and Malange provinces with funding from C-QUEST Capital. Under this project, they are also supporting bee-keeping and the production of fruit trees.

- Ecosystems, Communities, and Climate Cubango-Okavango (ECCO) project is led by The Nature Conservancy with a budget of USD 17,500,000 (USD 7,500,000 from USAID and USD 10,000,000 from private sector) for the period 2018-2024. The project is supporting improved management of fish, land and forest resources at the source of the Okavango delta. Under ECCO project activities, TNC is supporting the creation of forest concessions for 25 years.

- The Global Modernisation project (PMI) funded by Meteo France International with a budget of USD 60,000,000 was launched in 2018 to improve INAMET's forecasting and early warning capabilities. The interventions focus on the establishment of a National Climate Service to generate climate monitoring products and provide climate services for priority sectors such as agriculture and health. Monitoring equipment (e.g. seismic, synoptic, agrometeorological, aeronautical stations among others) was provided and INAMET technicians received training to operate this equipment. The project is now entering Phase 2 which will focus on expanding the network.

Despite this relatively strong landscape of investments, there has been few large-scale investments in the targeted region especially those addressing climate vulnerabilities. Most investments have focused on the south of the country. Nevertheless, NGOs, bilateral partners, FAO and government institution have accumulated a lot of experience, best practices and lessons through small- and medium-scale projects. Some of the key lessons taken into consideration include:

- Field Farm Schools Sustainability: For FFS to become sustainable over time, it is key to ensure these are linked to a value chain and can contribute to the livelihood of its members. Currently there are over 6,000 FFS most of which are in the southern provinces. There is a pressing need for further investment for agriculture development in the north and eastern provinces. (FAO-Government of Angola FFS Program).
- Community Leadership of young people and women: Women and young people represent the driving force behind rural projects, they showcase substantial engagement and interest in preserving their livelihoods, and evidence shows are more likely to adopt preventive and climate resilient measures to protect their productive assets. (FAO-Government of Angola FFS Program).
- Natural Resources Provincial and Municipal Planning: Recent experiences during the implementation of GEF projects at provincial level, reflect the positive impact of training public officials with practical spatial and Natural Resources assessment and planning tools. GEF projects in Huambo and Benguela for instance have yielded positive outcomes in terms of agroecological zoning and planning. It was

quite relevant to simultaneously ensure a practical link between public officials trainings and community planning to make the best use of spatial planning information and concrete community needs. (FAO-led GEF project "Sustainable Land Management in target landscapes in Angola´s southwestern region").

- Developing Community Capacities for Natural Resources Management: Recent GEF projects have yielded positive outcomes when creating community awareness about integrated and sustainable land, forest and water resources. When communities recognize the value of these resources, they are more likely to engage in sustainable management practices. (Sustainable Land Management in target landscapes in Angola´s southwestern region project).

Barriers to climate change adaptation that the project will address:

To enhance adaptive capacity and increase resilience of local communities' livelihoods, food security and nutrition to climate change, the following barriers will be addressed:

1) *Major gaps in institutional capacities at national, 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 and mitigation. These include the NAPA, NDC and the National Strategy for Climate Change (ENAC 2018-2030). Yet, climate risks and adaptation measures have not been sufficiently integrated into key sectoral policies, territorial planning, financing frameworks and public investments, due to limited capacities of institutions at all levels.

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. According to the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Angola, the government has sovereignty over all territory; all natural resources, including land, are the property of the state. Almost all Angolan urban and rural land is titled under the principles of customary law and, as a result, few people hold formal land rights. The Land law (9/04) does provide 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 on CBNRM opportunities under the current policy framework. Furthermore, there is limited community structuration in the targeted provinces.

The GEF-7 "Integrated landscape management to reduce land degradation and enhance community resilience in Angola's Miombo-Mopane dry forests" (DSL) project is addressing land governance issues at national level, and in support communities to secure long-term access rights to land and resources (under component 2), the proposed project will work closed with the DSL project.

3) *Local communities and smallholders have limited access to knowledge, finance, and capacity for adoption of innovative adaptation practices.* Extension services lack the required capacity to support local communities in the adoption of improved practices, and very few armers have access to extension

services. Inadequate access to credit is also a key constraint to investments in adaptation practices and innovative technologies.

4) *Limited and under-developed agrifood value chains.* During PIF design, a few agricultural cooperatives were identified but they only include a small fraction of the population. A few women and youth organisations were mentioned but some localities have none. 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. With regard to 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 proposed strategy (described in detail in the next section) to address the stated barriers is an integrated approach involving all relevant sectors and stakeholders with communities at the centre. Based on lessons learned from past interventions in Angola and the region, the CBNRM approach is the most effective and appropriate approach to deliver immediate and sustainable adaptation benefits to communities. Key aspects of the strategy include support for communities to obtain tenure rights – secure access to land and forest resources to motivate the adoption of climate-resilient and sustainable practices; community technical training through FFS system; engaging micro-finance institutions and other private sector to increase opportunities for and access to financial support for farming communities (with attention to women and youth empowerment) to transition towards climate-resilient livelihoods; and working closely with NGOs that have been active in the landscape for decades, such as Aid for the Development of People for People (ADPP), to build their capacity so that they 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 the 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] Romeiras M. M. et al., 2014. Documenting Biogeographical Patterns of African Timber Species Using Herbarium Records: A Conservation Perspective Based on Native Trees from Angola. PLoSOne DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0103403

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

[3] National Statistical Office of Angola.

[4] National Institute of Statistics, 2020. Final Report on Multidimensional Poverty in Angola.

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

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

[7] https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/gdp-growth Consulted in 17 January 2024.

[8] https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/angola Consulted in January 2024.

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

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

[11] Particular concern regarding pests on cassava and banana plantations was raised by local communities during the PIF consultations.

[12] Insects, disease and viruses identified by FAO in the targeted area on cassava, bananas, maize, sweet potatoes and cereals.

[13] Consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

[14] FAO. 2023. Climate Risk Toolbox. Available at: link

[15] Interviews with national stakeholders from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment.

[16] Global Forest Watch – https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/AGO/?category=undefined&map=eyJjYW5Cb3VuZCI6dHJ1ZX0%3D – Accessed on 06 February 2024

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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 PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

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 interventions.

The project was designed to address the issue of increased vulnerability of communities, agrifood systems and ecosystems to climate change.

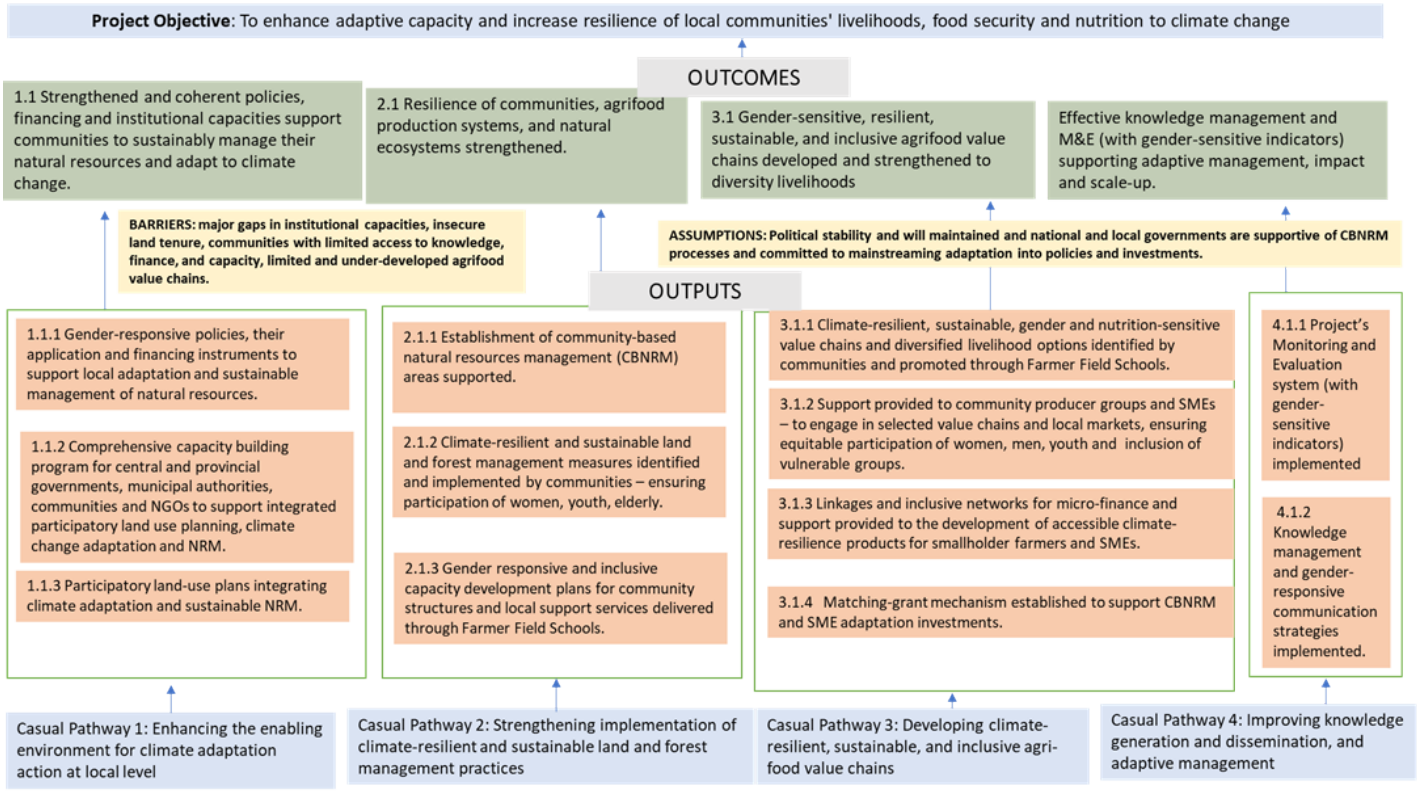


Figure 2: Theory of Change

The **theory of change diagram** 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. It summarizes the barriers, drivers and assumptions and emphasizes the transformation levers/accelerators.

Component 1 **Enhancing the enabling environment for climate adaptation action at local level will implement necessary interventions to create a conducive environment to empower communities to sustainably manage land and forest resources and adapt to climate change.** The component will be delivered through the following outputs – to be validated and developed further during PPG:

- Policies, their application, and financing instruments revised and/or developed to mainstream climate adaptation, gender equity and sustainable management of natural resources by communities. This will be facilitated through new or strengthened multi-stakeholder mechanisms/platforms engaging public and private sector, NGOs and local communities. Key policies and programmes to be considered include those related to land tenure for local communities (e.g. establishment of community-managed areas), Provincial-Level Spatial Management Plans, Public Investment Plans, Municipal Investment

Plans (PIMs), Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty (PIDLCP), and other sectoral policies and programs.

- Capacity building program for national and provincial governments, municipal authorities, communities and NGOs on national and local policies and their implications, participatory land use planning, climate change adaptation and NRM (target to train 50% women). Gender-balanced and gender-sensitive awareness-raising activities will also be organised for local authorities and communities on opportunities to be more involved in decision making for the management of natural resources in the vicinity of their homes and securing access rights to land and forest resources.

- Participatory land-use plans integrating climate adaptation and sustainable NRM developed and under implementation.

Under Component 2 **Strengthening implementation of climate-resilient and sustainable land and forest management, c**ommunities will be supported in the creation of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) areas to secure land tenure and in the participatory identification and adoption of climate-resilient and sustainable land and forest management measures – agroecological practices. CBNRM design process and selection of adaptation practices will be informed by climate assessments (incorporating local knowledge) on production systems, forest ecosystems and community livelihoods in the targeted communes – using tools such as the Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE). Outputs will include:

- **Establishment of community-based natural resources management areas supported.** The CBNRM process will be undertaken in alignment with the recommendations that emerged from the CBNRM analysis undertaken in 2018[1][19] and based on recent experiences from TNC and other NGOs. It will start with awareness raising and facilitating communities in structuring themselves into associations and cooperatives focused on sustainable use of specific land and forest areas. Women and youth groups will be supported as priority in order to achieve a target of 50% of women as direct beneficiaries of the project and 30% of youth. Corresponding training on organisational, administrative, financial and conflict management will be provided to the members of each organisation (Output 2.1.3 below). The community structuring will also facilitate the processing and marketing of agricultural and NTFP products, enable the establishment of community-managed funds to increase people resilience to shocks, and increase their eligibility to access microfinance. The associations and cooperatives will aim to be self-sustaining through the retention of a small portion of the agricultural benefits to cover running costs. This system for financial sustainability will be defined in a participatory manner by the associations members with support from the project. In addition, the close collaboration with the long-term government programme *Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty* PIDLCP (which is co-financing the proposed project) will ensure the integration of identified community priorities and activities into the municipalities' portfolio, to ensure sustainability.

- Climate-resilient and sustainable land and forest management practices (addressing droughts, storms, floods, heatwaves) identified and implemented – through the participatory development of a CBNRM land-use plan for each area defining the different areas and climate-resilient practices to be implemented. Restoration of

degraded areas through assisted natural regeneration will be one of the measures considered to improve ecosystem integrity and resilience. Some selected areas for assisted natural regeneration will likely be part of the elephant corridor that will be defined in the CBNRM land-use plans. This will be done by building on previous efforts of Kissama to map a potential elephant reserve. No-take zones will be identified with local communities to enable the crossing of wildlife. After the identification of these zones, natural delineation methods for this corridor will be identified to repel elephants and support the climate-resilient income-generating activities selected.

- Gender responsive and inclusive capacity development plans for community structures and local support services developed and implemented – primarily delivered through FFS. To include addressing gaps in access and use of climate and weather information.

Under Component 3 **Developing climate-resilient, sustainable and inclusive agrifood value chains**, the project will focus on improving communities' income sources and food and nutrition security through: i) gender and nutrition-sensitive crop diversification to increase their resilience; ii) implementation of measures such as rainwater harvesting to increase resilience to drought and soil conservation to withstand increased temperatures, droughts and intense rains; and (iii) value chain and market development and access. Climate-resilient NTFP development opportunities will also be investigated to diversify sources of income as a means to increase climate resilience and increase the economic value of natural forests. Another focus of Component 3 is to secure long-term funding to support community associations and cooperatives – especially women and youth – in accessing microfinance to transition to climate-resilient livelihoods based on the sustainable use of natural resources. This will enable, sustain and outscale the project's interventions to further strengthen the livelihoods of targeted communities and beyond. Outputs will include:

- Climate-resilient, sustainable and gender and nutrition-sensitive agrifood value chains and diversified livelihood options identified by communities and promoted through Farmer Field Schools. A market analysis of the value chains of interest to the community associations and cooperatives will be undertaken to investigate the demand for specific products, current challenges from production to access to market, and identify development opportunities. This analysis will complement the knowledge generated under the SREP project, and take into consideration the successes, failures and lessons learned from past and ongoing investments of SREP and other initiatives on value chains strengthening in the targeted communes. The interventions under the PIDLCP for the strengthening of the road networks and improved access to water resources will also be factored into the analysis.
- Support provided to community producer groups and SMEs – to engage in selected value chains and local markets, ensuring equitable participation of women, men, youth and inclusion of vulnerable groups. This will include promoting improved products' conservation techniques to minimise post-harvest loss. Communities will be supported in identifying and adopting adequate products' processing methods to add value to the products based on existing demand (e.g. dried goods, smoked goods, powders, preserves). Potential NTFPs to be supported include honey and wax products, mushrooms, baobab fruit products, and other medicinal and nutritive plants. Organic, fair trade or other certification schemes will be investigated and developed where adequate.
- Linkages and inclusive networks for micro-finance strengthened and support provided to the development of accessible climate- resilience products for smallholder farmers and SMEs.
- Matching-grant mechanism established to support CBNRM and SME adaptation investments.

Under Component 4 **Knowledge management and M&E,** the project M&E plan (with gender-sensitive indicators) and knowledge management and communication strategies will be implemented to support adaptive management and capitalise on the knowledge and experience generated across the project interventions. Knowledge and communication strategies will include raising awareness of the general public and children on climate change adaptation, and the role of natural ecosystems, biodiversity and keystone species such as elephants in adaptation. Based on the experience of ADPP in environmental education, 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. A particular focus will be given to women as agents of change, and youth. This will support a behavioural change for rural communities towards creating and maintaining resilient and reliable livelihoods and conservation of natural resources for themselves and the next generations.

Across these interventions, the project will employ the following approaches to achieve transformative results:

- *Innovation*: Securing land tenure, and attracting public and private sector funding to enable the climate-resilient and sustainable management of natural resources by local communities, is an innovation particularly in the targeted region that has seen very few investments.

- *Integrated approach*: In alignment with the current decentralisation policy, the project will work primarily with decentralised authorities at the municipal and communal levels including all relevant sectors – particularly environment, agriculture and forests, energy and water, gender and education.

- *Scaling up*: 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, the close collaboration with the staff from the extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 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 the maintenance and potential scaling up of the project's outputs.

- *Inclusive and equitable development*: Communities are at the core of all the interventions. Each community group – men, women, youth, elderly and disabled people – and levels of education (e.g. literate or not) will be engaged in the project to ensure that everyone is given fair and equitable opportunities to participate in the interventions. Particular attention will be given to supporting women, and youth who are facing particularly high levels of unemployment and have very few income-generating opportunities.

- *Transformation*: The project will prioritise working with the youth to support them to adopt more sustainable, climate-resilient and reliable sources of income based on the sustainable use of natural resources in their environments. Raising awareness and educating children in schools (component 4) on climate change, natural ecosystems and opportunities that exist when natural resources are sustainably managed is also expected to contribute to a behavioural change towards a greater interest and engagement of the next generation in climate action and protection of their environment. Moreover, the project

interventions will show case the establishment and management of CBNRM areas, which can thereafter be used as a model in other parts of the country to address land tenure issues and the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.

Core Indicators – Adaptation Benefits

Project Core Indicators (LDCF)		Expected at PIF
1	Number of direct beneficiaries (sex disaggregated)	180,000 (50% of women, 30% of youth)
2	(a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	250,000
3	Number of policies/plans/frameworks/institutions strengthened for climate adaptation	At least 4
4	Number of people trained or with awareness raised (sex disaggregated)	100,000 (50% of women, 30% of youth)
5	Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	At least 10 (1 per municipality)

Indicator 1: The population is now expected to have increased to at least 720,000 inhabitants corresponding approximately to 100,000 households (average of seven individuals per household). The project is expected to directly benefit at least 25% of the population in the target municipalities = 180,000 people. The target will be further refines during PPG. .
Indicator 2: 150,000 ha of agricultural land and approximately 100,000 ha of forests will benefit from climate-resilient sustainable management practices under the CBNRM areas.
Indicator 3: TBD during PPG. This will include at least 1 land-use plan per municipalities, and related policies.
Indicator 4: Approximately 100,000 farmers are targeted by the project and will receive training through FFS. Considering that farmers usually manage an area of 1,5 hectares, the corresponding area is approximately 150,000 ha. # additional stakeholders to be trained will be estimated during PPG.
Indicator 5: At least one private sector enterprise will be engaged in the value chains' strengthening interventions in each municipality.

A diversity of stakeholders will be involved in line with the proposed integrated approach

1) Government stakeholders that are particularly relevant to the project include:

- The Ministry of Environment, the lead executing agency of the project;
- The Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) will be closely engaged under component 1;
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will be closely engaged in all project interventions, particularly in the implementation of the agricultural and forestry interventions under Components 2 and 3;

- The Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion 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;
- The Ministry of Education will play a crucial role in designing awareness-raising tools for pupils and training material for teachers, as well as in mainstreaming the interventions of the project in other education projects to reach schools beyond the targeted area;
- The Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technology and Social Communication – who hosts INAMET;
- The Ministry of Business will be engaged in the creation process for the cooperatives, increasing their access to microfinance and attracting private sector funding for conservation under Component 3; and
- Provincial authorities will have a major role in the project, from coordinating participatory decision-making processes with local communities to providing training on improved natural resources' management practices on the ground.

2) At community level, the traditional leadership systems will be followed and each community group will be given the chance to participate in the project (following FPIC methodology and requirements):

- Traditional leaders – Great Sobas and Sobas – will be approached first, as they are the entry points to communities;
- Existing community organisations will be mapped with a particular focus on women and youth organisations;
- Community champions (including women and youth representatives) will be identified and actively engaged in the project; and
- Community groups. Targeted groups include men, women, youth, elderly and disabled people. Particular attention will be given to the different levels of education and literacy within the community.

3) Several NGOs hold a lot of knowledge and experience relevant to the project and have therefore been identified as partners:

- Kissama Foundation an NGO working on conservation activities, including monitoring forest elephants in the project area;
- ADPP has a wide breath of experience in working with the youth and with women in the targeted provinces, in environmental education, promoting improved cook stoves and more efficient charcoal production, farmers empowerment, and supporting the adoption of sustainable farming practices. They will therefore have an important role in Component 3 and 4 of the project;
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is currently piloting forest concessions in the Okavango River Basin and has experience in engaging the private sector in conservation in Angola.

4) Private sector companies including financial institutions:

- Currently Angola has 23 registered and active banking institutions, 19 microcredit companies and 7 microcredit operators. The predominant number of microcredit entities are focused on Luanda, the capital, however a growing number are also offering services in the project target provinces. To ensure strong participation of financing institutions and other private sector partners, the proposed project will leverage partnerships and networks established under AgriPREI: Economic Formalization Pathways for Agriculture initiative – an initiative of the Ministry of Economy and Planning, with FAO support. AgriPREI is facilitating public-private dialogue processes and partnerships among stakeholders

involved in diverse agribusiness value chain development in the 18 provinces of Angola. Financial institutions such as the Development Bank of Angola and Angola Venture Capital Active Fund (FACRA) which provide long-term financial investments in SMEs, are participating in this initiative. A comprehensive mapping and consultations with financial institutions will be done during PPG.

- Cooperatives and producer associations and service providers positioned along value chains will also be engaged across all components, with key roles under components 2 and 3. Best approaches used in AgriPREI and other initiatives to strengthen engagement of youth and women smallholder farmers and agribusiness actors will be adopted and adapted as necessary.

---

[1] 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.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. 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

The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) will be the lead executing agency responsible for the day-to-day management of the project, in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement to be signed with FAO. Taking into consideration implementation risks associated with delayed operationalization and implementation of projects, during PPG, the Government and FAO will explore execution partnerships with Government and non-Government institutions with capacities to support project implementation.

MINAMB will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINAGRIF) and other Directions from relevant sectors: INAMET, forest, gender, education, water, and private sector among others. Component 2 and 3 will be implemented by local community organisations with support from local government institutions and NGOs.

A multi-stakeholder Project Steering Committee will be established for the oversight of the project and to facilitate coordination and collaboration with key partners and co-financiers. Collaboration with ongoing initiatives and projects will be facilitated through technical committee consisting of representatives of municipal government; local communities; NGOs; development partners; research institutes; private sector and other relevant experts.

Specifically, the project will collaborate 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 Sustainable aquaculture in the northern region of Angola (FAO); 3) GEF-8 Integrated conservation of the Maiombe forest ecosystem in Cabinda Province Angola (CI); and 4) Strengthening Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development (CI).

Core Indicators

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 **false**	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation **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.

false

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

false

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 **false**	Change in mean temperature **true**	Increased climatic variability **true**	Natural hazards **false**

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	180,000	90,000.00	90,000.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	250,000.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	4.00			
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 action	10.00			

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	High	Identified risk: Drought periods or intense rainfall affect the implementation of the interventions. Proposed mitigation measures: Climate resilience is at the forefront of all the interventions of the project, and measures to address specific climate risk will be part of the participatory plans developed and implemented by communities.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	ESS 1 triggered because the project will have activities related to agroforestry, and management of forest resources for timber and non-timber forest products uses. Mitigation measures: The project will follow FAO guidelines related to restoration and agroforestry using multipurpose native species, enrichment planting and assisted natural for forest restoration, and relevant national policies.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Identified risk: i) The significant turn-over within public institutions slows down the progress of the project. ii) The limited collaboration between the sectors of Environment and Agriculture/Forestry hinders the successful implementation and/or sustainability of the project interventions. Proposed mitigation measures: i) The project will work with local authorities who have less turn-over than central government and local communities - minimizing the risk at local level. ii) Early

		engagement of all key sectors and institutions during PPG to enhance their ownership of the project - building on ongoing cross-sectoral platforms.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Identified risk: Policy validation processes slows down the progress of the project. Proposed mitigation measures: Strategic and sustained communication and engagement with decision-makers, highlighting alignment with national and local priorities to ensure buy-in.
Technological	Low	Identified risk: The limited data available on this area that has not benefitted from large-scale investments yet creates the risk of having to make some adjustments during the course of the implementation phase following an adaptive approach. Proposed mitigation measures: The project will address priority gaps on climate change and ecosystem dynamics in the targeted municipalities to inform the sustainable management of natural resources. An adaptive approach will be implemented to integrate the new knowledge generated in the project interventions where necessary.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	The project proposes to unlock 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. Proposed mitigation measure: Identify during PPG, through the ongoing AgriPREI: Economic Formalization Pathways for Agriculture initiative (FAO and Ministry of Economy and Planning), which is heavily focused on agribusiness finance, potential partners (national and international) that could support these activities.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Identified risk: The limited technical capacity of extension services on agricultural and forestry practices, on CBNRM and participatory processes with communities affects their effective involvement in the project. Proposed mitigation measures: Training of extension services is an important element of the sustainability and upscaling strategy of the project. The necessary external expertise will be brought in to address specific technical gaps and skills transfer to government staff will be ensured.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Identified risk: The recently approved national regulatory framework for public budget management poses a limitation for public institutions to enter into implementation contracts where funds are transferred to them. This could limit field implementation role of public institutions. Proposed mitigation measures: Early engagement of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning to ensure proper clearances and compliances to new national budget regulations are met. Additionally,

		early scouting of potential implementing partners in the field will be conducted.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Communities' willingness to engage in the project is essential. Risk mitigation measure: the participatory approach aimed to empower communities will enable to focus on communities' priorities and interests are thereby securing their engagement and ownership of the project.
Other	Substantial	Major implementation delays - delayed operationalization and implementation of projects due, partly due to the complex national regulatory framework and processes. Mitigation measure: During PPG, the Government and FAO will explore execution partnerships with non-Government institutions with capacities to support project implementation.
Overall Risk Rating		

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

Describe 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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

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. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed project is in alignment with the GEF-8 programming strategy on adaptation. In particularly, 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 and restoration of degraded forest/savanna mosaic, the project is also address 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 the private sector and communities.

- 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 target 10 – Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture and forestry. This contribution will be through the integration of sustainable management of natural resources in land use plans and strengthening adoption of agroecological practices in the target provinces.

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.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector:

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

A PIF design mission was undertaken in Angola from the 14th to the 27th of January 2024. The following meeting were organized:

Type	Institution	Respondent	Consultation date and place

Government	Ministry of Environment	Direction for Sustainable Development and Climate Action (DNDSAC) & GEF Focal Point	Tuesday 16th – 11 am
		Secretary of State	Thursday 18th – 2.30 pm
	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Secretary of State & Director of the Forest Development Institute (IDF)	Thursday 25th – 6 pm
	INAMET	Senior Meteorologist	Tuesday 18th – 10 am
NGOs	The Nature Conservancy	Government Relations Advisor, Okavango Program Manager & M&E specialist	Friday 19th – 10.30 am
	Kissama Foundation	Executive director & Coordinator of Forest Elephant project	Friday 19th – 12.30 pm
	ADPP	Chair, Partnerships Officer & Contracts Administrator	Friday 26th – 13.30 pm
	Otchiva Foundation	Biologist	Wednesday 24th – 9 am
Decentralised government and communities	Bengo province – Pangu Aluquén municipality	Municipal authorities & traditional chiefs (two Dembos and two Sobas)	Tuesday 23rd – 12 pm
	Luanda province – Icolo e Bengo municipality meeting	Municipal authorities, Soba of Maria Theresa & community of Boa Esperanza village	Thursday 25th – 9 am
Key experts	UNDP	Coordinator of the GEF-6 Project ID 9735 on Combating the Illegal Wildlife Trade and HWCs	Thursday 18th – 3.30 pm
	EcoEfficiency	Senior Environmental Technicians & Environmental Lawyer	Wednesday 24th – 9 am

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative 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)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

200000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

19000

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

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	8,932,420.00	41860000
Total Project Cost		**8,932,420.00**	**41,860,000.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry for Social Action, Family and Women's Empowerment	Grant	Investment mobilized	18000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Grant	Investment mobilized	21745000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	2115000
Total Co-financing				**41,860,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized through the Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Programme; FAO Technical Cooperation Programme; and the Government's Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty and key agricultural programmes. To be confirmed during PPG.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email

GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin	3/20/2024	Kuena Morebotsane	+390657055358	Kuena.Morebotsane@fao.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. João Nelson Catinda	Director of the Office of Study, Planning and Statistics	Ministry of Environment	3/19/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

Geo-coordinates of proposed project locations:

Bengo Province: S 8° 58′ 30" E 13° 49′ 38"

Cuanza Norte Province: S 8° 54′ 40" E 14° 53′ 19"

Uíge Province: S 7° 6′ 25" E 15° 26′ 26"

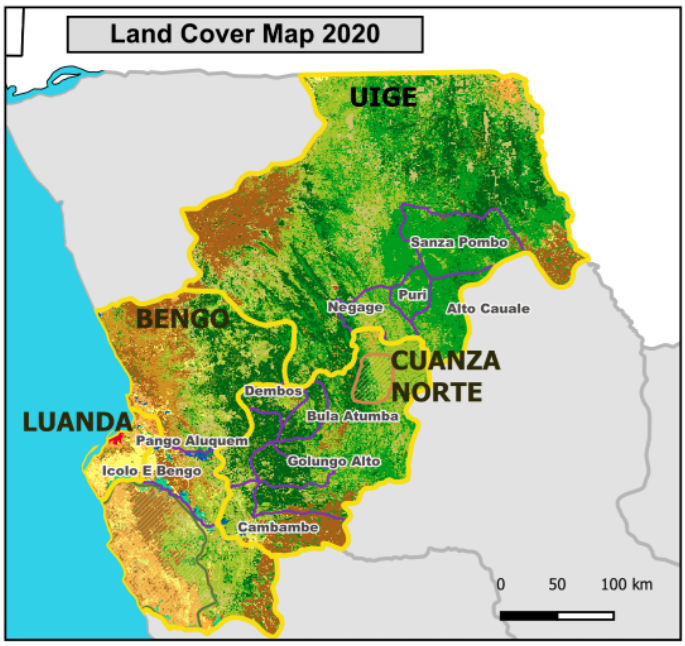
Icolo e Bengo: S 9° 14′ 30" E 13° 44′ 7"

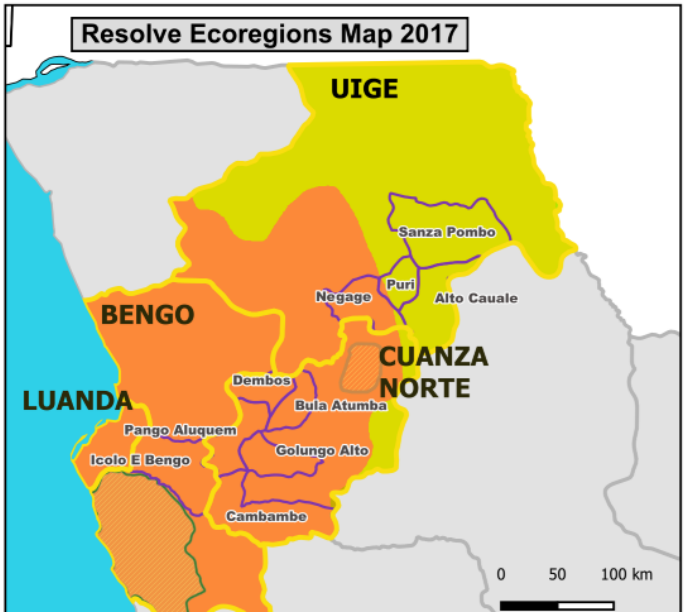
FAO GEF 8 PIF ANGOLA LDCF - MAPS

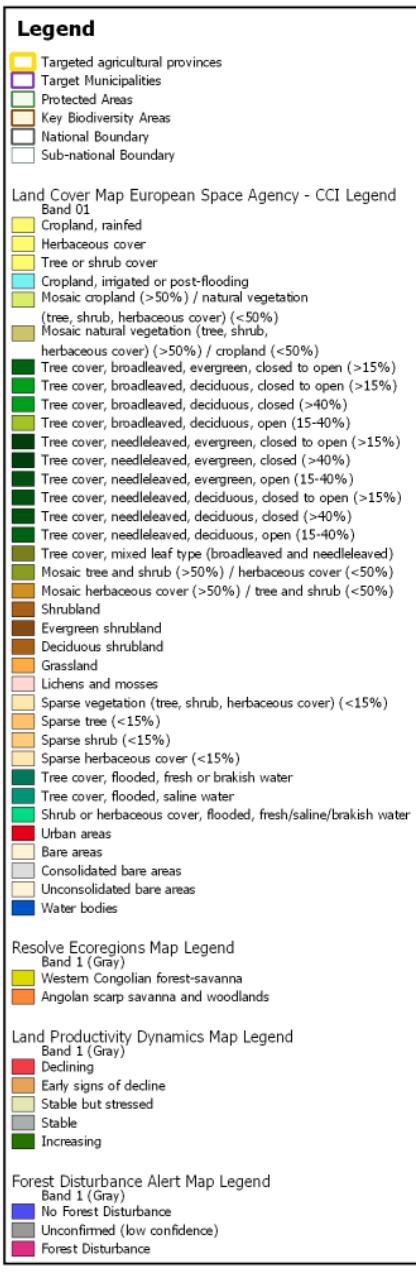
These maps show the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM), the European Space Agency (ESA), Climate Change Initiative (CCI) Land Cover Map (2020), the Resolve Ecoregions Map (2017), the Land Productivity Dynamics Map (2022) and the Forest Disturbance Alert Map (2019-2013).

Sources: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2023), ESA CCI (2020), Resolve (2017), MODIS (2022), WUR-ESA S1 (2019-2023)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.







ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

Climate risk screening

ESS Document

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ Influencing models			
	☒ Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	☒ Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	☐ Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	☒ Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	☐ Deploy innovative financial instruments		
☒ Stakeholders			
	☐ Indigenous Peoples		
	☒ Private Sector		
		☒ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☒ Large corporations	
		☒ SMEs	
		☒ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☒ Beneficiaries		
	☒ Local Communities		
	☒ Civil Society		
		☒ Community Based Organization	
		☒ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒ Type of Engagement		
		☒ Information Dissemination	
		☒ Partnership	
		☒ Consultation	
		☒ Participation	
	☒ Communications		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☒ Education	
		☒ Public Campaigns	
		☒ Behavior Change	
☒ Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	☒ Enabling Activities		
	☒ Capacity Development		
	☒ Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	☒ Targeted Research		
	☒ Learning		
		☒ Theory of Change	
		☒ Adaptive Management	
		☒ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒ Innovation		
	☒ Knowledge and Learning		
		☒ Knowledge Management	
		☒ Innovation	
		☒ Capacity Development	
		☒ Learning	
	☒ Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
☒ Gender Equality			
	☒ Gender Mainstreaming		
		☒ Beneficiaries	

		☒ Women groups	
		☒ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒ Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒ Gender results areas		
		☒ Access and control over natural resources	
		☒ Participation and leadership	
		☒ Access to benefits and services	
		☒ Capacity development	
		☒ Awareness raising	
		☒ Knowledge generation	
☒ Focal Areas/Theme			
	☒ Climate Change		
		☒ Climate Change Adaptation	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☒ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☒ Climate Resilience
			☒ Climate information
			☒ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☒ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☒ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☒ Private Sector
			☒ Innovation
			☒ Complementarity
			☒ Community-based Adaptation
			☒ Livelihoods