



## **Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **Name of Parent Program**

**Global Wildlife Program**

#### **GEF ID**

**10505**

#### **Project Type**

FSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

MTF

#### **CBIT/NGI**

☐ CBIT

☐ NGI

#### **Project Title**

Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development

#### **Countries**

Angola

#### **Agency(ies)**

CI

#### **Other Executing Partner(s)**

The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC)

#### **Executing Partner Type**

Government

#### **GEF Focal Area**

Multi Focal Area

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Species, Threatened Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Livelihoods, Least Developed Countries, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate information, Climate resilience, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Submission Date**

2/26/2021

**Expected Implementation Start**

7/24/2021

**Expected Completion Date**

6/23/2028

**Duration**

60In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

1,333,651.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
BD-1-2b	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes through global wildlife program for sustainable development	GET	2,822,019.00	10,331,946.00
BD-1-3	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting	GET	2,822,018.00	10,331,946.00
CCA-1	Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation	LDC F	5,624,532.00	3,293,858.00
CCA-2	Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact	LDC F	2,868,285.00	2,055,373.00
CCA-3	Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation	LDC F	681,495.00	440,877.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>14,818,349.00</b>	<b>26,454,000.00</b>

**B. Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

To improve the management of national parks in targeted Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs	Investment	Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.	Output 1.1.1.: Comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify climate vulnerabilities in important sectors and existing livelihoods and inform climate-resilient planning and development.	LDC F	5,557,646.00	2,868,859.00
			Output 1.1.2.: Natural capital accounting, including ecosystem classification and mapping, undertaken for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to provide information on the potential economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform planning and management.			
			Output 1.1.3.: Biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans (encompassing the eco-village approach, including all relevant sectors as well as gender considerations) developed for each of the Angolan portions of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs	Investment	Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA.	<p>Output 2.1.1.: Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3.: Priority activities identified in updated management plan to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation implemented in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>Output 2.1.4.: Establishment and operationalisation of climate and meteorological stations in Luengue-Luiana National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.</p> <p>Output 2.1.5.: Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and</p>	GET	5,208,254.00	20,513,892.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p> <p>Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.</p> <p>Outcome 3.3.: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.</p> <p>Outcome 3.4.: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: Sectoral strategies, policies and plans reviewed ? in light of findings of risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting conducted under Outcome 1.1 ? to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Output 3.1.2.: Policy briefs and technical guidelines produced to support the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their related budgets.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Climate change risk information generated through the project captured in existing databases (CC ENISA) to inform future climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Output 3.2.1.: Functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established in Namibe and Cuando Cubango to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and</p>	LDC F	2,677,844.00	1,455,372.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned	Investment	Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas.	Output 4.1.1.: Project staff trained on the use of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) tracking tool and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions to program-level indicators	LDC F	670,005.00	309,720.00
		Outcome 4.2.: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes.	Output 4.1.2.: Monitoring, evaluation and learning system designed and implemented to facilitate the tracking of trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time			
			Output 4.1.3.: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat.			
			Output 4.2.1.: Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.			
			Output 4.2.2.: Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.			



Project Component	Financi ng Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Tru st Fun d	GEF Project Financing( \$)	Confirmed Co- Financing( \$)
				Sub Total (\$)	14,113,749. 00	25,147,843. 00
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>						
GET		435,783.00		150,000.00		
LDCF		268,817.00		1,156,157.00		
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>		<b>704,600.00</b>		<b>1,306,157.00</b>		
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>		<b>14,818,349.00</b>		<b>26,454,000.00</b>		

**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Government of Angola	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,750,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Peace Parks Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,454,000.00
Civil Society Organization	African Parks	Grant	Investment mobilized	14,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	The Nature Conservancy	In-kind	Investment mobilized	750,000.00
Private Sector	International Conservation Causcus Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>26,454,000.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

Investment mobilized is defined as resources mobilized for the project, which has a specific scope of work, and is time-bound

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
CI	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,644,037	507,963
CI	LDC F	Angola	Climate Change	NA	9,174,312	825,688
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>14,818,349.00</b>	<b>1,333,651.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required

☐**PPG Amount (\$)**

194,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

17,460

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
CI	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	194,000	17,460
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>194,000.00</b>	<b>17,460.00</b>

Please provide justification

The PPG request is 194000 which is less than the 200,000 endorsed by the OFP. This is due to the balance of the STAR allocation for Angola. Based on the balance for the country, the PPG request needed to be \$6413 less than the endorsed amount. This is line with GEF policy as the PPG request does not exceed the amount endorsed by the OFP.

## Core Indicators

**Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	3,788,245.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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**Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	3,788,245.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park lona National Park	125 689 347	Selection National Park		1,515,000.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Luengue-Luiana National Park	125 689 449 3	Selection National Park		2,273,245.00					<input type="checkbox"/>

**Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>		7,265		
<b>Male</b>		16,950		
<b>Total</b>	0	24215	0	0

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

#### 1) Global Environmental and Adaptation Problems

The project will address the following key global environmental problems that are affecting conservation areas in Angola ? including the Angolan portions of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) and Iona Skeleton Coast Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). The root causes are described in the subsequent section.

- Deforestation and land degradation
- Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation
- Human-wildlife conflict
- Overexploitation of wildlife resources and poaching
- Climate change and climate variability

##### *Deforestation and land degradation*

Forest ecosystems cover ~47% (~58,595,000 ha) of Angola's total land area<sup>[1]</sup>, but are experiencing widespread deforestation, with ~0.2% (~9,106,000 ha) of their cover being lost each year<sup>[2]</sup>. In addition to the physical destruction of forest ecosystems, deforestation in Angola is contributing to extensive land degradation by facilitating, among other things, widespread erosion of fertile topsoil<sup>[3]</sup>. This has negatively impacted agricultural productivity, food security and livelihoods in the country, and has increased the vulnerability of rural communities to climate hazards, such as floods and drought<sup>[4]</sup>. Deforestation is also an environmental concern in Angola's conservation areas because of its adverse effects on the country's biodiversity<sup>[5]</sup>. For example, habitat loss caused by deforestation across the country has caused many wildlife species to migrate to areas outside their natural ranges ? as has been the case with the movement of bird species from Mavinga to Luengue Luiana National Park.

##### *Biodiversity loss through wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation*

Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation is a major global environmental problem that is negatively affecting biodiversity in Angola's conservation areas. Its effects have included, *inter alia*: i) forced migration of wildlife species to areas outside their natural ranges; ii) increased human-wildlife conflict (HWC); and iii) interbreeding between wild and domestic species<sup>[6]</sup>. For example, widespread destruction and fragmentation of elephant and lion habitats in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA have taken place through the reduction in size and quality of the species' feeding grounds and migration routes by human development and settlements. This has contributed to declines in the species' numbers and increased incidences of HWC<sup>[7]</sup>. The loss and fragmentation of the habitats of these species ? which tend to have large home ranges with traditional migration routes ? have resulted in pocketed herds and prides that have depended on crop-raiding and livestock predation for survival. Furthermore, the confinement of elephant herds into ever-decreasing forest patches has increased their density beyond the carrying capacity of the fragmented habitats, causing further habitat destruction<sup>[8]</sup>. In Iona National Park, habitat loss and fragmentation has brought vulnerable populations of wild Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra*



*hartmannae*) and domesticated donkeys (*Equus africanus asinus*) into proximity resulting in the production of hybrids known commonly as zeburro<sup>[9]</sup>. Although little is known about the physiology of these hybrids, they are unlikely to be fertile. As a result, interbreeding between these species is having a detrimental effect on the reproductive potential of the Hartmann's mountain zebra and hindering increases in their population<sup>[10]</sup>.

#### *Biodiversity loss through human-wildlife conflict*

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is a considerable global environmental problem in Angola<sup>[11],[12]</sup>. It is of particular concern in areas of the country where rural communities live in proximity to wildlife such as within and around Quiçama, Luengue-Luiana, Maiombe and Mavinga National Parks<sup>[13]</sup>. In many of these areas, wildlife-related property, crop and livestock losses are imposing severe economic and livelihood hardship on local communities and households<sup>[14]</sup>. In retaliation, members of affected communities commonly injure and kill threatening wildlife, affecting the population viability of many of the species<sup>[15]</sup>. HWC incidences in Angola typically involve three animals: elephants (*Loxodonta africana*), crocodiles (Genus: *Crocodylus*) and hippopotamuses (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)<sup>[16]</sup>.

The most common incidences of HWC in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA involve conflicts between humans and elephants over damages to cropland. Local communities residing within the TFCA practice subsistence agriculture along the main rivers<sup>[17]</sup>. Every dry season, elephants migrate to the Kavango River in the TFCA from the forests in the north, and neighbouring Namibia<sup>[18]</sup>. During the migration to reach the river, elephants pass through cropland and cause extensive damage to crops<sup>[19]</sup>. Furthermore, elephants also destroy homes and injure and kill local community members during the migrations<sup>[20]</sup>. In addition, crocodiles and hippopotamuses have also contributed to HWC in the KAZA TFCA by making the use of rivers dangerous<sup>[21]</sup>. These incidences of HWC have provoked negative attitudes among local communities towards wildlife and have triggered retaliatory killings of the threatening animals<sup>[22]</sup>.

In the Angolan portion of the Iona Skeleton Coast TFCA, the conflict between humans and wildlife is predominantly related to the impact of predators (including crocodiles) on livestock. Additionally, many of the HWC incidences in the TFCA are linked to competition between humans and wildlife over water resources<sup>[23]</sup>. Human settlements in the Iona Skeleton Coast TFCA occur mostly along watercourses, and as a result, the bulk of HWC incidences occur at these sites<sup>[24]</sup>. Although HWC is of a comparatively lesser significance as an environmental problem in the Iona Skeleton Coast than in the KAZA TFCA, its effects have been severe for some wildlife species. For example, large predators in Iona National Park have been frequently and indiscriminately killed by local community members in defence of human life and livestock<sup>[25]</sup>. Lions, in particular, are deemed to have become locally extinct in the park, in part, as a result of indiscriminate killings linked to HWC<sup>[26]</sup>.

#### *Biodiversity Loss through Overexploitation of Wildlife*

Biodiversity loss through overexploitation of wildlife ? including poaching and illegal wildlife trade ? is a critical global environmental problem in Angola. The levels of poaching in the country are high when compared to other southern African countries, and most of the illegal hunting occurs in the country's conservation areas. Current wildlife populations in Angola's conservation areas ?

including within the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs ? represent a small portion of the wildlife that occurred across the country before the start of the Angolan Civil War (1975?2002). During the three decades of the Civil War, large segments of the country's human population relied on wildlife as a source of sustenance, resulting in decreases in wildlife across the country. Presently, the wildlife in Angola's conservation areas is under threat from widespread commercial hunting that emerged with the arrival of peace in 2002. There is significant commercial poaching of elephants, which has led to a steady decrease in their population. Other endangered animal species threatened by the high levels of poaching in Angola include the cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), brown hyenas (*Hyaena brunnea*), African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), mountain and plains zebras (*Equus spp.*), giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) and oryx (*Oryx spp.*).

Poaching of game species for the bushmeat trade has become a considerable threat ? second only to unsustainable livestock grazing ? to biodiversity conservation in Iona National Park. The poaching has been driven by the illegal trade in bushmeat as local communities within and surrounding the park do not commonly practise hunting for subsistence<sup>[27]</sup>. In addition to directly targeted game species, large predators in the park ? many of which are critically endangered ? have come under threat from poaching through the indirect effect of prey base depletion<sup>[28]</sup>. Lions, in particular, are believed to have become locally extinct in the park mainly as a result of the excessive poaching of their prey species<sup>[29]</sup>. Likewise, although wildlife populations are recovering in the Luenge-Luiana National Park, there is intense bushmeat hunting by local villagers, as well as elephant poaching, particularly along the Cuando (Kwando) River, south of the Luiana River. Wildlife poaching is prevalent in the Angolan section of KAZA TFCA mainly because of inadequate law enforcement<sup>[30]</sup>.

### *Climate Change and variability*

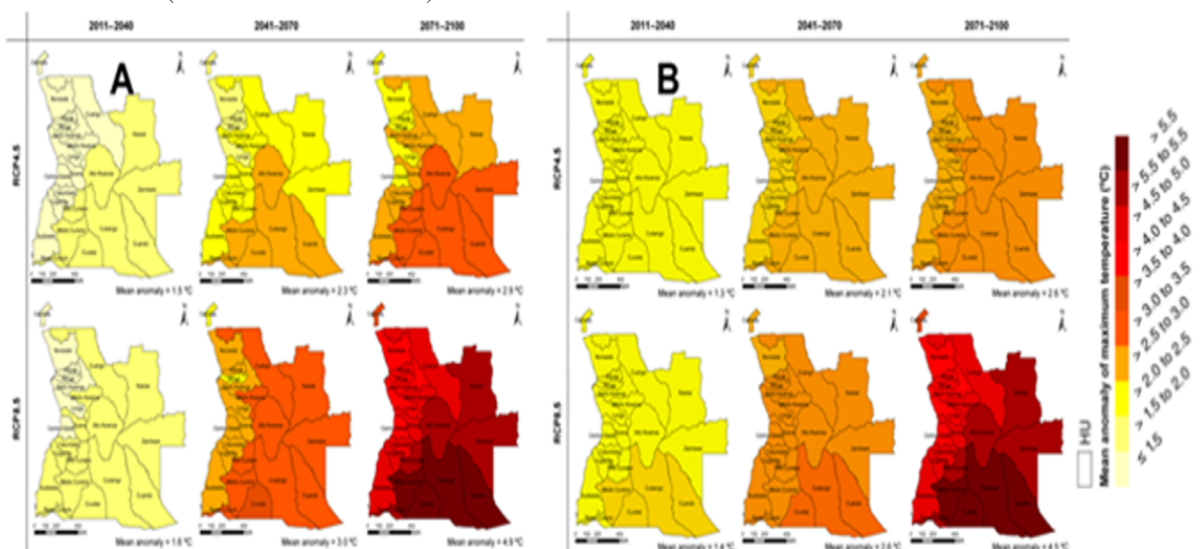
Climate change is an important environmental problem in Angola's conservation areas because of its cross-cutting and multisectoral impacts. Angola has warmed significantly in recent decades, mean annual rainfall has decreased, and long-term projections over the 21<sup>st</sup> century reveal these trends will continue, with a more substantial impact in the southern part of the country<sup>[31]</sup>. Indeed, many regions of Angola, such as the southern provinces of Namibe, Cunene and Cuando Cubango ? in which the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs are located ? are already experiencing the impacts of climate change<sup>[32],[33]</sup>. The provinces have, for example, been affected by a worsening drought since 2011, while floods have become recurrent events that threaten the livelihoods of the population<sup>[34],[35]</sup>. A prolonged dry spell in 2015 is estimated to have reduced agricultural yields in the three southern provinces by ~25%<sup>[36]</sup>. While droughts have caused large agricultural losses due to water stress, floods have reduced productivity through lodging and other associated flooding impacts<sup>[37]</sup>.

In Iona National Park in the southwestern province of Namibe, more frequent droughts and irregular rainfall have negatively affected the agricultural productivity of communities living within and around the park, threatening their food security<sup>[38]</sup>. In particular, more frequent and severe droughts linked to climate change have resulted in declining vegetation grazing capacity and lack of fodder for game and livestock<sup>[39]</sup>. As a result, pastoral communities residing within and around the park have had to graze their livestock further into the conservation area. This has worsened the already precarious food security situation in a fragile arid region where the

government has often supported the population through food provisions<sup>[40]</sup>. Similarly, rural communities in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA have experienced increased crop failures and significant losses of livestock because of: i) climate change-linked increases in heat stress; ii) the unpredictable onset of rains; iii) shorter growing seasons; and iv) more frequent and intense droughts and floods<sup>[41]</sup>.

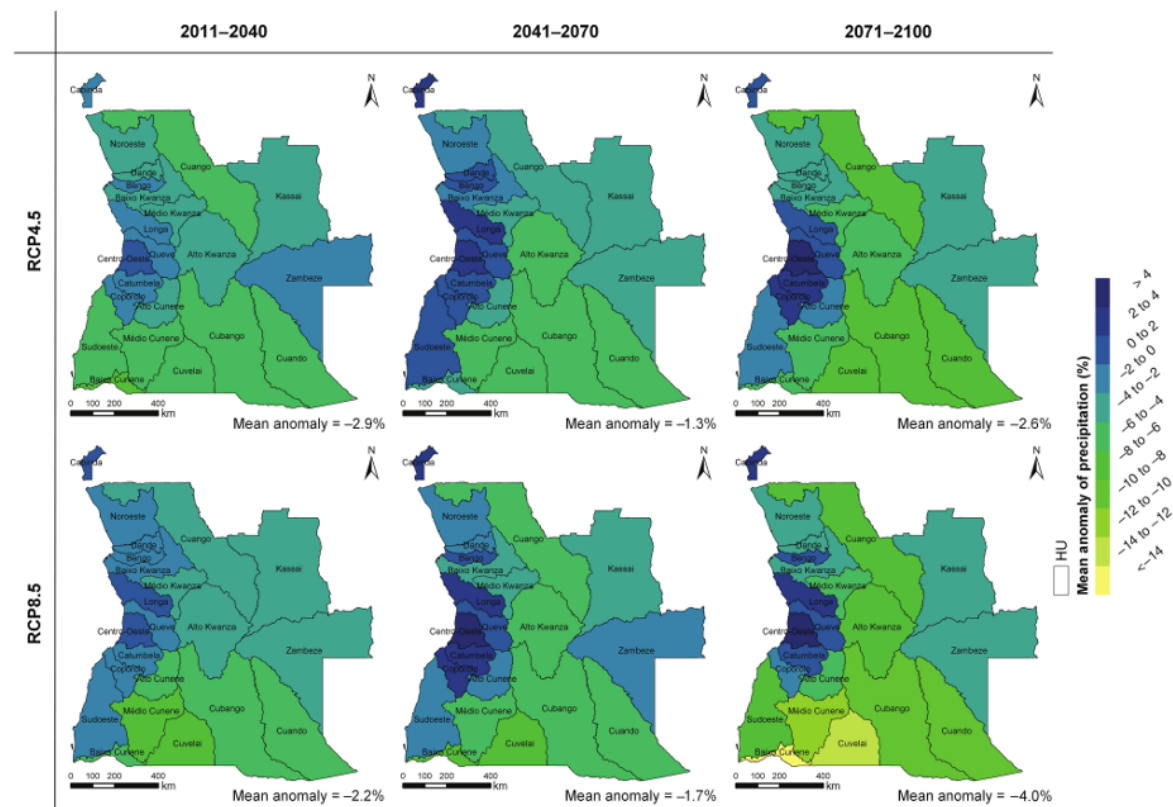
Climate change has also posed a serious threat to ecosystems and biodiversity in the southern provinces of Angola<sup>[42]</sup>. Changes in temperature and rainfall linked to climate change have shifted habitat ranges of plants and animals ? leading to species displacement and loss ? as well as vulnerable communities and Indigenous Peoples, who depend on natural resources and agriculture for their livelihoods and food security<sup>[43]</sup>. In Iona National Park, the drier conditions and absence of grass have resulted in heightened browsing impact and tree mortality, threatening several endemic species from the genera *Maerua*, *Boscia*, and *Commiphora* and the iconic *Welwitschia mirabilis*<sup>[44]</sup>. Overgrazing of the dry rangelands in the park has also facilitated the advance of desertification, particularly in areas on the edges of the Namib desert<sup>[45]</sup>.

Angola will continue to experience pronounced warming and drying trends through the 21st century in response to climate change. Projections from an ensemble of four regional climate models (RCMs) ? running under Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 4.5 and 8.5<sup>[46]</sup> using data sets<sup>[47]</sup> from the CORDEX-Africa program ? project that average annual maximum and minimum temperatures in Angola will continue to rise well into the 21st century<sup>[48]</sup>. In comparison to the reference period, the models project average maximum temperatures of 2.9?4.9°C and average minimum temperatures of 2.6?4.5°C by the end of the century<sup>[49]</sup>. The increase in average maximum temperature is projected to be highest in the southeast inland areas and lowest in the northern coastal regions (Figure 1). A similar, but less marked, pattern is projected for increases in average minimum temperatures (Figure 1). The increase in both maximum and minimum temperatures is expected to be higher during the dry season (May?September) and earlier during the wet season (October and November)<sup>[50]</sup>.



**Figure 1: Mean anomaly of maximum (A) and minimum (B) temperature for three future time periods based on two RCPs and four RCM ensemble<sup>[51]</sup>. The projected changes in temperature are shown for individual RCMs and their ensemble model (averaging the four RCMs' simulations<sup>[52]</sup>).**

Annual total precipitation is projected to change within the range of -4% to +7% and -8% to +3% by 2085 for the coastal tropical and inland semi-arid regions of Angola, respectively (Figure 2). Overall, precipitation will decrease in the inland regions of Angola while increasing along the coastal areas. Increasing delays or inconsistencies in the onset of rainfall are predicted, where the months of September, October and, in some cases, November will be characterised by deficits in rainfall<sup>[53]</sup>.



**Figure 2: Mean anomaly of precipitation for three future time periods based on two RCPs and four RCM ensemble<sup>[54]</sup>.**

Climate change is projected to have a large effect on the frequency and magnitude of droughts across Angola in the future (Table 1). Results from the RCM ensemble show that, except for Cabinda (for 2041?2070), all areas of Angola will experience an increase in the number of droughts<sup>[55]</sup>. Moreover, in comparison to the north, the south of Angola (e.g. Baixo, Cunene, M?dio Cunene and Cuvelai) will have a higher number of drought events (Table 1). Some areas near the coast are projected to experience a decrease in the number of drought events<sup>[56]</sup>. The spatial distribution suggests higher severity of events in the northwestern (e.g. Cuango) rather than the southern (e.g. Cuvelai) part of the country<sup>[57]</sup>. The parts of the country where the magnitude of drought events might decrease compared to the reference period are situated in the coastal part of the country, where some regions are also expected to have fewer events<sup>[58]</sup>.

**Table 1: Number and magnitude of drought events and anomalies between projections and the reference period for regions across Angola based on two RCPs and four RCM ensemble<sup>[59]</sup>.**

HU	SPI-6	SPI-12
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	Number of drought events Ref. period	Anomaly			Number of drought events Ref. period	Anomaly		
		2011- 2040	2041- 2070	2071- 2100		2011- 2040	2041- 2070	2071- 2100
Cabinda	11.9	0.5	-0.4	0.3	6.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.2
Cuango	14.9	2.0	3.7	3.3	7.2	0.6	1.0	0.3
Kassai	14.6	3.0	4.0	4.4	7.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Noroeste	12.7	0.6	2.3	2.4	6.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.5
Dande	13.6	1.7	3.3	3.7	6.8	0.9	0.5	0.8
Bengo	12.7	0.5	3.5	5.1	6.8	-0.3	-0.8	-0.6
Alto Kwanzo	15.8	3.5	4.6	5.4	7.6	0.4	0.9	1.3
Medio Kwanza	15.1	2.8	4.8	5.0	7.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Baixo Kwanza	13.4	2.5	4.2	4.4	6.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Longa	14.4	1.9	3.6	4.2	6.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Queve	15.1	2.5	4.3	5.7	7.1	-0.1	0.7	0.3
Centro- Oeste	15.1	1.5	2.8	3.8	6.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8
Catumbela	15.8	2.5	3.9	4.8	7.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Zambeze	16.1	2.8	3.8	3.7	7.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.4
Alto Cunene	16.8	3.4	4.4	5.2	7.3	0.3	0.6	1.0
Medio Cunene	16.3	4.5	6.8	6.5	6.9	0.8	1.5	1.3
Baixo Cunene	15.2	4.4	6.8	7.4	6.7	0.6	1.4	0.5
Coporolo	15.9	3.0	4.0	5.3	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Sudoeste	15.7	3.8	5.5	6.4	6.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Cuvelai	17.3	3.9	5.8	5.2	7.7	0.4	0.9	0.6
Cubango	16.1	4.3	6.1	5.4	7.2	0.9	1.1	1.6
Quando	17.3	3.1	4.5	4.8	7.7	0.5	0.7	1.4
HU	SPI-6				SPI-12			
	Number of drought events Ref. period	Anomaly			Number of drought events Ref. period	Anomaly		
		2011- 2040	2041- 2070	2071- 2100		2011- 2040	2041- 2070	2071- 2100
Cabinda	10.8	-0.4	-0.3	2.2	21.0	-1.6	-1.1	10.1
Cuango	8.6	3.3	4.0	7.7	17.7	11.0	12.9	31.0
Kassai	8.3	2.8	3.5	4.7	16.4	10.3	10.7	14.3
Noroeste	10.6	1.5	0.3	4.6	21.4	3.5	2.6	19.6
Dande	9.6	2.8	2.7	4.9	19.4	7.7	11.9	15.9
Bengo	10.6	1.2	-1.1	-0.6	19.9	3.3	2.7	4.3
Alto Kwanzo	7.8	2.5	4.2	4.9	16.2	10.7	15.4	13.9
Medio Kwanza	8.3	1.9	1.6	4.0	17.5	6.0	6.1	11.7
Baixo Kwanza	9.7	1.0	0.3	2.5	20.3	3.8	3.5	10.0

Longa	9.4	0.1	-0.7	0.9	21.3	0.8	-1.1	3.5
Queve	8.5	0.4	-0.4	0.4	18.5	4.0	-2.0	1.4
Centro-Oeste	8.4	0.1	-0.7	0.0	19.0	2.7	-2.6	0.8
Catumbela	7.7	1.5	0.9	1.5	17.5	6.5	2.5	3.4
Zambeze	7.6	2.3	2.6	4.5	16.1	9.4	9.6	12.2
Alto Cunene	7.5	1.4	1.5	2.6	17.2	5.9	4.2	4.5
Medio Cunene	8.0	2.1	2.1	4.9	19.4	9.6	6.0	13.7
Baixo Cunene	8.1	1.8	1.4	3.8	20.4	7.8	3.4	15.4
Coporolo	7.6	1.2	0.9	1.7	19.8	3.3	0.3	2.9
Sudoeste	7.8	1.2	0.6	2.3	22.8	4.5	-0.2	6.7
Cuvelai	7.6	2.5	3.1	6.9	16.7	13.3	12.9	25.5
Cubango	7.8	2.4	2.8	6.3	17.6	9.7	10.9	16.7
Cuando	7.2	3.1	4.0	6.3	16.1	12.2	13.6	15.7

As a result of the above-projected climate changes, over the next 50 to 100 years Angola will experience, among other impacts: i) more extreme weather events; ii) heatwaves; iii) an expansion of arid and semi-arid regions; iv) seasonal shifts in rainfall; v) localised floods; vi) increased wildfires; vii) sea-level rise; viii) decreased precipitation in the southern parts of the country; ix) changes in river flows; and x) changes in sea and lake temperatures<sup>[60]</sup>.

### Root causes

The global environmental and adaptation problems outlined above are driven by several complex root causes, which include:

#### *Rapid population increase*

The population of Angola is growing at such a fast rate (~3% per year) that sustainable slash-and-burn cultivation cannot supply enough food to feed the rural population. As a result, the increasing population in rural areas can only be supported through slash-and-burn agriculture by shortening fallow periods and increasing the rate of land clearings. This has resulted in negative impacts on soil fertility and further forest-clearing as rural farmers expand their fields to compensate for reduced agricultural yields. The Cuando Cubango province ? in which Luengue-Luiana National Park is located ? was sparsely settled before the Angolan Civil War, but the population has since grown from 137,000 people in 1995 to 534,000 people in 2014 and is expected to continue growing at an annual rate of ~4%<sup>[61]</sup>. The population in Iona National Park has increased from ~150 people in 1964 to ~2,300 in 2014 and ~9,000 people in 2020. Increasing human activities and unregulated land use because of population increase have led to increased habitat loss and fragmentation in these areas, resulting in humans and wildlife coming into more frequent and closer contact<sup>[62]</sup>. For example, formerly free-ranging herds of elephants in the KAZA TFCA have become confined to small islands of habitat, blocked from food and water by fences, settlements and farmland resulting in increased frequencies of human-elephant conflict<sup>[63]</sup>. The impact of increased human population size on habitat loss and fragmentation, as well as incidences of HWC has been similar within Iona National Park<sup>[64]</sup>.



### *Poverty and limited livelihood options available for rural communities*

Poverty rates are high in Angola. Approximately 43% of the population lives below the poverty line (less than US\$1.25 per day) and poverty rates are as high as ~30% in urban and ~58% in rural areas<sup>[65]</sup>. A large proportion of Angola's rural population depends exclusively on the exploitation of natural resources for their livelihoods, such as: i) slash and burn agriculture; ii) producing and selling charcoal; iii) poaching wild animals for subsistence and commercial purposes; and iii) illegal logging of valuable timber. The high levels of poverty and limited livelihood options available for rural communities in Angola result in the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. For example, the major drivers of deforestation and land degradation, wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation and poaching in Angola are mostly linked to poverty and limited livelihood options<sup>[66]</sup>,<sup>[67]</sup>.

### *Charcoal production and wood fuel extraction*

Unsustainable charcoal production and fuelwood extraction are the main causes of deforestation in Angola ? including within the country's conservation areas and the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs<sup>[68]</sup>. Charcoal and fuelwood are the primary sources of energy for ~80% of Angolan households, the majority of which are situated in rural areas<sup>[69]</sup>. Extreme poverty levels among Angola's rural households have precluded the adoption of substitute energy sources such as natural gas and electricity. Furthermore, the limited livelihood options available for rural communities in Angola has driven the unsustainable production and selling of charcoal and fuelwood. There is a high demand for these resources across the country, which has promoted widespread deforestation.

### *Land encroachment for agricultural purposes*

As multiple resource use areas, Angola's TFCAs are inhabited by local communities and Indigenous Peoples who are among the poorest and most vulnerable in Angola<sup>[70]</sup>. These communities mostly practise subsistence slash-and-burn cultivation and silvo-pastoralism. Unpredictable climatic conditions in many of these conservation areas coupled with insufficient land and water management by resident communities have resulted in extensive soil erosion and land degradation, as well as increased sedimentation of streams and water points<sup>[71]</sup>. In Angola's drier southern provinces, soil erosion and land degradation in affected conservation areas have been accompanied by increased desertification<sup>[72]</sup>. These adverse effects have resulted in reduced agricultural productivity of local communities through, *inter alia*: i) decreased soil depth and fertility; ii) diminished soil organic matter; and iii) reduced soil water and nutrient holding capacity<sup>[73]</sup>. Reduced agricultural productivity has resulted in resident and surrounding local communities encroaching into conservation areas in search of additional farmland, pasture and water resources, resulting in widespread wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation<sup>[74]</sup>.

### *Bushfires and wood logging*

Bushfires in Angola are, in general, associated with the slash-and-burn agriculture practised across the country where fire is used as a tool to prepare farming land and manage soil fertility. These fires cause damage to flora and fauna, both through direct destruction and negative impacts on soil regeneration processes when they spread to surrounding forest ecosystems. Uncontrolled bushfires

are a common phenomenon in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA where they have modified the physiographic characteristics of priority landscapes and threatened essential wildlife corridors<sup>[75]</sup>. Wood logging for commercial and domestic use is an economically important activity in many rural communities across Angola<sup>[76]</sup>. Although wood logging is not a substantial environmental problem in the country, the current rate of wood cutting across Angola is ~85,000 m<sup>3</sup> per year while the estimated potential is ~333,000 m<sup>3</sup> per year<sup>[77]</sup>; it exacerbates the impacts of charcoal and fuelwood production on deforestation. For example, the illegal extraction of hardwood timber in the Luengue-Luiana National Park has considerably worsened the extensive deforestation that is being caused by charcoal and fuelwood production in the target conservation area<sup>[78]</sup>.

#### Governance, policy, and institution limitations

As a developing nation, there are many limitations and challenges within the governance, policy and institutions of Angola. The need to prioritise time and resources for more immediate socio-economic challenges, such as poverty and unemployment, within the country (as detailed in section 2C of the Project Document) has resulted in very limited development of policy and governance related to conservation areas in Angola<sup>[79]</sup>. These limitations are compounded by the need for the country's most vulnerable people to access resources and often economic development is prioritised in order to create jobs and generate livelihoods, at the detriment of effective natural resource management and with no time for sustainability planning<sup>[80]</sup>,<sup>[81]</sup>. There is a shortage of the skills needed to effectively develop and implement climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible policy and to administrative strategies for governance bodies and institutions, further adding to the challenge facilitating socio-economic development in the country that has limited harmful impacts on natural resources and the environment<sup>[82]</sup>. This has contributed to the problems of deforestation and land degradation within the country, particularly within conservation areas. The shortage of skills and resources, as well as a lack of supportive policy and governance has resulted in poor management effectiveness of Angola's conservation areas, which further reduces capacity to manage these environmental problems while protecting local biodiversity.

#### Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

There are several barriers to addressing the global environmental problems that are affecting conservation areas in Angola, including the Angolan portions of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) and Iona Skeleton Coast transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs). Some of the key barriers include the following:

**Barrier 1:** Insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices by members of local communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders.

There is insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices within the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. This is caused by, *inter alia*:

- ? Insufficient climate risk and vulnerability information to inform climate-resilient planning and development.
- ? Insufficient information on the economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform biodiversity-compatible natural resource planning and management.



- ? Lack of adaptation plans to identify and direct the implementation of appropriate biodiversity-compatible and climate-resilient agricultural and silvo-pastoral production practices.
- ? Inadequate technical knowledge and financial resources of members of local communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders to implement and fund biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.

**Barrier 2:** Inadequate management effectiveness and weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas.

Management effectiveness and enforcement of anti-poaching laws within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks are inadequate and weak<sup>[83]</sup>. This is because of, *inter alia*:

- ? Inadequate technical capacity of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders to plan and implement climate change adaptation and biodiversity management interventions.
- ? Insufficient incorporation of management actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management into existing management plans.
- ? Lack of hydrometeorological stations to collect climate information for use in climate-resilient planning and biodiversity management.
- ? Lack of comprehensive anti-poaching strategies and plans to direct wildlife law enforcement.
- ? Insufficient infrastructure (anti-poaching bases), equipment and trained personnel to support wildlife law enforcement.
- ? Inadequate financial resources for management interventions that improve effectiveness and strengthen enforcement of anti-poaching laws.

**Barrier 3.** Sectoral strategies, policies and plans insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.

Sectoral strategies, policies and plans in Angola do not sufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity as a result of, *inter alia*:

- ? Limited knowledge and awareness among policy- and decision-makers of climate change impacts, adaptation considerations and options for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- ? Insufficient climate change risk information to inform mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into sectoral strategies, policies and plans.
- ? Lack of sectoral briefs and technical guidelines that support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their relevant budgets.

**Barrier 4.** Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.

There is insufficient technical and institutional capacity within Angolan government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels. This is caused by, *inter alia*:

- ? Absence of fully capacitated Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial levels.
- ? Lack of zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management at provincial and municipal levels.
- ? Municipal plans that insufficiently integrate climate risk information and biodiversity conservation.
- ? Insufficient capacity within provincial and municipal personnel to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.

**Barrier 5.** Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.

- ? Government agencies and other stakeholders tasked with managing Angola's Conservation Area Network have insufficient technical and institutional capacity to fulfil their mandates<sup>[84]</sup>. This lack of capacity is caused by, inter alia:
- ? Lack of clarity within relevant government ministries, local governments and CSOs on their roles and responsibilities in the management of conservation areas.
- ? Lack of a comprehensive and multidisciplinary training programme on conservation area management that provides job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders.

**Barrier 6.** Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.

The private sector and other key stakeholders currently find it difficult to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas<sup>[85]</sup>. The challenges faced include:

- ? Limited awareness in the private sector and other investors of viable investment opportunities available within Angola's conservation areas.
- ? Limited revenues due to a lack of targeted media and marketing strategies to promote NBT products and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.

**Barrier 7.** Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.

Angola currently has an environment fund that can potentially serve as a long-term conduit and source of climate and biodiversity finance for institutions within the country. However, the environment fund is currently unable to effectively provide this service to institutions in Angola. The limited ability of the environment fund to provide climate and biodiversity finance is caused by, among other things:

- ? Insufficient capacity within staff of the environment fund to prepare funding proposals to access diversified funding and additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets.
- ? Lack of a formal results-based management system to ensure that the environment fund achieves its desired results.
- ? Lack of a practical operational manual for the environment fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements.

## 2) Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario) / Future Scenarios without the Project

Under the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario (i.e., without GEF intervention), the following scenarios are expected to occur in Angola's conservation areas in the future:

**Future Scenario 1: Increasing deforestation and land degradation.** Deforestation and land degradation rates in Angola ? which have been high over the last three decades even though the movement of people from rural to urban areas has allowed for forest recovery in some areas previously under cultivation ? are expected to increase further in the future<sup>[86]</sup>. Angola's population of ~31 million is growing at an annual rate of ~3% and is expected to reach ~60 million by 2050<sup>[87]</sup>. As a result of the rapid increase in population ? coupled with the ongoing rehabilitation of Angola's road network ? the area of forest land exposed to deforestation and land degradation in the country is expected to increase. This is also expected to be the case within the country's conservation areas, including the project's target conservation areas. For example, deforestation and land degradation in Iona National Park is projected to increase in the future because of an

increase in the population of people living within the park and the associated expansion of settlements and rangeland grazing<sup>[88]</sup>.

There is a need for interventions that will prevent ongoing and projected loss of forest ecosystems and degradation of productive agricultural and silvo-pastoral land. However, without GEF funding, attempts to avoid deforestation and land degradation within the target conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- ? Sectoral policies that insufficiently mainstream sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- ? Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- ? Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.
- ? Insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of biodiversity-compatible practices by members of local communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders.
- ? Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access biodiversity finance.

### **Future Scenario 2: Increasing biodiversity loss through wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation.**

Biodiversity loss through wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation within Angola's conservation areas is expected to increase in the future. Similar to deforestation and land degradation, the occurrence of habitat loss and fragmentation is expected to rise as a result of an increase in the population of people living within the areas and expansion of their activities<sup>[89]</sup>. For example, pastoral activities within Iona National Park are expected to increase in response to a projected increase in the number of people living in the conservation area, resulting in a major future threat to biodiversity and wildlife habitats<sup>[90]</sup>. The human population in Iona National Park has increased from ~150 people in 1964, to ~2,300 in 2014 and ~9,000 people in 2020.

There is a need for interventions that will prevent the ongoing and projected loss and fragmentation of critical wildlife habitats including wildlife corridors and migration routes. However, without GEF funding, attempts to prevent wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation within Angola's conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- ? Sectoral policies that insufficiently mainstream sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- ? Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- ? Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.
- ? Inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas.
- ? Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.
- ? Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access biodiversity finance.

**Future Scenario 3: Increasing biodiversity loss through human-wildlife conflict.** Biodiversity loss through human-wildlife conflict (HWC) within and around Angola's conservation areas will continue to increase in the future. As with the case of other global environmental problems, the increase in HWC is linked to projected increases in the population of people living in and around conservation areas<sup>[91]</sup>. Population increases will result in expansion of human activities, which in turn will lead to HWC becoming more common, especially in areas under agricultural development and near water catchments<sup>[92]</sup>. This will be the case within and around Luengue-Luiana National Park and other conservation areas in Angola where human populations have increased rapidly in

recent years<sup>[93]</sup>. The Cuando Cubango province ? in which Luengue-Luiana National Park is located ? was sparsely settled prior to the Angolan Civil War, but the population has since grown from 137,000 people in 1995 to 534,000 people in 2014, and is expected to continue growing at an annual rate of ~4% <sup>[94]</sup>. The impact of increased human population size is expected to be similar within and around Iona National Park ? with the effect exacerbated by wildlife immigration from the neighbouring Skeleton Coast National Park and surrounding communal conservancies as biodiversity within the park continues to recover from the impacts of the Civil War<sup>[95]</sup> .

There is a need for interventions that will reduce the ongoing and projected incidences of HWC and will promote sustainable co-existence between humans and wildlife. However, without GEF funding, attempts to reduce HWC and promote human-wildlife coexistence within Angola's conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- ? Sectoral policies that insufficiently mainstream sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- ? Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- ? Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.
- ? Inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas.
- ? Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.
- ? Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access biodiversity finance.

#### **Future Scenario 4: Increasing biodiversity loss through overexploitation of wildlife.**

Biodiversity loss through overexploitation of wildlife within Angola's conservation areas will continue to increase in the future. This is because poaching for commercial and subsistence purposes is projected to increase in Angola<sup>[96]</sup> as there are limited alternatives for livelihood generation.

There is a need for interventions that will prevent the ongoing and projected overexploitation of wildlife through poaching for commercial purposes. However, without GEF funding, attempts to prevent overexploitation of wildlife within Angola's conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- ? Weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas.
- ? Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access biodiversity finance.
- ? Insufficient information on the economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform biodiversity-compatible natural resource planning and management.

**Future Scenario 5: Increasing vulnerability to climate change of local communities, biodiversity, and ecosystems.** The vulnerability to climate change of local communities, biodiversity and ecosystems within Angola's conservation areas will continue to increase over the next 50?100 years. This is because Angola will continue to experience pronounced warming and drying trends through the 21st century in response to climate change.

There is, therefore, a need for interventions that will reduce the vulnerability of local communities, biodiversity, and ecosystems to ongoing and projected climate change impacts. However, without GEF funding, attempts to reduce the vulnerability to climate change of local communities,

biodiversity, and ecosystems within Angola's conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- ? Sectoral policies that insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation.
- ? Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- ? Inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas.
- ? Insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient practices by members of local communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders.
- ? Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.
- ? Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate finance.

**Future Scenario 6: Weak environmental governance because of inadequate technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions.** There is a shortage of technical skills and resources as well as limited institutional capacity within Angola as the country continues to recover from the effects of civil conflict and establishes itself as a developing nation. These limitations prevent effective management of natural resources as well as conservation areas and the biodiversity within them, placing them at risk and subsequently the people dependent on them for their livelihoods. These risks are further compounded by the effects of climate change and the limited capacity for effective management of climate change institutions in Angola. Environmental governance can only be effective if conservation and climate change institutions are able to collaborate and are equally skilled and equipped to do so in a way that ensures sustainability and the protection of biodiversity and the wellbeing of people dependent on these environments and resources. The limited effectiveness of environmental governance does not create an enabling environment for climate finance within Angola. Legislative frameworks do not currently mainstream climate change and this results in limited implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives and a lack of development in this emerging sector. Climate finance is needed to ensure that adaptation and mitigation initiatives are successful and sustainable in the long-term.

There is, therefore, a need for interventions that improve environmental governance in Angola through the improvement of technical and institutional capacity to effectively mainstream climate change and conservation. However, without GEF funding, attempts to improve environmental governance in Angola will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- ? Shortage of technical skills and resources in climate change and conservation institutions.
- ? Ineffective policy that does not effectively mainstream climate change.
- ? Limited availability of climate finance.
- ? Poor legislative support for climate finance.
- ? Limited legislative support for adaptation and mitigation initiatives.
- ? Restricted growth of climate finance in Angola.

#### Baseline investment and projects

Angolan wildlife and conservation areas are receiving increasing attention by the Government of Angola (GoA) to support livelihoods and diversify the economy through nature-based tourism (NBT). In recent years, the GoA has developed an extensive policy and legal framework to rehabilitate the national system of protected areas and ensure effective conservation of biodiversity. The development of this framework has created an enabling environment for the proposed project's activities to be implemented with robust support to ensure that their outputs are effective. This also ensures that project activities will be sustainable as they align with and are secured by national development policies and goals. This framework includes:

The 2018 Strategic Plan for the Conservation Areas of Angola (PESAC) is the most recent policy document for conservation areas, setting targets for 2027. The goal of the PESAC is to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services, and cultural, natural and landscape heritage through conservation and restoration of species and natural habitats. It also aims to ensure the socio-economic and financial sustainability of conservation areas and mobilise investments to stimulate the local economy through activities that are compatible with the protection of natural resources, while improving the quality of life for communities. These aims align with project activities that are designed to protect natural habitats and facilitate financial independence for the protected areas, as well as economic opportunities for local communities. The plan also aims to strengthen the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC) and the National Protected Areas System.

The first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was approved in 2006 with the goal of guaranteeing the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity components in a way that is both fair and equitable. The measures of this action plan are incorporated into policies and programs, and it set a target for 6.6% of Angola's surface area to be designated as protected areas. Eight strategic areas were identified by the NBSAP: i) research and information; ii) education for sustainable development; iii) biodiversity management in protected areas; iv) sustainable use of biodiversity components; v) the role of communities in biodiversity management; vi) institutional strengthening; vii) legislation and implementation; and viii) management, coordination and monitoring. The NBSAP aligns with project objectives of integrating communities into local biodiversity management and improving the sustainable use of natural resources within protected areas, as well as broader institutional and legislative development.

An updated 2020 NBSAP (2019-2025) is focused on Aichi targets and consolidating previous implementation achievements of the strategy. The NBSAP nearly doubles the target for surface area converted to protected areas at 12.58%, with a larger target of 15% of the country designated as conservation areas. The strategy states that, by 2025, Angolan biodiversity should be upgraded, converted, restored, and used wisely to maintain ecosystem services, maintain a healthy and unpolluted environment, and sharing of essential benefits for all. It has the objective to halt biodiversity loss and ensure that ecosystems are resilient and provide essential services, thereby contributing to the reduction of extreme poverty and to improving the well-being of the Angolan population.

Adopted in 2011, the Plan for the Expansion of the Network of Protected Areas (PLENARCA) aims to implement a national system for biodiversity conservation that is capable of leading to ecological stability, resilience to climate change, and human well-being. The PLENARCA supports the majority of project activities and promotes the incorporation of climate change resilience into biodiversity conservation strategies.

The National Forest, Wildlife, and Conservation Areas Policy (2010) identified four strategic areas for short- and medium-term interventions in Angola: i) the economic strategic area which aims for quantitative and qualitative increase in the internal supply of goods and services from forest fauna, reduction of poverty and integration of the forests, wildlife and conservation areas into economic development strategies; ii) the environmental strategic area which aims for conservation and protection of terrestrial biodiversity for national sustainable development; iii) the social strategic

area which aims to develop mechanisms to facilitate the participation of local communities, private sector and civil society in the management of sustainable exploitation of forest and wildlife resources, and the sharing of benefits that result from these processes; and iv) the institutional strategic area which aims to develop mechanisms for strengthening institutional capacity to ensure efficiency, transparency, professionalism and confidence in fulfilling the mandate of managing forest and wildlife resources as well as conservation areas.

In addition, the Forest and Wildlife Act (2017), and the 2018-2022 National Development Plan (PND) provide a solid policy and legal framework for the enhancement of wildlife conservation and protected area management efforts. This will support project activities that aim to strengthen the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park, ensuring that project efforts are framed within national policy and have a legal foundation to ensure stability and sustainability.

Angola has ratified the Paris Climate Agreement in a commitment to improve the nation's approach to combating climate change and reducing Angola's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and other drivers of climate change. In addition, in 2017, Angola published its National Strategy for Climate Change (ENAC) which establishes a vision for Angolan national policy for 2030. The strategy focuses on the need to connect adaptation and mitigation, while accounting for the requirements of the Paris Agreement. The strategy is also designed to establish the foundation for two new national plans: i) the National Emissions Plan (PNE); and ii) the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNAAC). A national monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV) is developed within the ENAC, with legal, institutional, and technical procedures for reliable and transparent collection and reporting of information related to the implementation of the ENAC.

The Government of Angola has submitted their Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with the purpose of establishing a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and mitigate GHG emissions while facilitating adaptation to the effects of climate change. Sustainable development was prioritised along with the transition to environmentally sound technologies, and emphasis was put on the integration of climate change issues into development plans and programmes.

Angola is a member state of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). One of the goals of this regional body is to deal with transfrontier conservation areas (TFCA) challenges through shared learning, knowledge management and collaboration through the SADC TFCA Network. There are a range of activities that the network engages in to achieve its purpose including exchange visits, development of best-practice guidelines and face-to-face meetings. The network has its anchor in an online website, with a member-only intranet page that enables members to share information, experiences and knowledge and serves as their primary communication platform. SADC has also developed the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999). The objectives of the Protocol emphasise the need for regionally agreed approaches to conservation, management, and the enforcement of illegal uses of wildlife. It also highlights the need for information exchanges regarding wildlife management and utilisation for effective conservation. The Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement also promotes national and regional capacity building and the facilitation of community-based wildlife management.

In addition to the national legislation and policy frameworks established in Angola, there are several projects that provide a solid baseline for the proposed Child Project. These projects align with the proposed activities in a number of ways, from capacity and skills development in national parks, to priority species conservation efforts and combatting illegal wildlife trade. This baseline will support project outputs to ensure that implementation is effective and expands upon existing networks, structures, and systems. These projects are summarised in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Associated baseline projects.**

Project name	Years (Start?End)	Donor(s)	Objectives and linkages
Ongoing work in the project area (Iona National Park)	2018?? present	African Parks	African Parks is a non-profit conservation organisation that takes on the complete responsibility for the rehabilitation and long-term management of national parks in partnership with governments and local communities. African Parks has been in discussions with the Angolan government around conservation support and protected area management partnerships since early 2018 and signed its first co-management agreement with the Government for the management of Iona National Park, in December 2019. African Parks have a 20-year co-management agreement in place with the Government of Angola for the full management of the Park. The expansion of these efforts in Iona National Park as a co-financing for this project will strengthen the government's ability to manage the wildlife and ecosystems within the Park. This extended support will improve the resources and skills available to Park management and allow for more effective decision-making and will also strengthen anti-poaching efforts.



Ongoing work in the project area (Luengue-Luiana National Park)	2006? present	Peace Parks Foundation (PPF)	<p>PPF is a Non-Government Organization which specializes in the establishment of TFCAs and provides support to Governments in management, financing, and development of protected areas within TFCAs. The support is provided in partnership with Governments at both local and national levels and recognises that conservation areas must benefit local communities. PPF has been involved in Angola since 2006 when the Ministers responsible for environment, natural resources, wildlife and tourism in the Republics of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to negotiate and work towards the establishment of the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA (KAZA TFCA) which was formalized in 2011, through signing of a Treaty. Since then, the PPF has been supporting the Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga National Parks, providing technical support and financial management of various sources of funding.</p> <p>PPF will provide additional support for the project activities in Luengue-Luiana National Park as co-financing, expanding upon their established basis of work. This will allow for a more robust improvement of Park management as further skills and resources are provided. The strong baseline that has been established will allow the improvements in management effectiveness by the project to be substantial, to the greater benefit of local wildlife and ecosystems.</p>
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Mobilised investment	N/A	The International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) Group	The ICCF Group is a non-profit organisation that seeks to advance leadership in international conservation through public and private partnerships, and by raising conservation awareness among policymakers. The ICCF Group's international track record in supporting legislative outcomes, public-private partnerships, and sustainable land management initiatives demonstrates that its unique model is a cost-effective, sustainable solution to conservation governance challenges. In Angola, the ICCF Group acts as private-sector co-ordinator for the Angolan Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment to attract private-sector investments in ecotourism and protected areas. The ICCF Group has collaborated with African Parks to facilitate their co-management agreement with the GoA for Iona National Park. These established relationships ensure that the ICCF is well-suited to support the project activities and develop lucrative partnerships for the targeted national parks as co-financing. Utilising the network and expertise of the ICCF should ensure project activities will have greater success.
Program for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas.	2017-2020	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA)  (US\$ 5.5 million)	Investment made to support the National Protected Areas Network in order to improve effectiveness of biodiversity conservation efforts within Angola's protected areas.

Mobilised investment	N/A	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	<p>TNC is currently implementing a new program focusing on the headwaters of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin in Angola. The Program will contribute to i) an effective, adequately financed, and well-functioning protected area network in Angola that benefits the people who live in and around those protected areas and ii) the establishment of meaningful community-based conservation opportunities, using the right policy and legal framework, that strengthens the participation of local communities in the management of critical conservation areas. Specifically, TNC is working with the Angolan government to help create an enabling conservation framework (policy, legal, institutional and socio-economic) to support implementation of landscape-level community and government conservation models in southeast Angola. TNC is also implementing forest and fisheries co-management and climate-smart agriculture with communities in southeast Angola, thereby improving livelihoods, conserving nature, and creating demonstration projects for the new community conservation areas. The program will help transform southeast Angola's parks ? which are not being managed effectively ? into a functioning conservation system that includes government protected areas and new community-conserved lands.</p> <p>The program is also contributing to the implementation of Angola's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and other relevant strategies and is therefore well aligned with the priorities of this project. This will serve as a basis for the project to build upon as co-financing.</p>
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Ongoing work in the project area (Iona National Park and Luengue-Luiana National Park)	N/A	The Government of Angola (GoA)	<p>The GoA has invested resources into the two target National Parks as well as their surrounding areas, to cover expenses related to park management, enforcement, improvement of infrastructure and initiatives combating poverty. These undertakings will support the implementation of the project activities as co-financing.</p> <p>They include: i) INBAC Management ? resources allocated to manage conservation areas; ii) Management of the Rangers School ? training for support of protected areas; iii) Management of Iona National Park; iv) ??Management of Luengue-Luiana National Park; v) Requalification of rural areas ? improvement of the conditions in rural areas including communities living in project areas; vi) Climate Change response; vii) Rehabilitation of water system in Rivungo ? municipality inside Luengue-Luiana National Park; viii) Combatting wildlife crime ? equipping anti-poaching rangers; ix) Construction of sanitary station and integrated infrastructure in Tombwa ? municipality in Iona National Park; x) Biodiversity and conservation areas; xi) Rehabilitation of the road from Namibe to Iona National Park ? infrastructure and improved access to Iona; xii) Support to families affected by climate change; and xiii) Contribution to National Environment Fund.</p>
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### 3) Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario

Option 1: Establish strict management regimes of the targeted conservation areas in the Angolan portion of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs). Under this option, the project would support management of the targeted conservation areas under the strictest management regimes, for example, under the IUCN category Ia ? strict nature reserve; or Ib ? wilderness area<sup>[97]</sup>. Under these categories, the targeted area's biodiversity would be strictly protected and guarded against influences from human habitation or activities. This option was considered inappropriate because of the number of settlements within the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs. These settlements predate the declaration of the national parks, and many residents are highly reliant upon the ecosystem goods and services provided by these areas.

Option 2: Focus only on improving community livelihoods? resilience to climate change, and not on park and wildlife management or biodiversity conservation. This option would focus only on improving the climate resilience of community livelihoods of those living within and around the targeted conservation areas. By solely focusing interventions on assisting these vulnerable communities to improve and protect their livelihoods, this option would not consider any park or wildlife management needs, or biodiversity conservation needs. There are identified gaps in the technical and institutional capacity of park management which impact the communities residing

within and around the park and their ability to respond to climate change impacts. In addition, improved management of wildlife and biodiversity conservation would complement the introduction of additional livelihoods as well-managed and healthy wildlife populations and ecosystems are inherently more resilient to climate change impacts. As a result, this option was considered inappropriate.

**Option 3: Focus only on non-protected areas ? biodiversity mainstreaming.** Under this option, enabling conditions would be strengthened to promote biodiversity conservation in areas situated outside of protected areas. Promoting conservation in non-protected areas would be done, for example, to enhance ecological connectivity across land that could not be easily converted to protected areas. This option was considered inappropriate because the country has prioritised strengthening its national parks system in the years following the Angolan Civil War to mitigate against the losses to conservation that occurred during that time. Therefore, biodiversity mainstreaming is more appropriate for situations where *in situ* conservation systems are in place and can be well-managed.

**Option 4: Focus only on biodiversity conservation and not climate change.** Under this option, the project would focus only on biodiversity conservation, while not directing any interventions towards addressing climate change impacts. This option was considered inappropriate because of the intrinsic links between climate change impacts and biodiversity conservation. Angola is experiencing increased temperatures, decreased rainfall and worsening climate shocks ? such as floods and droughts ? because of climate change. These effects pose serious threats to ecosystems and biodiversity. Therefore, to effectively improve the management of wildlife and biodiversity conservation in the targeted conservation areas, the current and projected impacts of climate change must be included.

**Proposed alternative:** The proposed project will introduce climate-resilient, alternative livelihoods which will improve the adaptive capacity of communities and increase possibilities for economic development. By focusing alternative livelihoods around natural resources ? for example, nature-based tourism ? the value of biodiversity in the local communities will increase, creating further incentives for conservation and increasing the resilience of communities predominantly reliant on climate-vulnerable agricultural practices. Combined with the improved wildlife and climate response management within the national parks, this will improve conservation within the targeted areas. In addition, well-managed, healthy ecosystems and wildlife achieved through improved park management will be inherently more resilient to climate change impacts. The supportive framework for these interventions will also be improved through enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions. This will improve conservation area management effectiveness and strengthen resilience of ecosystems and communities residing within and around them. The mainstreaming of climate change into legislative frameworks will further support this and this legislation will create an enabling environment for climate-resilient and sustainable economic activities. Following an integrated management approach and providing a legislative and institutional support framework will ensure that interventions address all the barriers the project needs to overcome to achieve its objective of improved management of national parks in the targeted TFCA and strengthened resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.

## **Project Objective, Components and Outcomes**

This project is one of fifteen (15) Child Projects under the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II and will focus its interventions on the Angolan component of two large-scale TransFrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), namely: Luengue-Luiana National Park in the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA; and Iona National Park in the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA. The TFCAs are both cross-border areas – KAZA spans Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Botswana, while Iona-Skeleton Coast covers area in both Angola and Namibia. The objective of the project is 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. This objective will be achieved within seven (7) years through thirteen (13) outcomes distributed among four (4) project components. These are as follows:

### **Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs**

This component will meet the goal of strengthening the climate-resilience and improved sustainability of the livelihoods of local communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs through increased adoption and implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices. To achieve the goal, the project will promote and support the increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices by members of local communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders within the targeted TFCAs. This will include the establishment of flagship eco-villages within targeted national parks to showcase the eco-village concept and safeguard biodiversity as well as the introduction of additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihoods to decrease the vulnerability of local communities to the negative impacts of climate change and reduce the degradation of local ecosystems.

Component 1 will address Barrier 1 – insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient practices by members of local communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs – through the achievement of the two outcomes below:

#### Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs

This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 1: insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices by members of local communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders in the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. To overcome this barrier the project will:

- i) conduct comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments that will inform climate-resilient planning and development across the two portions of the TFCAs; ii) undertake natural capital accounting within and around national parks to inform biodiversity-compatible natural resource planning and development; iii) develop biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans to identify and direct the implementation of relevant adaptation practices; iv) train members of targeted communities, local government, CSOs and other stakeholders on appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans; v) support the implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices by members of local communities; vi) establish flagship eco-villages within the Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks; and vii) facilitate

knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices between communities across the wider TFCA landscapes.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted under this outcome will cover the entire range of sectors identified in the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) as being affected by climate change. These sectors include: i) agriculture and food security; ii) forest and biodiversity; iii) fisheries; iv) water resources; v) human health; vi) infrastructure; vii) coastal zones; and viii) energy. The results of the vulnerability assessments will be used under this outcome to identify appropriate climate-resilient agricultural and silvopastoral production practices within the target TFCAs. In addition, the multi-sectoral assessments will be used to inform the: i) updating of the management plans for the Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information under Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2; ii) review of sectoral strategies, policies and plans to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation, and the production of policy briefs and technical guidelines on integrating climate change adaptation under Outcome 3.1; and iii) development of zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks as well as the updating of the municipalities' master plans under Outcome 3.2. As a result, in addition to addressing Barrier 1 under this outcome, the vulnerability assessments will also contribute to overcoming Barriers 2, 3 and 4 under Outcomes 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 respectively. The results of the vulnerability analyses ? which will be captured in climate change information databases such as CC ENISA under Outcome 3.1 ? will contribute to the knowledge base on climate risks in Angola. The assessments will supplement existing climate information such as the crop suitability maps, and agricultural risk profiles generated under the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme II (ASAP II)<sup>[98]</sup>.

The southern region of Angola ? where the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs are located ? is prone to droughts, floods, decreased rainfall and other extreme weather events that put vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers at risk<sup>[99]</sup>. Therefore, there is a need for introduced adaptation practices to be resilient to these climate hazards. Potential interventions include: i) sustainable land and water management (SLM) techniques; ii) climate-smart agriculture; iii) agroforestry; ii) community- based forest management; iii) sustainable inland fishing and aquaculture; iv) provision of water; and v) introduction of affordable and reliable energy sources, such as solar, biogas, photo-thermal applications and wind energy. These interventions will enable local communities to manage risks from climate impacts and strengthen the resilience of the local economies<sup>[100]</sup>. The support provided by the project to local community members to implement adaptation practices will be based on 'smart subsidies'<sup>[101]</sup> with implementable exit strategies. This strategy will place a time limit on the support provided to project beneficiaries in terms of farming inputs and extension services. The smart subsidies will be provided to help community members accumulate productive and financial assets and enable them to finance full-priced inputs from their savings after the termination of the subsidy support (e.g., 2-3 years). The smart subsidies approach will be the basis for building sustainability and capacity of the local community members to continue with introduced adaptation practices without external support after the duration of the project.

Target for Outcome 1.1.:

? At least 35,000 ha of agricultural and silvopastoral land in and around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 1.1.

? **Output 1.1.1.:** Comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify climate vulnerabilities in important sectors and existing livelihoods and inform climate-resilient planning and development.

? **Output 1.1.2.:** Natural capital accounting, including ecosystem classification and mapping, undertaken for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to provide information on the potential economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform planning and management.

? **Output 1.1.3.:** Biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans (encompassing the eco-village approach and including all relevant sectors) developed for each of the Angolan portions of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.

? **Output 1.1.4.:** Members of target communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders engaged and trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.

? **Output 1.1.5.:** Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.

? **Output 1.1.6.:** Flagship eco-villages with climate-resilient and sustainable biodiversity-compatible features, such as renewable energy, sustainable water supply and energy-efficient technologies, established in areas surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to showcase the eco-village concept and safeguard biodiversity in the conservation areas.

? **Output 1.1.7.:** Knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions.

Outcome 1.2.: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems

This outcome will focus on further addressing Barrier 1: insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices by members of local communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders in the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. To further address the barrier, the project will: i) conduct market assessments to identify viable avenues for livelihood diversification by local communities under climate change conditions; ii) develop business plans for viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options; iii) train members of targeted communities, local government, CSOs and other stakeholders on establishing and managing relevant, viable additional livelihood options; iv) support the adoption of relevant, viable additional livelihood options ? including access to supply chains and markets ? by members of local communities; and v) facilitate knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options between communities across the wider TFCA landscapes.

Livelihood diversification has been used widely as a viable climate change adaptation measure for vulnerable rural communities in Angola. The approach ? which is prioritised in the country's National Drought Recovery Framework ? has been applied in numerous recovery programmes launched by the Angolan government<sup>[102]</sup>. Within the targeted Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, the National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2013-2018) has piloted the development of additional livelihoods based on community-based tourism for local communities residing within Iona National Park. This outcome will build on the



best practices and lessons learned from these ongoing and previous projects that have employed livelihood diversification as a climate change adaptation measure.

The identification and selection of additional livelihoods to be adopted by local communities under this outcome will be based on the results of in-depth studies of socio-economic conditions and social dynamics within the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. The studies will be conducted as part of the market assessments carried out by the project. Although the additional livelihoods will be chosen primarily for their adaptation value, emphasis will also be placed on their economic viability and market demand. The investment in viable and demand-driven additional livelihoods will ensure the creation of robust rural economies in addition to diversifying and increasing the climate resilience of livelihoods in the local communities. Furthermore, investing in economically viable and demand-driven additional livelihoods will promote ownership by beneficiaries and ensure the sustainability of the interventions beyond the duration of the project. Emphasis will also be placed on identifying and supporting additional livelihoods related to community-based tourism and those that benefit from and contribute to anti-poaching efforts in the TFCAs. This will include identifying and providing skills training and development to local community members that will enable them to access employment opportunities offered by private sector investment in nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities within the TFCAs.

The selection of beneficiaries under this outcome will predominantly target women to ensure their equitable participation in and benefit from rural economic activities and offer them opportunities to improve their living conditions. Women in Angola's rural areas have restricted access to financial resources ? i.e., men control the most economically lucrative livelihood activities. For example, although women are heavily involved in agricultural work through the supply of labour, they have restricted access to land rights. Although women have equal land rights to men under the formal legal system, traditional rules, and institutions, which operate outside the formal legal system, determine women's access to land. Under the traditional practices of land tenure, the right of women to own land often depends on their reproductive capacity, as well as on their marital status<sup>[103]</sup>. As a result, in many rural areas in Angola, women who are unmarried, cannot have children, are divorced or have become widows do not have rights to land ownership<sup>[104]</sup>. As a result, women do not benefit as much as men from agricultural- and rangeland-based economic activities ? such as those targeted for support under Outcome 1.1 ? that require secure land rights.

Target for Outcome 1.2.:

? At least 2,500 people (30% female) residing within the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.

? At least 2,500 people (30% female) in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.

- Expected Outputs under Outcome 1.2

? **Output 1.2.1.:** Market assessments for additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify viable avenues for livelihood diversification under climate change conditions.

? **Output 1.2.2.:** Business plans developed for separate viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.

? **Output 1.2.3.:** Members (men and women) of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs engaged and trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.

? **Output 1.2.4.:** Based on findings of market assessments, members (men and women) of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with support and inputs (including access to markets) to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.

? **Output 1.2.5.:** Knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions

## **Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs**

This component will meet the goal of achieving improved biodiversity health and climate-resilient ecosystems through improved and integrated management of targeted conservation areas in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. To achieve the goal, the project will improve the management of the Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks. This will include interventions to reduce the poaching of priority species in the parks.

Component 2 will address Barrier 2 ? inadequate management effectiveness and weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas ? through the achievement of the four outcomes below:

### Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA

This outcome will focus on addressing the first part of Barrier 2: inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas. To overcome the barrier, project interventions will: i) train members of Luengue-Luiana National Park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders on climate change adaptation planning; ii) update the Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management; iii) implement priority activities identified in the updated management plan that mitigate climate risk and improve biodiversity conservation; iv) establish and operationalise hydrometeorological stations within the park to inform climate-resilient planning and management; and v) facilitate knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape.

The Luengue-Luiana National Park has an existing management plan; however, the management plan expires in 2020, and so arrangements have been made for its review and updating. Funding of US\$225,883 has been obtained from the ComOn Foundation while ToRs have been developed to engage a consultant to review and update the management plan. The funding from the ComOn is also earmarked for the adjustment of the 2019 Operational Plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park and updating and preparation of similar documentation for the neighbouring Mavinga National Park. Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment through the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), the management authority for these Parks, will be appointing the consultancy for updating the management plans. The ToRs for the consultancy that will review and update the management plans for Luengue-Luiana National Park identify management actions that are required to be included in the revised documents. In

addition, the ToRs recognise the need for the updated management plan to adopt a futuristic outlook that takes into consideration the growing human population, agriculture development and farming practices, and the return of wildlife to the landscape. However, the ToRs do not recognise the need to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information.

The project, under this outcome, will engage a consultancy that will ensure that the revised and updated management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park will integrate climate risks and incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management, including the use of tools and technologies such as the Spatial Planning for Area Conservation in Response to Climate Change (SPARC) tool. This intervention will improve management effectiveness and increase the climate-resilience of ecosystems and biodiversity in the conservation area. The climate and ecological information provided by climate risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting conducted for the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA under Outcome 1.1 will inform the integration of climate risks into the revised management plan.

The project will also focus on implementing priority actions identified in the updated management plan that mitigate climate risks and strengthen biodiversity conservation. Potential priority actions for implementation by the project include: i) clear definition, zoning and containment of settlement areas; ii) control of fires and illegal logging; iii) enhancement of connectivity with neighbouring conservation areas; iv) increase in knowledge about biodiversity and ecosystem services in the park; v) creation of opportunities for human-wildlife co-existence and reduction of human-wildlife conflict; vi) combatting poaching; and vii) transformation of communities' livelihoods towards sustainable co-existence between people and the environment.

Targets for Outcome 2.1.:

- ? 2,273,245 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in the KAZA TFCA are under improved management (i.e., whose Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores have increased during the duration of the project).
- ? 30% increase in the METT score of Luengue-Luiana National Park.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 2.1

- ? **Output 2.1.1.:** Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park.
- ? **Output 2.1.2.:** Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.
- ? **Output 2.1.3.:** Priority activities identified in updated management plan to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation implemented in Luengue-Luiana National Park.
- ? **Output 2.1.4.:** Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Luengue-Luiana National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.
- ? **Output 2.1.5.:** Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.

Outcome 2.2.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA

This outcome will focus on further addressing the first part of Barrier 2: inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas. To further overcome the barrier, project interventions will: i) train members of Iona National Park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders on climate change adaptation planning; ii) update the Management plan for Iona National Park to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management; iii) implement priority activities identified in the updated management plan that mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation; iv) establish and operationalise hydrometeorological stations within the park to inform climate-resilient planning and management; and v) facilitate knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape.

Iona National Park has an existing management plan that was developed under The National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2013-2018). The management plan which has not been fully implemented runs from 2015-2025. In addition, African Parks has a business plan for the park that takes into consideration the use of GEF 7 funding in its design. African Park's business plan for Iona National Park calls for the development of an additional Long-Term Sustainability Plan (20 years), Five Year Business Plan and Annual Work plan with fixed in-year budgets. The business plan also emphasises the need for the development of a detailed zonation plan for the park.

The project, under this outcome, will review existing management plans for Iona National Park and incorporate climate risks and actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management into existing management plans, including the use of tools and technologies such as the Spatial Planning for Area Conservation in Response to Climate Change (SPARC) tool. In addition to integrating climate risk into management plans, the project will also commission studies to gather baseline information for the development of strategies to strengthen biodiversity management in the park. Such studies will include investigations on: i) the distribution and movement of nomadic humans and cattle within the park; ii) the carrying capacities of the various ecosystems within the park; and iii) the effect of fences in the areas surrounding the park on wildlife migration. The knowledge of the migratory movements of livestock and humans generated by the studies will be used to delimit restricted regions for wildlife in the park and guide the development of livestock agreements and rights.

The project will also focus on implementing priority actions identified in the updated management plan that mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation. Potential priority actions for implementation by the project would include: i) sustainable management of water points as a critical intervention to reduce HWC; ii) de-classification/destruction of water points; iii) removing fencing around natural water points; iv) installation of water points in pre-defined areas mainly outside of the park boundaries; iii) enforcement of livestock agreements and rights within the park; iv) prevention of further immigration of external livestock and commercialised grazing to minimise environmental damage; v) engagement initiatives and communication between protected area management and appropriate formal and informal local community institutions; vi) review/development of agreements surrounding livestock ownership within the park and the policing thereof.

Targets for Outcome 2.2.:

- ? 1,515,000 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA under improved management (i.e., whose METT scores have increased during the duration of the project).
- ? 30% increase in the METT Score for Iona National Park.

#### Expected Outputs under Outcome 2.2

- ? **Output 2.2.1.:** Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Iona National Park.
- ? **Output 2.2.2.:** Management plan for Iona National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.
- ? **Output 2.2.3.:** Priority activities identified in updated management plans to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity implemented in Iona National Park.
- ? **Output 2.2.4.:** Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Iona National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.
- ? **Output 2.2.5.:** Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.

#### Outcome 2.3.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park

This outcome will focus on addressing the second part of Barrier 2: weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas. To overcome the barrier, this project will: i) develop a comprehensive Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park; ii) establish Anti-Poaching Patrol bases and equip Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the park; iii) introduce innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols; iv) train APU staff on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools; and v) facilitate collaboration between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape.

The project, under this outcome, will contribute to the establishment of adequate Anti-Poaching Patrol bases in Luengue-Luiana National Park that will ensure all-year patrol and effective wildlife law enforcement. The patrol outposts will be sited in critical poaching and wildlife movement hotspots identified in a baseline study of wildlife ranges in the park conducted by Panthera in 2016<sup>[105]</sup>. At present, the management of Luengue-Luiana can only establish temporary patrol outposts using dilapidated tents.

Overall, there is significant scope for enhancing wildlife law enforcement operations systems, capacity and equipment in Luengue-Luiana National Park. Anti-poaching activities in the park are currently hampered by inadequate radio communications. Additionally, the park does not currently have a functional control room where information can be consolidated and analysed, and operational decision making can be coordinated. Insufficient patrol communication equipment also

creates a significant challenge for wildlife law enforcement in the park, as there are no working patrol mobile VHF or HF handsets. Therefore, the equipping of APUs under the outcome will include: i) the installation of appropriate digital radio networks; and ii) establishment of law enforcement control rooms, including equipment and standard operating procedures. The project will also train and deploy dedicated law enforcement operations staff that will take the lead in the collection and consolidation of real-time information and in coordinating law enforcement responses.

The project will involve local communities as much as possible in the development and implementation of the Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park. In addition, the project will train and equip local community members who will operate as unarmed eco-rangers in conjunction with formally established APUs. The inclusion of local community members will create jobs for local communities and contribute to livelihood diversification interventions under Outcome 1.2. The inclusion of local community members in anti-poaching efforts will facilitate their buy-in to wildlife law enforcement. The training and equipping of eco-rangers will build on the best practices and lessons learned from Peace Parks ongoing engagement of eco-rangers in their anti-poaching effort.

The anti-poaching interventions under this outcome will also benefit from a more conducive criminal justice and legislative environment created by the United States Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) project, "Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Angola". The INL project ? which aims to strengthen Angola's enforcement capacity and response to wildlife trafficking ? is focused on enhancing the application of the existing legislative framework to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate wildlife criminals. The interventions of the INL project have included training investigators, prosecutors, and judges. In addition, the project will facilitate the participation of parliamentarians in the meetings and workshops held to sensitise them to issues faced by prosecutors<sup>[106]</sup>.

Target for Outcome 2.3.:

? 20% reduction in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 2.3

- ? **Output 2.3.1.:** Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed ? in close collaboration with local communities? for Luengue-Luiana National Park.
- ? **Output 2.3.2.:** Anti-Poaching Patrol bases established within Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.
- ? **Output 2.3.3.:** Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.
- ? **Output 2.3.4.:** Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools ? such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms ? introduced to Luengue-Luiana National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.
- ? **Output 2.3.5.:** Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Luengue-Luiana National Park trained to operate introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.

- ? **Output 2.3.6.:** Collaboration between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.

Outcome 2.4.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park

This outcome will focus on further addressing the second part of Barrier 2: weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas. To overcome the barrier, this project will: i) develop a comprehensive Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan for Iona National Park; ii) establish Anti-Poaching Forward Operating bases and equip Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the park; iii) introduce innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols; iv) train APU staff on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools; and v) facilitate collaboration between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape.

Local communities will be involved in the development of the Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan for Iona National Park. The development of the anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan will also include conducting baseline studies on current wildlife species populations and movements within the park to inform the development of the Strategy and Action Plan. The baseline studies will involve tracking key wildlife species using camera trapping as well as aerial and ground tracking to identify primary wildlife use areas. The studies will also determine how land-use planning and zonation can be used to improve anti-poaching efforts in the park.

The project, under this outcome, will contribute to the establishment of adequate Forward Operating Bases in Iona National Park that will ensure all-year patrol and effective wildlife law enforcement. African Park's Business Plan for Iona mentions the planned establishment of Northern, Southern and Eastern Forward Operating Bases in the park. The establishment and equipping of APUs under the outcome will build on the introduction of a corps of 11 rangers and purchase of anti-poaching equipment under the National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2013-2018). Likewise, the training of APU staff will build on the training of rangers on anti-poaching techniques under the National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2013-2018). In addition to establishing formal APUs, the project will also train and equip local community members who will operate as unarmed eco-rangers. The inclusion of community members will create jobs for local communities and contribute to livelihood diversification interventions under Outcome 1.2. The inclusion of local community members in anti-poaching efforts will facilitate their buy-in to wildlife law enforcement.

As with Outcome 2.3., the anti-poaching interventions under this outcome will also benefit from a more conducive criminal justice and legislative environment created by the INL through the "Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Angola" project.

Target for Outcome 2.4.:

- ? 20% reduction in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Iona National Park.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 2.4.

- ? **Output 2.4.1.:** Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed ? in close collaboration with local communities? for Iona National Park.
- ? **Output 2.4.2.:** Anti-Poaching Forward Operating bases established within Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.
- ? **Output 2.4.3.:** Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.
- ? **Output 2.4.4.:** Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools ? such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms ? introduced to Iona National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.
- ? **Output 2.4.5.:** Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Iona National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.
- ? **Output 2.4.6.:** Collaboration between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.

### **Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions**

This component will meet the goal of improving the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions in Angola for climate change adaptation and conservation area management, resulting in improved performance of the national Conservation Area Network. To achieve the goal, project interventions will: i) enhance the institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies; ii) improve the technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels; iii) enhance technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network; iv) strengthen the capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas; and v) increase the ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.

Component 3 will address the following barriers through the achievement of the five outcomes detailed below:

- ? Barrier 3: Sectoral strategies, policies and plans insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- ? Barrier 4: Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- ? Barrier 5: Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.
- ? Barrier 6: Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.
- ? Barrier 7: Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.

Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies



This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 3: sectoral strategies, policies and plans insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. To overcome the barrier, project interventions will: i) review sectoral strategies, policies and plans to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation; ii) produce policy briefs and technical guidelines to support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their budgets; and iii) capture climate change risk information generated through the project in existing databases (CC ENISA).

In the last decade, the Government of Angola has developed policies and strategies to address biodiversity, environmental sustainability and climate change. This has included developing national-level adaptation action plans to address sectors that the government has deemed to have been significantly affected by climate change<sup>[107]</sup>. However, there are still many sectoral strategies, policies and plans that insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. The project, under this outcome, will contribute to the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation by facilitating their integration into at least five additional sectoral strategies, policies and plans. Furthermore, the project will capture climate and biodiversity information generated during the duration of the project into readily accessible adaptation databases like CC ENISA to ensure its availability for future mainstreaming processes.

Target for Outcome 3.1.:

? Recommendations generated for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into at least 5 sectoral strategies, policies, and plans.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.1.

- ? **Output 3.1.1.:** Sectoral strategies, policies and plans reviewed ? in light of findings of risk and vulnerability assessments conducted under Outcome 1.1 ? to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, as well as the mainstreaming of gender considerations.
- ? **Output 3.1.2.:** Policy briefs and technical guidelines produced to support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies, and plans, including their related budgets.
- ? **Output 3.1.3.:** Climate change risk information generated through the project captured in existing databases (CC ENISA) to inform future climate change adaptation planning.

Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels

This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 4: insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels. To overcome the barrier, the project will: i) establish functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity

strategies at provincial level; ii) develop zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to inform climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible land-use and development planning; iii) training of members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks on coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies; and iv) update master plans for targeted municipalities to integrate climate risk information and biodiversity conservation.

Target for Outcome 3.2.:

? At least 40 (30% female) members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity and municipal and CSO staff trained and provided with tools to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.2.

- ? **Output 3.2.1.:** Functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established in Namibe and Cuando Cubango to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial level.
- ? **Output 3.2.2.:** Zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management developed for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to inform climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible land-use and development planning.
- ? **Output 3.2.3.:** Members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity (male and female) in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks trained on coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies.
- ? **Output 3.2.4.:** Municipal master plans for targeted municipalities updated to integrate climate risk information and biodiversity conservation.

#### Outcome 3.3.: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network

This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 5: insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network. To overcome the barrier, the project will: i) prepare and circulate Memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas to relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs; ii) hold meetings between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas; iii) develop a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training programme on conservation areas management ? that includes climate change adaptation ? to provide job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders; and iv) institutionalise the training programme on conservation areas management at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue to facilitate job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders beyond project implementation.

Target for Outcome 3.3.:

? At least a 20% increase in capacity scores for representative individuals from park management, rangers, ministries, local government and CSOs involved in managing Angola's Conservation Area Network at the end of project implementation.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.3.

- ? **Output 3.3.1.:** Memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies, and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas prepared and circulated to relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs.
- ? **Output 3.3.2.:** Meetings held between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies, and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas.
- ? **Output 3.3.3.:** Comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training programme on conservation areas management ? that includes climate change adaptation ? developed to provide job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders.
- ? **Output 3.3.4.:** Training programme on conservation areas management ? developed in Output 3 ? institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue to facilitate job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders beyond project implementation.

Outcome 3.4.: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas

This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 6: insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas. To overcome the barrier, the project will: i) develop business plans ? including investment prospectuses ? identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park; ii) convene an investment summit to showcase viable business opportunities within the two parks to potential private sector investors; iii) develop media and marketing strategies for the parks that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional and international ? in both Portuguese and English); and iv) conduct local and international marketing campaigns to promote NBT products in the parks.

The project, under this outcome, will build on the baseline investment conference convened in Luanda in 2018 by the Ministry of Environment with the assistance of the ICCF. The conference was a culmination of a Mini-Mission organized by Ministry of Environment of Angola with the assistance of the ICCF Group to assess the biodiversity and eco-tourism investment potential of Angola's national parks and protected areas<sup>[108]</sup>. The Mini-Mission ? which was led by the Minister of State and Chief of the Civil House of the Presidency and Minister of Environment ? included visits to Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks. The project's interventions will also benefit from the Government of Angola's initiative to clear landmines in Cuando Cubango Province in collaboration with The HALO Trust<sup>[109]</sup>. The five-year (2020-2025) mine clearing initiative ? which will be focused on the Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks ? is aimed at

revitalising the Angolan Okavango watershed by boosting ecotourism and benefiting the livelihoods of local communities<sup>[110]</sup>.

Targets for Outcome 3.4.:

- ? A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Luengue-Luiana National Park.
- ? A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Iona National Park.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.4.

- ? **Output 3.4.1.:** Business plans ? including investment prospectuses ? identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks developed (using local adaptation plans developed under Outcome 1 in close collaboration with local communities).
- ? **Output 3.4.2.:** Investment summit convened to showcase viable business opportunities within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to potential private sector investors.
- ? **Output 3.4.3.:** Media and marketing strategies that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional and international ? in both Portuguese and English) developed for Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks.
- ? **Output 3.4.4.:** Local and international marketing campaigns conducted to promote NBT products in Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks.

#### Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance

This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 7: Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance. To overcome the barrier, the project will: i) develop recommendations, policies and standards to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified funding sources and access to additional revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets; ii) develop a practical operational manual for the environmental fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements; iii) train staff of the environmental fund to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance; and iv) develop a results-based management system ? with clear and transparent rules for the allocation and use of funds ? for the environmental fund to ensure that the fund achieves its desired results.

Target for Outcome 3.5.:

- ? A restructured, functional environmental fund acting as a source of finance for environment and conservation management.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.5.

- ? **Output 3.5.1.:** Recommendations, policies, and standards developed to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified funding sources and access to additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets.
- ? **Output 3.5.2.:** A practical operational manual developed for the environmental fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements.

- ? **Output 3.5.3.:** Staff of the environmental fund trained to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance.
- ? **Output 3.5.4.:** A results-based management system (with clear and transparent rules for the allocation and use of funds) developed for the environmental fund to ensure that the fund achieves its desired results.

#### **Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned**

This component will facilitate the: i) implementation of the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework; ii) development of a project knowledge management system; and iii) improved sharing of information between the project and institutions in Angola, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes. This project will develop actions that support effective project monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and information sharing. The component will meet this goal by achieving the following two outcomes.

##### Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas

This outcome will focus on facilitating the effective implementation of the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. The project's M&E framework consists of the following instruments: i) Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Tracking Tool; ii) the GEF-7 Biodiversity Protected Area Tracking Tool<sup>[111]</sup>; iii) results framework consisting of GEF core indicators and national level indicators; and iv) qualitative reviews. Under the framework, project staff will report contributions from the project's interventions to the Program-level indicators using the GWP tracking tool at baseline, mid-term, and project completion. In support of the project's M&E process, the following outputs will be delivered: i) training of project staff on the use of the GWP Tracking Tool and other M&E instruments; ii) developing a project monitoring, evaluation and learning system that will facilitate the collection, housing and tracking of project data such as trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time; and iii) developing and submitting periodic M&E reports to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat.

Target for Outcome 4.1.:

- ? At least 1 functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 4.1.

- ? **Output 4.1.1.:** Project staff (male and female) trained on the use of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) tracking tool and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions to programme-level indicators.
- ? **Output 4.1.2.:** Monitoring, evaluation and learning system designed and implemented to facilitate the tracking of trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time.
- ? **Output 4.1.3.:** Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat.

##### Outcome 4.2.: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes

This outcome will focus on facilitating improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes. This project will share lessons learned from the project between relevant institutions in Angola and among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.

Target for Outcome 4.2.:

? At least 14 knowledge products generated and shared by stakeholders across the TFCA landscape.

Expected Outputs under Outcome 4.2.

- ? **Output 4.2.1.:** Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.
- ? **Output 4.2.2.:** Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.

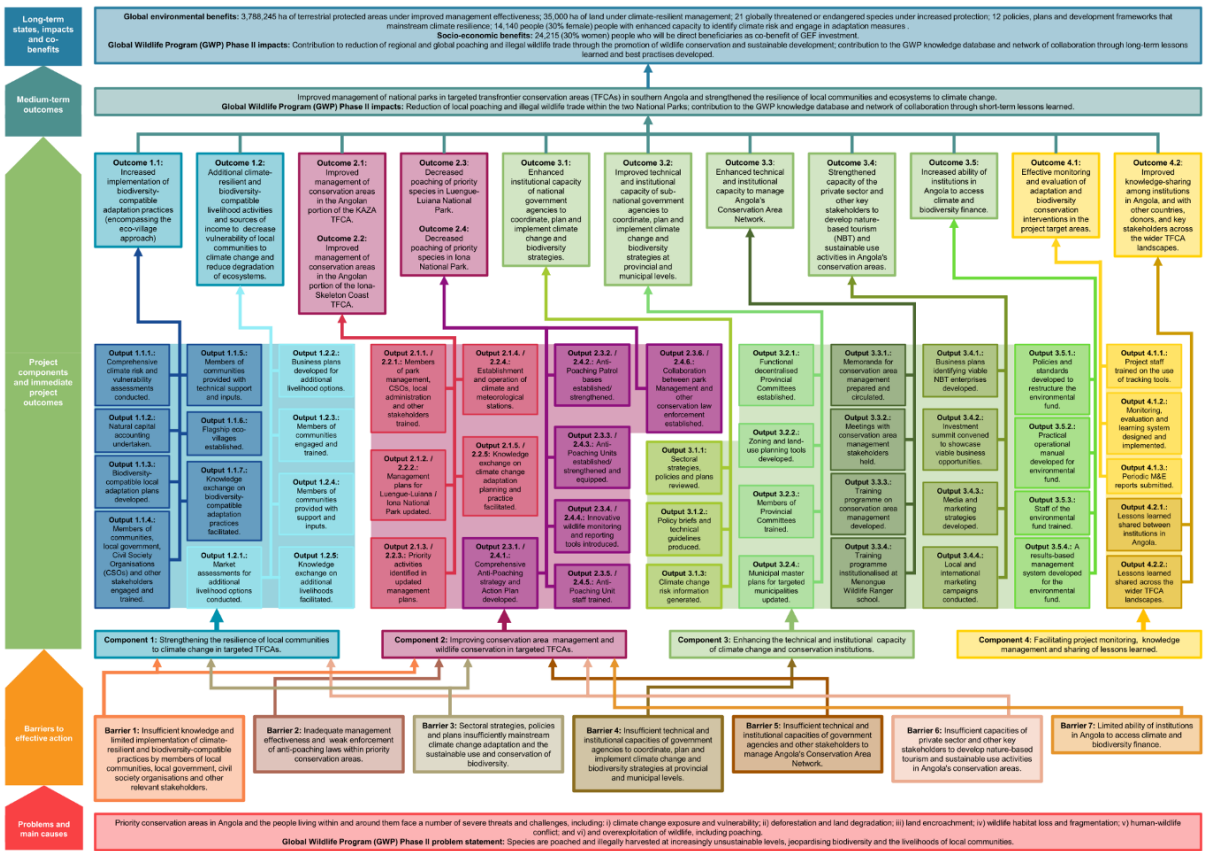
Expected benefits from the project include:

- ? 3,788,245 ha of terrestrial conservation areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use.
- ? 35,000 ha of landscapes under climate-resilient management.
- ? 12 policies plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience.
- ? 14,140 (4,242 female; 9,898 male) people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures.
- ? 24,215 (7,265 female; 16,950 male) direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment.
- ? 17 globally threatened endangered species under increased protection. The conservation areas targeted for improved management ? Luenge-Luiana and Iona National Park ? are home to at least 17 globally threatened species, six of which are endangered. There are also eight endemic species with distributions that overlap with the conservation areas? boundaries.

### **The Project's Theory of Change (ToC)**

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The Theory of Change is provided below and it shows how the problems and challenges present in southern Angola's conservation areas are linked to climate change and other environmental and socio-economic drivers. From these problems and challenges, barriers are identified and linked to corresponding project Components that are designed to overcome these barriers. Within the project Components, the individual project Outcomes, and their corresponding Outputs[112] are listed. The link between the project Outcomes and the medium-term project impact is established through the Outputs. The medium-term impact of the project is then linked to a long-term state change and the corresponding Global Environmental Benefits as well as the Socio-economic benefits of the project. As a Child project of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II, these is also a contribution to the broader goal of the GWP. The impacts of this project align with the aims of the GWP to reduce poaching, reduce trafficking and illegal wildlife trade (IWT), and reduce the demand for these illicit wildlife products through conservation and sustainable development. The contributions of this project will support this in both the medium-term outcomes by reducing poaching and IWT within the two target National Parks and then there will be further support for

this in the long-term through contributions to the broader GWP goals, collaborations, and knowledge database.



**Figure 3: Theory of Change diagram for this project showing how the project interventions will address the problems and barriers to achieve the project goal and the long-term impacts this will have. The descriptions of the project Outputs have been abbreviated, for the full descriptions please refer to Section 3A of the Project Document or Appendix I Project Results Framework.**

Changes in alignment of the project design with the original project concept

Child Project Concept Component	Project Document Component at CEO Endorsement	Changes in alignment
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Component 1. Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs	<b>Component 1:</b> Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs.	In addition to the activities proposed in the project concept, this component will also undertake detailed climate risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting to develop biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans. These will contribute to strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change. In addition, under this component, market assessments will be conducted and business plans developed to inform the provision of targeted support to local communities for alternative, climate-resilient livelihoods.
Component 2. Improving the management of the targeted TFCAs	<b>Component 2:</b> Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs.	There are no specific changes in alignment under the component.
Component 3. Enhancing the institutional capacity of national climate change and conservation institutions	<b>Component 3:</b> Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions.	In addition to the activities proposed in the project concept, this component will also work to establish functional, decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity to improve coordination and implementation of climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial level. It will also introduce zoning and land-use planning tools at provincial level, as well as municipal master plans to integrate climate risk and biodiversity information into local-level planning.
N/A	<b>Component 4:</b> Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned.	This component was introduced into the project to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project areas, ensure an adaptive management approach and the sharing of lessons learned to inform future initiatives. It was also introduced to ensure collaboration and sharing of lessons learned with the broader Global Wildlife Program.



Changes in targets for the GEF-7 and LDCF Core Indicators between Project Concept stage and CEO Endorsement are described in Section 1a. 6) Global Environmental Benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and Adaptation Benefits (LDCF) below.

**4) Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund(s) Strategies**

The project is aligned with the 2018-2022 Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) Programming Strategy, as well as the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area. The goal of GEF7's Biodiversity focal area is to maintain globally significant biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes. This goal is supported through inclusive conservation and addressing direct drivers of habitats loss, through improved financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the protected area estate. In particular, this project aligns with **Objective 1** (*Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes*) and **Objective 2** (*Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species*), through the Global Wildlife Program (wildlife for sustainable development). It also contributes to the Aichi Biodiversity 2020 Targets through safeguarding key natural wildlife habitats in the targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs). Specifically, the project will directly contribute to **Aichi Targets 2, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 19**.

The LDCF objectives aim to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change in developing countries and support their efforts to enhance adaptive capacity. The project responds to these combined priorities, focusing on reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of local communities and ecosystems through climate-resilient production activities and diversification of livelihoods. Specifically, it aligns with **Objective 1** (*Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation*) and **Objective 2** (*Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact*). The alignment of project components with the GEF Focal Areas and with Aichi Targets is detailed in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

**Table 3: Consistency with GEF Focal Area Programs**

Project components	GEF 7 Focal Area Programs	Contribution to Aichi Targets
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<p><u>Component 1:</u> Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 1:</b> Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.1.:</b> Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.2.:</b> Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems</p> <p>Project contribution: The project will promote inclusive conservation through the adoption of biodiversity-compatible practices in target communities. Climate resilient and biodiversity compatible subsistence farming practices will also be introduced which will contribute to food system sustainability and reduced land degradation.</p>	<p><b>Target 7</b> (By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.) and <b>Target 15</b> (By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.) by introducing climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices and technologies to target communities in and around the protected areas.</p>
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<p><u>Component 2:</u> Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 2:</b> Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species</p> <p><b>Outcome 2.1.:</b> Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA</p> <p><b>Outcome 2.2.:</b> Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</p> <p><b>Outcome 2.3.:</b> Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p><b>Outcome 2.4.:</b> Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park</p> <p>Project contributions: The project will improve management of national parks that form part of larger TFCAs which are home to rich biodiversity, including several endangered, threatened and endemic species. Loss of biodiversity to poaching and illegal wildlife trade will be reduced through improved strategies and technologies.</p>	<p><b>Target 11</b> (By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.) and <b>Target 12</b> (By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.) through the improved management capacity and effectiveness of target national parks, to better conserve the rich biodiversity within and improve contributions to broader TFCAs. The habitats several vulnerable, endangered and endemic species will be conserved and under more effective management. The loss of wildlife to poaching and illegal wildlife trade will also be combatted.</p>
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<p><u>Component 3:</u> Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 1:</b> Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes</p> <p><b>Outcome 3.1.:</b> Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</p> <p><b>Outcome 3.2.:</b> Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels</p> <p><b>Outcome 3.3.:</b> Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network</p> <p><b>Outcome 3.4.:</b> Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas</p> <p><b>Outcome 3.5.:</b> Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance</p> <p>Project contributions: The project activities will facilitate biodiversity mainstreaming into the private sector for more effective NBT strategies and improved access to finance for biodiversity and climate related initiatives. The project will enhance the ability of relevant institutions to effectively conserve biodiversity and face climate change challenges with appropriate considerations in policy development and national strategies.</p>	<p><b>Target 2</b> (By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.) through improved ability of national institutions to incorporate biodiversity and climate change into policy development and national strategies.</p>
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<p><u>Component 4:</u> Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 2:</b> Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species</p> <p><b>Outcome 4.1.:</b> Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas</p> <p><b>Outcome 4.2.:</b> Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes</p> <p>Project contributions: The knowledge-sharing and regional collaboration networks established under these project activities will contribute to more effective management of biodiversity and improved conservation in the target national parks and broader region. These lessons will include business strategy information and so the financial sustainability of other parks and protected areas within the region will benefit.</p>	<p><b>Target 19</b> (By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.) through local and regional, and international information networks for improved collaboration and knowledge sharing. The sharing of lessons and best practices will facilitate improved biodiversity management and conservation in the region. The regional and international networks will also be used for information dissemination back to grassroots level on a broad scale.</p>
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## 5) Incremental cost reasoning

The GEF resources will contribute to improved long-term climate-resilience and biodiversity conservation through well-managed national parks that contribute to larger transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs). This will be achieved through the provision of incremental funding for the implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible agricultural practices within communities inside the target conservation areas, the reduction of illegal wildlife trafficking and human-wildlife conflict (HWC), the improved management and development of the target national parks and enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions. The GEF resources will be supplemental to the investments made by the Government of Angola (GoA), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and international aid sources, which are not enough to develop these conservation areas and institutions to a point where they can successfully adapt to climate change and protect biodiversity while safeguarding the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people living within the target areas. Current investment will also allow the benefits to be assimilated regionally, with sharing of best practices to improve regional resilience and biodiversity compatibility. Without the GEF resources, these conservation areas will continue to rely on small-scale and short-term investments which will not adequately facilitate effective management of the biodiversity and ecosystems within these areas, causing greater losses to illegal wildlife trafficking and greater risks of human-wildlife conflicts. Absence of GEF resources will also see reduced climate resilience and poor biodiversity compatibility for target communities and their livelihood practices, as well as slower integration of climate change and biodiversity management into national development.

The project will promote activities that improve the long-term adaptive capacity of communities and offer a diversification of livelihoods, reducing their vulnerability and increasing their resilience to climate change impacts. The investment of GEF resources will facilitate climate resilience that is compounding, as practices are refined and improved throughout implementation of the project. Climate-smart technologies introduced through the project will be conservation-compatible, such that adaptation practices also produce conservation outcomes. Through improved awareness and effective engagement, communities will be better equipped to benefit from improved natural resource use and to respond to future climate challenges. To this end, the project will have significant capacity building components on environmental education, technical assistance on technology transfer and other trainings. The success of climate and biodiversity-compatible practices and technologies within these communities will also serve as pilot studies and as examples to facilitate uptake throughout neighbouring communities. This process will allow for climate resilience to develop on a larger scale and mitigate the need for interventions in the future.

It is recognised that the GEF funding will not be sufficient to close all identified gaps and so great emphasis has been placed on integrating sustainability strategies into the project design. The development of well-designed business and management plans, as well as effective training and adaptive procedures will ensure that the project interventions are carried forward in the long-term. The GEF resources will aid in developing the financial independence of the target conservation areas through improved management and business planning that seeks to attract external investment and build sustainable business practices that allow for future growth. The success of these strategies is dependent on sound upfront planning and early strategising, and this will be made possible by the GEF resources. As the effects of climate change continue and the management of these conservation areas faces greater challenges, the financial independence and sustainability of the conservation areas and their communities will be of increasing importance.

Investment of GEF resources will allow the beneficiary communities to develop greater agency over their natural resources and facilitate effective and sustainable utilisation and management of these resources. The long-term strategies developed by this project will ensure that these communities begin to adopt the appropriate practices and technologies to facilitate climate resilience. The investment will create an enabling environment for communities to make informed decisions in response to future climate challenges and by ensuring that awareness and knowledge are appropriately developed, these decisions will ensure the safeguarding of biodiversity. Community buy-in to alternative climate-resilient livelihoods and practices that are biodiversity-compatible is essential and will only be successful if the initial investment is sufficient to provide the necessary training and resources. With an adequate foundation established by the project, community commitment will be ensured, and the benefits of the project interventions will expand to surrounding communities through knowledge-sharing.

There is thus a strong justification for the use of GEF and Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) resources, which will contribute in the long term to improved resilience of vulnerable communities and biodiversity conservation. Under the business-as-usual-scenario, given that Angola's conservation areas are significantly underfunded, the targeted project areas would continue to be challenged by degraded infrastructure, weak management and vulnerability to climate change, leading to further environmental degradation and exposure of wildlife to poaching. In addition, local development initiatives would not integrate climate resilience nor be linked to

biodiversity conservation, further exposing local communities to climate change impacts and potential conflicts over land use.

#### **6) Global Environmental Benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and Adaptation Benefits (LDCF)**

This multi-focal area project will contribute towards the objectives of the GEF-7 Biodiversity and Adaptation focal areas. The three main objectives under the Biodiversity focal area are: i) mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes; ii) address direct drivers to protect habitats and species; and iii) further develop biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks. Under the project, biodiversity considerations will be mainstreamed across a number of sectoral policies and plans, and all on-the-ground interventions, including additional livelihood options, have been designed to be biodiversity-compatible. One of the main focuses of the project is to improve the management of protected areas which will include activities to address the direct drivers of species and habitat loss. As a Child Project of the GWP Phase II, the benefits of the project interventions also support the broader GWP Phase II goal of promoting wildlife conservation and sustainable development by combatting illicit trafficking in wildlife. This contribution to the GWP Phase II goals will be expanded through the GWP network, with knowledge, skills and resources shared regionally and internationally to carry the benefits forward beyond the direct interventions of the project.

The three objectives under the GEF-7 adaptation strategy emphasized for the LDCF are: i) reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation; ii) mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact; and iii) foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation. This project is aligned with Objectives 1 and 2. Under the project, the resilience of local communities will be increased through the provision of technical support and inputs to implement adaptation practices, as well as additional climate-resilient livelihoods. These activities will increase the resilience to climate change of some of the most vulnerable communities in Angola. In addition, climate change considerations will be mainstreamed across several policies and plans, and a number of training activities will be undertaken with members of national government, local government and park administration to create an enabling environment for ongoing adaptation planning. The contribution of the project to achieving Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) under the Biodiversity focal area and adaptation benefits under the Adaptation focal area is described below.

##### **Global Environmental Benefits:**

Conservation of globally significant biodiversity: Under this project, 3,788,245 ha of terrestrial protected areas (termed conservation areas under Angola's Law on Conservation Areas) will be under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. As a result, 21 globally threatened or endangered species will be under increased protection. The conservation areas targeted for improved management ? Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park ? are home to at least 21 globally threatened species, seven of which are endangered. A list of these species is presented below in Table 4. There are also eight endemic species with distributions that overlap with the conservation areas' boundaries.

Sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity: Under this project, 35,000 ha of landscapes in and around conservation areas will be transitioned to being used under

biodiversity-compatible and climate-resilient management, resulting in more sustainable use of natural resources.

**Table 4: List of globally threatened species occurring in conservation areas targeted by the project for improved management**

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN status
<b>Mammals</b>		
Hartmann's mountain zebra	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	VU
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	VU
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	VU
Brown Hyena	<i>Parahyaena brunnea</i>	NT
African Wild Dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	EN
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	VU
Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	CR
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	VU
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	VU
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	VU
African buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	NT
<b>Birds</b>		
Cape Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	EN
Cape Gannet	<i>Morus capensis</i>	EN
Ludwig's Bustard	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	EN
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	EN
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	CR
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	CR
Damara tern	<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>	VU
African penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	EN
<b>Reptiles</b>		
Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
<b>Fish</b>		
Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola</i>	VU

*IUCN Status: CR= Critically Endangered; EN= Endangered; VU= Vulnerable, and NT= Near Threatened*

National benefits generated by the project include 10 eco-villages established around Luengue-Luiana National Park and five eco-villages around Iona National Park, which will serve as proof-of-concept for future eco-village developments in Angola. These eco-villages will also play a vital role in nature-based tourism (NBT) to generate income for the national parks and attract international revenue to Angola. National and local income generation will also be benefitted by the two media and marketing strategies and two marketing campaigns (one of each for each park) which will attract local and international tourism, supporting adjacent business and local livelihoods. Local benefits extend to the two hydrometeorological stations established by the



project ? one in Iona National Park and one in Luengue-Luiana National Park ? which will improve weather forecasting at a local scale and provide useful climate metrics for use in the region.

#### Adaptation Benefits:

In contributing to the three objectives of the GEF-7 adaptation strategy, the project will deliver the following adaptation benefits:

- ? 12 policies, plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience.
- 1. 14,140 (4,242 female; 9,898 male) people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures.

The GEF 7 Core Indicator targets for the project at Concept and CEO Endorsement are summarised in Table 5 below.

The number of hectares expected to be under improved management for conservation and sustainable use has decreased from 6,096,000 ha at Project Concept stage to 3,788,245 ha at CEO Endorsement. This is a result of an error made at Project Concept stage in the estimation of the size of Luengue-Luiana National Park. In the Project Concept, Luengue-Luiana National Park was estimated to cover an area of 4,581,800 ha; however, it in fact only covers 2,273,245 ha. This accounts for the reduction in target hectares for improved management at CEO Endorsement.

While baseline METT scores are usually provided at project endorsement, METT scores could not be calculated for Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks during the PPG Phase of the project due to Covid-19 travel restrictions which impeded consultation of park managers in the Protected Areas. Park managers are the main source of information required in the METT Assessment; therefore, the assessment will be undertaken during project implementation phase as part of the project set-up activities.

**Table 5: A summary of the GEF 7 Core Indicator Targets at concept and CEO Endorsement stages.**

GEF 7 Core Indicators		Concept Submission	CEO Endorsement Submission
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	6,096,000	3,788,245
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)		
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)		
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)		
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)		
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)		
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)		

7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management		
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (thousand metric tons) (Percent of fisheries, by volume)		
9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)		
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)		
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	50,000 (25,000 female; 25,000 male)	24,215 (7,265 female; 16,950 male)

The breakdown of the direct beneficiaries of project interventions is provided below. These are the number of people expected to receive targeted support from project activities, defined as the intentional and direct assistance of the project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources. Under this project, that targeted support includes training, provision of technical support and inputs, and knowledge-sharing. The target of 24,215 direct beneficiaries (7,265 women and 16,950 men) is considered the minimum number of people that will be directly reached by project activities. A far larger number of people (~250,000 people) are expected to indirectly benefit from the project. The number of direct beneficiaries was reached based on individual consideration of each project output and the realistic number of people that are likely to be reached by targeted activities. As a result, the number of direct beneficiaries expected at CEO Endorsement is less than estimated at Project Concept stage, as project activities were not yet detailed in the Project Concept. In addition, the percentage of women expected to benefit is 30% as opposed to the 50% stated in the Project Concept. This is because of the realities of certain aspects of gender inequality in Angola and the challenges facing equal gender participation and parity. These are further detailed in Appendix VI-b Gender Mainstreaming Plan. A target of 30% female direct beneficiaries is considered to be realistic under the project.

**Table 6: Direct beneficiaries of the project by project outcome.**

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
<b>Outcome 1.1.:</b> Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village	<b>Target 1.1.4.:</b> 5,000 people (30% female) trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.	3,500	1,500	<b>5,000</b>

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.	<b>Target 1.1.5.:</b> 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.	3,500	1,500	<b>5,000</b>
	<b>Target 1.1.7.:</b> 1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries).	700	300	<b>1,000</b>
	1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries)	700	300	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Outcome 1.2.:</b> Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease	<b>Target 1.2.3.:</b> 5,000 community members (30% female) trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options	3,500	1,500	<b>5,000</b>

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.	<b>Target 1.2.4.:</b> 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with support and inputs to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.	3,500	1,500	<b>5,000</b>
	<b>Target 1.2.5.:</b> 2000 community members (30% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options	700	300	<b>1,000</b>
	(1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape and 1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape.)	700	300	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Outcome 2.1.:</b> Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA.	<b>Target 2.1.1.:</b> 50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.	35	15	<b>50</b>
<b>Outcome 2.2.:</b> Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.	<b>Target 2.2.1.:</b> 50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning	35	15	<b>50</b>

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
<b>Outcome 2.3.:</b> Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park.	<b>Target 2.3.5.:</b> 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.	21	9	30
<b>Outcome 2.4.:</b> Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park.	<b>Target 2.4.5.:</b> 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.	21	9	30
<b>Outcome 3.2.:</b> Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.	<b>Target 3.2.3:</b> 40 members (30% female) of Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities trained	28	12	40
<b>Outcome 3.5.:</b> Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.	<b>Target 3.5.3.:</b> 10 staff (30% female) of the environmental fund trained	7	3	10

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
<b>Outcome 4.1.:</b> Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas	<b>Target 4.1.1:</b> 5 project staff members trained (at least 2 female).	3	2	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16,950</b>	<b>7,265</b>	<b>24,215</b>

The LDCF Core Indicator targets for the project at Concept and CEO Endorsement are summarised in Table 7 below. The target of 14,140 people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures (4,242 women and 9,898 men) is based on the Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Tool Core Indicator 4 which measures the total number of people trained. This number was thus derived directly from the results framework and is considered the minimum number of people whose capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures will be enhanced by project activities. The number of people expected to receive training was reached based on individual consideration of each project. As a result, the number of people expected at CEO Endorsement is less than estimated at Project Concept stage, as project activities were not yet detailed in the Project Concept and a target of 60,000 people to be trained under the project did not seem realistic. In addition, the percentage of women expected to benefit from training is 30% as opposed to the 50% stated in the Project Concept. This is because of the realities of certain aspects of gender inequality in Angola and the challenges facing equal gender participation and parity. These are further detailed in Appendix VI-b Gender Mainstreaming Plan. A target of 30% women to receive training is considered to be realistic under the project.

The target of 35,000 ha of land under climate-resilient management that was set at Project Concept stage is still considered to be realistic at CEO Endorsement.

**Table 7: A summary of LDCF Core Indicator targets for the project at Concept and CEO endorsement stages.**

LDCF Core Indicators		Concept Submission	CEO Endorsement Submission
1	Number of direct beneficiaries	50,000 (25,000 female; 25,000 male)	24,215 (7,265 female; 16,950 male)
2	Area of land under climate-resilient management (ha)	35,000	35,000
3	Number of policies, plans or development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience	4	12

4	Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures	60,000 (30,000 female; 30,000 male)	14,140 (4,242 female; 9,898 male)
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## 7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

### Innovativeness

Innovation is included in the proposed project's design and delivery of interventions. The project encompasses three focal areas: i) strengthening climate resilience of communities in two conservation areas in the Angolan portions of Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) and Iona-Skeleton Coast transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs); ii) improving park management of the targeted areas; and iii) enhancing institutional capacity in Angola to respond to climate change impacts and conserve biodiversity. The integrated approach embedded in the project design will promote the improvement of community livelihoods, including climate-resilient practices that will enhance biodiversity conservation, not only through strengthening national park management but also by demonstrating sustainable natural resource management. The project will introduce an innovative eco-village approach to building climate resilience of communities, where support and inputs will be provided to create sustainable livelihoods. Proposed solutions will include opportunities for empowering women in the target communities by mainstreaming gender considerations into the interventions.

In addition, a number of innovative tools will be introduced to improve management effectiveness of the target conservation areas and associated biodiversity. Examples of these include the Domain Awareness System (DAS), Spatial Planning for Area Conservation in Response to Climate Change (SPARC) tool, and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART). These technologies will assist park management for more effective coordination and protection of biodiversity and will also support local people for improved community-based management. These tools are particularly useful in contexts where there are gaps in technology and where community capacity is limited.

In conjunction with the introduced tools and technologies, emphasis will be placed on creating and demonstrating the value of biodiversity to local communities living in and around conservation areas. By introducing more sustainable livelihoods and facilitating the establishment of nature-based tourism, the project will indirectly provide incentives for communities to value and protect biodiversity. These interventions will be implemented in close collaboration with local people, especially women and other marginalised groups, to ensure context-appropriate practices are introduced and are thus more likely to be successful in the long term.

### Sustainability

The long-term sustainability of project interventions will be ensured in many ways ? predominantly through embedding the necessary technical and institutional capacities within relevant institutions and beneficiary communities to take the interventions forward after the project's completion. This will be achieved through, *inter alia*: i) the development of municipal development plans, management, and business plans for the target conservation areas; ii) improving the capacity of

conservation area staff and local government; iii) establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for an adaptive management approach; and iv) improving community resilience and protecting biodiversity to ensure the realised benefits are sustained beyond the life of the project. As a Child Project of the GWP Phase II, there will also be a network of support within the GWP that will aid in project sustainability through the sharing of knowledge and resources. This network will benefit from the global nature of the GWP to strengthen international and regional cooperation needed to support this project, while providing tools and skills needed for long-term effectiveness. Further ways in which sustainability of the project's interventions will be achieved are described below.

#### Financial sustainability

The project activities will provide long-term sources of revenue for community members, thereby reducing reliance on and unsustainable use of natural resources. The expansion of nature-based tourism (NBT) in the project areas is designed to provide sustainable livelihoods and income by grounding these livelihoods in the ecological sector. This income will be made reliable by the strong baseline in government policy and strategy, and there is room for extensive growth of these initiatives to provide greater opportunities and benefit more people. The focus on NBT will ensure that financial sustainability is not linked to volatile or high-risk investments, but rather rooted in stable, biodiversity-compatible strategies that have compounding benefits, with improved conservation attracting more tourism which will fund further conservation improvements. More broadly, the financial sustainability of the project will be supported by the restructuring of an existing environment fund. This fund will serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and protected area management in Angola, with support provided to diversify its funding sources and ability to access additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets. Improved financial sustainability will also be achieved by supporting revenue-generating activities in the communities within and around conservation areas.

#### Institutional sustainability

The continued effective management of conservation areas will be ensured by the capacity-building activities which have been planned throughout the project and for multiple stakeholders. Coordination will be facilitated across several partners (non-governmental organisations (NGOs), private sector, multi- and bilateral agencies) with the support of the Government of Angola. The project will take advantage of the well-established project partners, capitalising on their history of work and involvement in the project areas. Having formed a body of work to serve as a baseline, these partners are in an ideal position to expand their efforts as this project improves their capacities and mandates. Further investments will be leveraged from private actors, including for technology for biodiversity management and tourism activities and infrastructure. There is therefore potential for scaling up, either to deepen support in the target TFCAs or expand its innovative approach to other protected areas in the country, potentially mobilising financing for future phases. The project will also generate important lessons and enable effective coordination and sharing of institutional knowledge between the different Child Projects of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), making use of the extensive network provided by the GWP systems to do so. This will ensure that best practice is carried forward on an international scale, and the resulting feedback of this system will support the institutional stability of this project.

#### Social and economic sustainability



By engaging extensively with the target communities, park management and other priority stakeholders throughout the project, buy-in from the communities will be ensured. The continuous participation of stakeholders during all project stages along with capacity development will ensure that there is comprehensive understanding of the benefits of biodiversity-compatibility and climate resilience to sustain project activities. As family incomes increase through diversification of livelihoods, so sustainability will improve by reducing the potential need for relocation and by generating revenue for the local economy. Developing diverse skills, promoting natural resource-based rural entrepreneurship activities, and improving coordination between communities and park management to develop employment opportunities in tourism will ensure that the communities benefit from the project interventions and are better-equipped to face climate challenges. The project is designed with community collaboration at the forefront to ensure they retain agency over activities and are empowered by the biodiversity-compatible and sustainable strategies. This will lead to an improved relationship with local biodiversity and ensure the communities can play an active role in safeguarding efforts.

The gender-responsive design of the project will ensure that considerations to protect and uplift women remain present after the completion of the project. Gender mainstreaming is present throughout project activities, and skills, knowledge and resources will be provided to women in ways that are accessible and that will meet the unique needs of women in the project areas. The promotion of gender equity and empowerment will be made sustainable through the gender-responsive design of training initiatives, as well as within policy and strategy development, ensuring that women are involved in and accounted for at all levels of decision-making within the project. This will be perpetuated by appropriate and accessible knowledge-sharing strategies that prioritise the needs and insights of women for long-term gender mainstreaming and equity.

#### Environmental sustainability

Improved land-use and long-term management strategies will reduce environmental degradation and allow for recovery of already degraded landscapes. This, along with the improved conservation of priority species and conservation areas ? that house numerous other threatened, vulnerable, endemic, and near-endemic species ? will ensure protection of biodiversity in the future. As conservation efforts improve and biodiversity is protected, so ecosystem health will improve and the challenges of conserving and managing biodiversity will be mitigated. Healthy ecosystems with rich biodiversity will also be more resilient to the effects of climate change and the adaptability of the biodiversity will be improved in turn. Ecosystem health will also benefit from the introduction of climate-resilient and biodiversity compatible production practices on agricultural land in the target sites. This will ensure that the local environment remains healthy and productive to provide ecosystem services and sustain local biodiversity in the future while providing the resources needed by the communities.

#### Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

This project will have a catalytic influence across several aspects, by implementing an integrated, programmatic, and multi-partner approach that allows for scaling up. The project will serve as an umbrella framework for coordination across several partners ? NGOs, private sector, multi-and bilateral agencies ? in support of the Government of Angola.

Large-scale climate risk and vulnerability assessments carried out as a part of this project will be used to review land use plans and other policies. The results of these assessments can be used elsewhere in the area for further planning, and best practices derived from these assessments can be scaled-up to other areas as well. Similarly, the project interventions will generate an evidence base of effective adaptation practices and alternative livelihoods. Through project activities, this information will be shared nationally and internationally with other conservation areas to promote replicability and scaling up.

The likelihood for replication will also be enhanced through strengthening collaborative partnerships, including with inter-governmental and private sector actors. The interventions under this project will create value in natural resources by attracting industries such as nature-based tourism, which will mobilise private sector investments. This initiative can be scaled-up, either to deepen support in the targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) or expand its innovative approach to other national parks in the country and region.

Coordination with other complementary initiatives and projects such as the GWP will help to further ensure that lessons learned, and best practices are exchanged across sectors, and synergies capitalised upon for mutually supporting replication. The project also pilots an approach for cross-border collaboration for TFCA management, including wildlife connectivity and cross-border governance arrangements like multi-stakeholder management committees. If successful, this approach can be replicated in other TFCA landscapes as well as other national parks within the country.

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- [98] Angola was provided with a grant under the ASAP II to conduct climate vulnerability analyses focusing on smallholder agricultural value chains. The analyses ? which were completed in 2019 ?

involved the identification of priority smallholder commodity crops and preparation of crop sustainability maps and risk profiles based on future climate projections.

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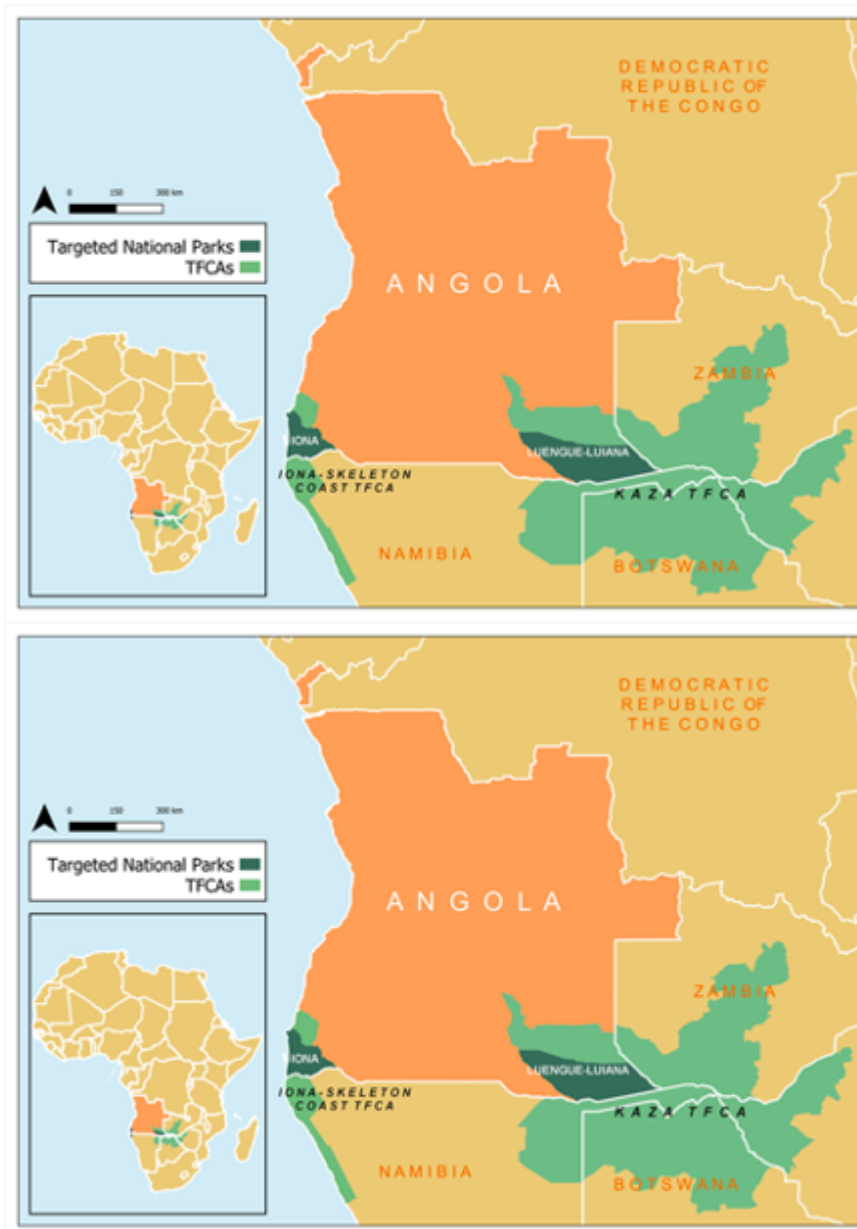
[111] The GEF-7 Biodiversity Protected Area Tracking Tool is available at:

<https://www.thegef.org/documents/gef-7-biodiversity-protected-area-tracking-tool>

[112] The Outputs in the Theory of Change diagram have been abbreviated, for the full descriptions of the project Outputs please refer to Section 3A of the Project Document or Appendix I the Project Results Framework.

#### **1b. Project Map and Coordinates**

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



### 1c. Child Project?

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

This project is one of fifteen (15) Child Projects under the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II. The GWP seeks to address the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) by serving as a platform for knowledge exchange and coordination, and supporting on-the-ground actions. The GWP targets the GEF objective of combatting IWT as well as others within the GEF's focal areas of land degradation, climate change and sustainable forest management. The GWP approaches the poaching crisis holistically through various country projects and a broader global project, seeking to reduce both the supply and demand that drives the illegal wildlife trade and protect species and habitats through integrated landscape planning. Specifically, the GWP aims to i) reduce poaching; ii) reduce trafficking; iii) reduce demand; iv) collaborate and coordinate; and v) improve communications, gender strategy and monitoring and evaluation.

The components of this Child Project strongly align with the overall impact of the GWP and will strongly contribute to the broader goal of combatting IWT. Component 1 of the project will **reduce poaching** through improved community engagement to mitigate human wildlife conflict (HWC), improve resource management and generate alternative and sustainable livelihoods for communities that frequently engage with the wildlife that is threatened by IWT.

Component 2 will **reduce poaching** and **reduce trafficking** by improving the management and anti-poaching effectiveness within the two parks. This will be achieved by improving capacity, providing skills and resources, developing strategies and improving necessary collaboration with communities and both local and regional law-enforcement.

The interventions of Component 3 will work toward **reducing trafficking** through the revision of policies and strategies, as well as upskilling of government and institutional employees to effectively implement and update them. This component will also contribute to **reducing demand** by raising awareness and promoting behavioural changes through the local and international media and marketing strategies developed for the two National Parks.

The project will support the GWP impacts through Component 4 through improving **collaboration and coordination** as well as **improved communications, gender strategy and monitoring and evaluation** by contributing to the GWP knowledge base and collaborative network. Lessons learnt, best practices and innovative strategies and technologies will be shared within the GWP network and this will contribute to improved local, regional and international efforts to combat IWT. The project has also been designed to be gender-responsive and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks will ensure that women are uplifted and empowered by the project interventions.

As all four (4) of the project components align with and support the broader impacts of the GWP, this Child Project will serve a significant role in working toward the global goals and long-term changes aimed for by the GWP. The strategies and objectives of the GWP have informed and will guide this Child Project and this will facilitate effective contributions by the project through short-term impacts as well as long-term lessons and guidance for future GWP developments.

## 2. Stakeholders

**Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:**

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities**

**If none of the above, please explain why:**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

SEP attached

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement



**Table 8: Summary of how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution.**

<b>Stakeholder Name</b>	<b>Method of Engagement</b>	<b>Location and Frequency</b>	<b>Resources Required</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<i>Name the key stakeholder and group type to be engaged. Add columns as necessary.</i>	<i>How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc)</i>  <i>What special measures would be taken to include disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals/groups?</i>	<i>Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?</i>	<i>What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?</i>	<i>How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc.</i>
<b>Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment</b>	Regular formal meetings	Quarterly	Presentations, transportation, brochures, website, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRIP)</b>	Regular formal meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
<b>National Agency for the Okavango region (ANAGERO)</b>	Regular formal meetings	Quarterly	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
<b>Ministry of Economy and Planning</b>	Regular formal meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget

<b>Stakeholder Name</b>	<b>Method of Engagement</b>	<b>Location and Frequency</b>	<b>Resources Required</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication; National Institute of Meteorology (INAMET)</b>	Regular meetings	Every 2 years	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
<b>Ministry of Energy and Water</b>	Informal meetings	Annually	Nothing	Included in project budget
<b>Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion</b>	Regular meetings	Every 2 years	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
<b>Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security</b>	Informal meetings	Annually	Nothing	Included in project budget
<b>Faculty of Sciences of Agostinho Neto University</b>	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
<b>Action for Rural Development and Environment (ADRA)</b>	Informal meetings	Every 2 years	Nothing	Included in project budget
<b>Provincial Governments where Iona and Luengue Luiana are located</b>	Regular meetings	Park headquarters and Communal or municipal administration, Quarterly	Transportation to Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget

<b>Stakeholder Name</b>	<b>Method of Engagement</b>	<b>Location and Frequency</b>	<b>Resources Required</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>Iona and Luengue Luiana Park Administration</b>	Regular meetings	Quarterly	Transportation to Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks, presentations, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
<b>Kissama Foundation</b>	Informal meetings	Every 2 years	Nothing	Included in project budget
<b>Development Workshop (DW)</b>	Informal meetings	Every 2 years	Nothing	Included in project budget
<b>Association of Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development Angola (ACADIR)</b>	Regular meetings	3 times year	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
<b>Maiombe Network</b>	Informal meetings	Annually	Nothing	Included in project budget
<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>	Regular meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
<b>European Union (EU)</b>	Regular meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
<b>The Nature Conservancy (TNC)</b>	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
<b>Wild Bird Trust (WBT)</b>	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
<b>ECO TUR ANGOLA</b>	Casual meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
<b>Universities</b>	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures	Included in project budget
<b>ADPP</b>	Regular meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
<b>MCTA Okavango Tourist Development Zone</b>	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures, website	Included in project budget

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
Local Communities	Regular meetings	Quarterly	Transportation to communities, translation services, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required, facilitation services	Included in project budget
UNACA	Formal meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation	Included in project budget
Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform (MAT)	Formal meetings	Annually	Transportation	Included in project budget

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; No

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; No

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

### 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender Mainstreaming Plan attached

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

Yes

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

**Improving women's participation and decision making**

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

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

Yes

#### **4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

The private sector will be engaged in the project predominantly through activities under Outcome 3.4: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas. This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 6: insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop NBT and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas. To overcome the barrier, the project will: i) develop business plans ? including investment prospectuses ? identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park; ii) convene an investment summit to showcase viable business opportunities within the two parks to potential private sector investors; iii) develop media and marketing strategies for the parks that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional and international ? in both Portuguese and English); and iv) conduct local and international marketing campaigns to promote NBT products in the parks. The project, under this outcome, will build on the baseline investment conference convened in Luanda in 2018 by the Ministry of Environment with the assistance of the ICCF. The conference was a culmination of a Mini-Mission organized by Ministry of Environment of Angola with the assistance of the ICCF Group to assess the biodiversity and eco-tourism investment potential of Angola's national parks and protected areas. The Mini-Mission ? which was led by the Minister of State and Chief of the Civil House of the Presidency and Minister of Environment ? included visits to Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks.

#### **5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives**

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase of the project, the project was screened using CI-GEF's Safeguard Screening Form and CIGEF's Climate Screening Form (attached). The project risks and their levels are summarized below in Table 9, as well as the mitigation strategies that the project has incorporated to manage the presented risks.

**Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19)**

This project recognizes the enormous risk posed by the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) which has prolifically spread disrupting several socio-economic activities. It is projected that the effects of the pandemic may cause delays and/or slow down implementation of project activities such decision making by key stakeholders; availability and participation of stakeholders in project activities; delays in setting up the project; recruitment of project staff; and procurement.

In-order to mitigate the risks outlined above, Angola's Ministry of Health Guidelines and CI-GEF COVID-19 Guidelines will be followed during project implementation. The project proposes the following mitigation measures:

- ? Preparation and implementation of relevant safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks sparked off by COVID-19. These safeguards include compliance with Labor and Working Conditions, Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- ? The project will ensure that tools and support are made available for effective online engagement where possible to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on project implementation while safeguarding the health of all stakeholders. Online engagement has become increasingly effective and free platforms ensure accessibility. This will also mitigate travel costs and time spent in transit for all stakeholders. (Considerations included in stakeholder engagement plan)
- ? Quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by the project team. This measure will enable CIGEF to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from technical and financial perspectives.
- ? Project staff working in the protected areas will exercise caution by donning Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for COVID prevention (e.g., face masks) to reduce the risk of infecting protected area authority employees and wildlife (particularly non-human primates).

**Table 9: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning.**

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
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Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
<p>1. Corona Virus Pandemic: There may be delays in implementation and coordination resulting from limited face-to-face engagements and travel restrictions and other safety measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	M	<p>a. The project will ensure that tools and support are made available for effective online engagement where possible to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on project implementation while safeguarding the health of all stakeholders. Online engagement has become increasingly effective and free platforms ensure accessibility. This will also mitigate travel costs and time spent in transit for all stakeholders. (Considerations included in stakeholder engagement plan)</p> <p>b. Quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by the project team. This measure will enable CIGEF to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from technical and financial perspectives.</p> <p>c. Project staff working in the protected areas will exercise caution by donning Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for COVID prevention (e.g., face masks) to reduce the risk of infecting protected area authority employees and wildlife (particularly non-human primates).</p>
<p>2. High staff turn-over in the Government of Angola will affect decision making resulting to delays</p>	H	<p>- CI will continually follow up with the Government of Angola to ensure the designated Government focal point is actively engaged in the project.</p> <p>- CI will also ensure there is buy-in from senior Government officials.</p>
<p>3. Executing arrangements were not finalized during PPG Phase. Identification of non-state partners and their roles was not completed during PPG Phase.</p>	H	<p>Executing arrangements, identification of partners and definition of their roles will be finalised during implementation phase as part of project set-up activities. This task will be completed within the first 6-months.</p>

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
<p>4. Due diligence of the Executing Agency and partner institutions was not conducted by CI during PPG Phase.</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>This task will be completed within the first 6-months of implementation phase.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial Risk Assessments (FRA) will be completed before granting to any selected partners. Granting will only be done when partners, including the Government, have met the requirements based on the financial risk assessment. The outputs of this assessment will be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Partners identified and their respective detailed ToRs defining their roles developed and approved by the GoA.</li> <li>b. Budgets allocated to the Partners in correspondence with their ToRs. Budget Allocations approved by the GoA.</li> <li>c. Financial Risk Assessments (FRA) of partner institutions conducted and applicable mitigation measures put in place.</li> <li>d. Contracts/Agreements signed.</li> <li>e. Following the above, the Project's overall Budget and Work Plan will be realigned to reflect decisions from the Government and reflect the outcome of the partner mapping and assessment exercise.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p>5. Safeguard Plans developed during PPG Phase have information gaps: Due to Covid-19 travel restrictions, key stakeholders such as Park managers and communities residing in remote areas around the Protected Areas were not consulted in the development of safeguard plans. Additionally, a thorough capacity assessment of the Executing Agency (EA) was not undertaken since there was a delay in appointing the EA by the Government. As a result, there are information gaps in the Safeguard plans.</p>	<p>H</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A Safeguards specialist will be recruited to finalise/update the safeguard plans, conduct a limited Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), conduct a thorough capacity assessment of the Executing Agency (INBAC), undertake other safeguards related tasks that were not completed during PPG Phase, monitor and report implementation of safeguards.</li> <li>b. Monitoring of all project indicators (including safeguard indicators) will be undertaken by a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) Specialist.</li> </ol>



Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
6. Little or no long-term adoption of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices by community members.	L	Long-term strategies will be developed collaboratively to ensure adequate incentives and benefits to these communities to secure buy-in.
7. Unpredictable changes in climate may result in some adaptation practices being outdated and ineffective.	L	Strategies will incorporate an ongoing adjustment process to ensure the most up-to-date practices are being implemented. As new information is available and as conditions change with the changing climate, so strategies will be updated in response.
8. Business viability may be vulnerable to shifts in large-scale economic dynamics. These could include a post-COVID-19 pandemic economic recession; changes in revenue generated by international tourism; and shifts in the supply and demand of crops under changing climate conditions. These would all impact the business prospects that are most extensively linked to the livelihoods of local communities in and around the project areas.	S	The development of business plans will have robust engagement and market assessment, and account for as much variability as possible. By rooting business plans in adaptation and local ecosystem dependence, the financial stability of these business plans will be improved. The business plans will be designed conservatively, with a focus on long-term stability in favour of more extensive financial gains.
9. Limited uptake of alternative livelihoods by local communities.	L	The eco-villages established by the project will serve as a working example and proof-of-concept for the alternative livelihoods introduced by the project. The development of these eco-villages will be collaborative with local communities to incorporate their unique needs into designs and strategies. This will improve the likelihood of uptake by ensuring that the alternative livelihoods meet the needs of local people and improve their well-being.
10. Weak capacity of conservation area management to implement introduced measures.	S	The project will work with and strengthen the capacity of a diverse set of institutions, operating at both the local and regional levels. This will allow for collaboration to build a network for improved overall management. Activities to support the governance structures of the conservation areas are also included.

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
11. Changes in government priorities, personnel, and structures may disrupt implementation.	M	Political commitment will be ensured through the engagement at all levels of government with commitments made collaboratively with other stakeholders. Financial incentives through business plans and the long-term benefits of adaptation strategies will ensure that outcomes align with the needs of the communities and nation. Project stability will also be ensured through the involvement of project partners that are well-established within the project area, having worked on previous projects and served to support the national parks in various roles. These project partners will oversee and direct numerous project activities and will serve to buffer any shifts in government personnel and structures.
12. International revenue for NBT may take some time to develop and be hindered by international travel restrictions during emergency periods (For example the COVID-19 lockdowns)	M	NBT business plans will have strong integration of local and short-distance tourism, reducing reliance on external international revenue for viability.
13. Delays in the monitoring and evaluation process may hinder the regular updating of the project strategies and the incorporation of lessons and feedback as the project progresses.	M	The project will provide the monitoring agents with project tracking tools and training in to use these tools to appropriately oversee and guide project implementation. The tools include the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) tracking tool and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions to program-level indicators.
14. Some stakeholder commitments may not be upheld long-term.	L	The project design will ensure that the value of the knowledge shared is made clear to all stakeholders to incentivise their long-term commitment and encourage more extensive engagements.

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
15. Climate change may drive shifts in priority species distributions beyond the existing boundaries of the targeted conservation areas.	M	<p>The management plans for the protected areas will account for long-term climate change projections so that strategic decisions can be made regarding species distribution shifts. Incorporating the SPARC tool and datasets will aid in the effectiveness of this.</p> <p>The project also includes activities to strengthen the network of management among the transfrontier conservation areas, providing further flexibility in planning through collaboration beyond park and national borders.</p>
16. There is some uncertainty regarding climate change projections and their resulting consequences for HWC as both species and resource distributions shift. There is also some uncertainty regarding some newly emerging HWC reduction strategies. These may result in unforeseen future HWC scenarios.	M	<p>The project is designed with an iterative monitoring and evaluation process to ensure that strategies and management plans are updated as new information becomes available. The project will also focus on developing long-term adaptive strategizing skills among stakeholders and decision-makers so that they are able to respond to changing scenarios effectively.</p>
17. Potential impacts of climate risks, including climate hazards and climate shocks that may delay or alter project implementation.	M	<p>The project includes a full Climate Risk Screening (Appendix V) and the appropriate considerations and mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project design.</p> <p>Climate and weather hazards that may be present in the project area include droughts, extreme heat and flooding. These risks have been accounted for during the development of the project timeline and further considerations for these risks will be incorporated into all future planning and development within the project.</p> <p>Using the guidance of the Climate Risk Screening will ensure that the project is not severely impacted by climate risks and that the adaptation and mitigation measures are implemented effectively.</p>

## 6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

**Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

## **A. Execution Arrangements and Partners**

### **Implementing Agency:**

Conservation International GEF Project Agency (CI-GEF) will be the implementing agency for the proposed project. CI-GEF will support the project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, which includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with GEF standards and requirements. CI-GEF will monitor the project's implementation and achievement of project outputs, ensure proper use of GEF funds, and review/approve procurement plans, budgets and workplans. CI-GEF will approve quarterly technical and financial reports and, furthermore, the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) prior to GEF submission. Finally, CI-GEF will make recommendations to optimize project performance and will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.

CI-GEF will be supported in its role as implementing agency by the Conservation International Africa Field Division (CI-AFD). Through its existing complement of experienced conservationist staff, the CI-AFD will provide technical support and oversight guidance to the project.

### **Executing Agency:**

The Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MoCTE) has designated the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC) to be this project's Executing Agency. INBAC will be responsible for:

- overall project implementation and management.
- ensuring that project outcomes (both those directly implemented by the MoCTE and those implemented by executing partners) are achieved.
- effective coordination of and between potential executing partners.
- monitoring and evaluation of project interventions.
- ensuring that environmental and social safeguards are adhered to and that the Environmental and Social Management Framework is implemented; and
- effective use of GEF resources.

### ***National Project Director***

INBAC will designate an existing employee as the National Project Director via co-financing to provide overall leadership for the implementation of the proposed project. His/her primary responsibility will be to ensure that the proposed project produces the results specified in the project document to the required standard of quality and within the specified time and cost constraints. In addition, the NPD's responsibilities will include:

- ? ensuring alignment of the project activities with government policies and priorities.
- ? securing coordination and support for project activities within INBAC and other government institutions.
- ? ensuring the technical, logistical, administrative, and financial effectiveness of executing partners.
- ? chairing the project steering committee.
- ? reviewing annual workplans and budgets, PIRs and procurement plans before submission to the PSC.

- ? providing technical clearance to requests in the annual workplan and procurement plan above \$5,000 and below \$25,000 before submission to CI-GEF; and
- ? providing guidance to the project management unit.

### ***Project Management Unit (PMU)***

#### Chief of Party

A Chief of Party (CoP) will be recruited by INBAC to lead the project management unit. The CoP will report to the INBAC with periodic updates to CI-AfD. The CoP will demonstrate exceptional leadership skills and have a proven track record of successful project management in Africa. As such, the CoP may be recruited internationally.

The main responsibilities of the CoP will be to:

- ? provide financial monitoring compliance for all activities implemented by the proposed project.
- ? prepare annual workplans, and provide inputs to the budgets and procurement plans.
- ? plan and manage the implementation of all project activities directly implemented by the INBAC.
- ? oversee and coordinate the implementation of project activities that may potentially be implemented by executing partners.
- ? provide regular updates on project progress to INBAC, CI-GEF and CI-AFD.
- ? ensure effective coordination between all project executing partners and INBAC.
- ? identify potential risks to project activities and mitigation measures to overcome them.
- ? ensure that project outcomes are achieved.
- ? monitor and evaluate all project activities.
- ? ensure that environmental and social safeguards are adhered to and that the Environmental and Social Management Framework is implemented; and
- ? ensure regular and effective communication between the PMU, INBAC and CI-GEF.

Other specific roles and responsibilities will be defined in the Terms of Reference for this position. See Appendix IX.

#### Operations and Finance Director

An operations and finance specialist (OFS) will be included in the PMU to manage financial and procurement systems, including potentially the sub-granting of GEF funds to designated executing partners. The OFS will be an integral member of the project and will support the delivery of outcomes via grant-making and building capacity of partners and providing project management by assuring compliance and timely reports to the CI-AFD and CI-GEF .

The main responsibilities of the OFS will be to:

- ? manage procurement processes in line with Government of Angola, CI and GEF procedures.
- ? perform the role a grants manager, managing the sub-granting, and reporting, of funds to any potential executing partners.
- ? standardize the finance and accounting systems of the project while maintaining compatibility with Government of Angola and CI financial accounting procedures.
- ? prepare revisions of the overall project budget and assist in the preparation of annual procurement plans.
- ? ensure that project executing partners provide accurate, transparent, and compatible financial reports; and

? prepare quarterly and annual expenditure reports.

Other specific roles and responsibilities will be defined in the Terms of Reference for this position. See Appendix IX.

#### Operations and Finance Assistant

The Operations and Finance Assistant will assist the Operations and Finance Director to manage financial and procurement systems, including the potential sub-granting of GEF funds to designated executing partners.

### ***Technical Unit***

#### Programme Director

A Programme Director will be recruited by INBAC to carry out technical delivery of the project, ensuring that the outcomes are being achieved and reporting directly to the Chief of Party.

#### M&E and Communications Specialist

The M&E and Communications Specialist will be responsible for developing the monitoring, evaluation and learning system during the first year. They will also be responsible for obtaining baseline values for all of the project indicators, including conducting relevant capacity and METT assessments. The M&E specialist will also train project staff during the first year on the use of the M&E system and other GWP tracking tools. Thereafter, the M&E specialist will be responsible for preparing annual M&E reports and contributing the mid-term and terminal evaluations.

In addition to M&E duties, the specialist will also be responsible for developing and implementing a communication plan for the project and for generating knowledge products for dissemination, as well as maintaining a social media presence for the project.

#### Safeguards Specialist

A part-time Safeguards Specialist will ensure that all relevant safeguard plans are finalised and implemented. This will include finalizing and updating a limited Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, gender action plan and indigenous peoples plan. The Safeguards Specialist will also conduct a thorough assessment of INBAC's capacity to implement all of the relevant safeguard plans. Finally, the Safeguards Specialist will monitor and report on the implementation of safeguard plans throughout the lifespan of the project.

#### KAZA/IONA regional coordinators

Two regional coordinators will be recruited by INBAC, (one for KAZA TFCA and one for IONA TFCA) to coordinate on-the-ground delivery of the project at the specified project sites. The regional coordinators will be based in the relevant INBAC provincial office.

### **Project Steering Committee:**

An inter-ministerial project steering committee (PSC) will be established to provide overall project oversight and strategic guidance. The PSC will ensure a continued cohesion between the project and the mandate of MoCTE. It will also provide additional linkages and interactions with high-level policy

components within the Government. The PSC will approve annual workplans of the PMU and intervene when conflicts within the project and/or between project members arise.

The following institutions/representatives are likely to be included in the PSC:

- ? National Project Director (INBAC) (Chair)
- ? Environmental Fund
- ? Directorate of Climate Change and Environmental Action
- ? Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- ? Ministry of Energy and Water
- ? INAMET
- ? African Parks
- ? Peace Parks Foundation
- ? UNDP
- ? Provincial government (Namibe and Cuando Cubango)
- ? Academia (University Agostinho Neto)
- ? CSOs and NGOs, as applicable.

Potential executing Partners:

The MoCTE has preliminarily identified organisations operating within Angola that may be well-positioned to execute specific outcomes within the project on behalf of the government. These organisations all have the relevant experience and track record to deliver specified outputs and outcomes, and therefore may function as executing partners within the project. These organisations are:

Peace Parks Foundation (PPF)

PPF are well-positioned to deliver all outputs under Outcomes 2.1 and 2.3.

African Parks (AF)

AF are well-positioned to deliver all outputs under Outcomes 2.2 and 2.4.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP are well-positioned to deliver all outputs under Outcomes 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.5.

International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF)

ICCF are well-positioned to deliver all outputs under Outcome 3.4.

Some of the potential Partners have also committed co-financing to support this project. Preparation of the CEO Endorsement Package was consultative and the aforementioned institutions are amongst the stakeholders who provided input during the concept Phase and PPG Phase.

During Implementation Phase, the Government of Angola in co-ordination with Conservation International, will finalize the selection of partner institutions that will participate in the project. In line with the GEF Minimum Financial Standards and CI policies, financial and risk assessments will be completed prior to granting to any selected partners. Granting will only be done if and when partners, including the government, have met the requirements based on the financial risk assessment.

During partner mapping and assessment exercise, the GoA and CI will assess the technical and financial capacity of Partners to ensure they are in alignment with the priorities of the Project and the Government of Angola's priorities. The outputs of this assessment are:

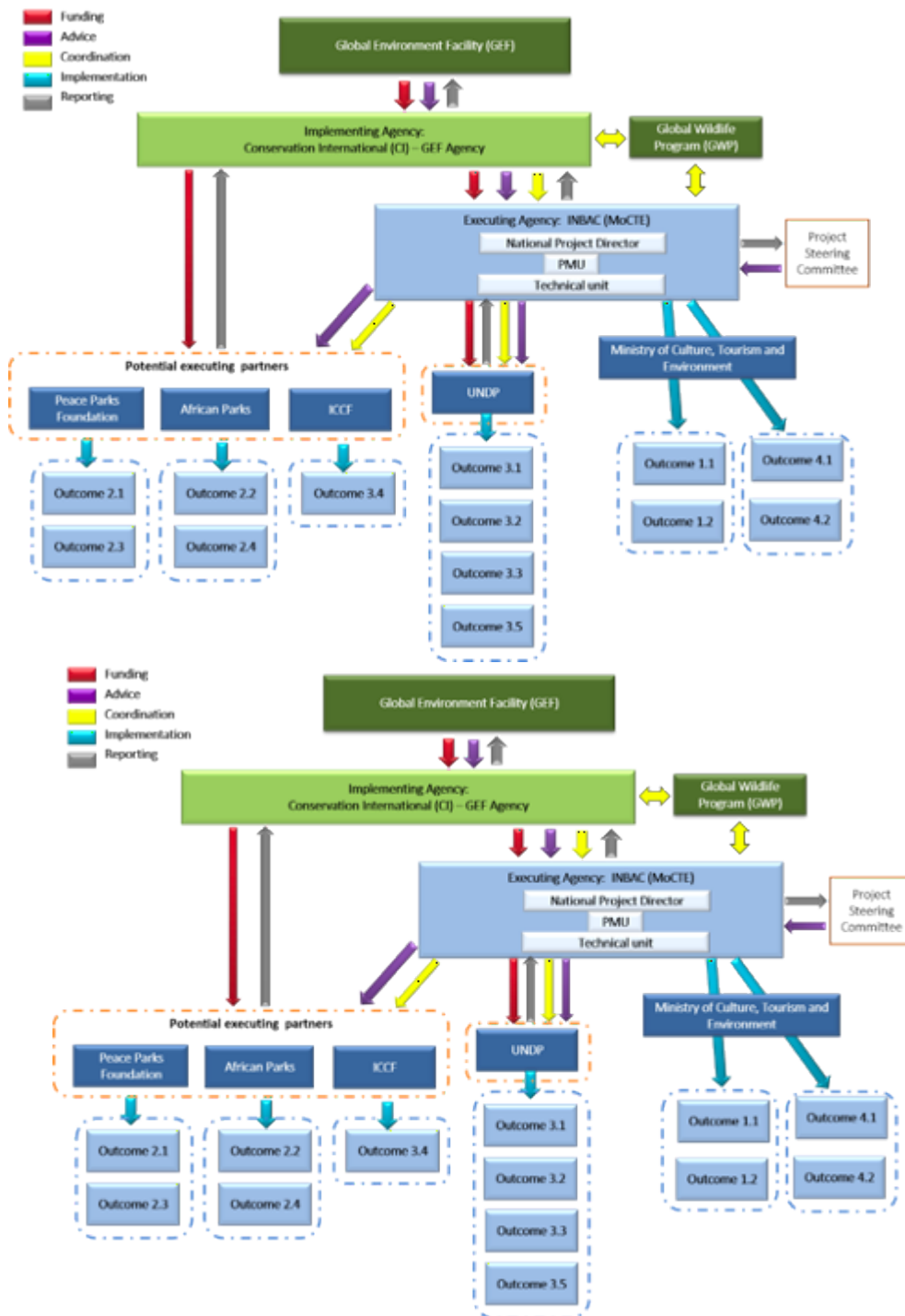
- a) Partners identified and their respective detailed ToRs defining their roles developed and approved by the GoA
- b) Budgets allocated to the Partners in correspondence with their ToRs. Budget Allocations approved by the GoA.
- c) Financial Risk Assessments (FRA) of partner institutions conducted and applicable mitigation measures put in place
- d) Contracts/Agreements signed
- e) Following the above, the Project's overall Budget and Work Plan will be realigned to reflect decisions from the Government and reflect the outcome of the partner mapping and assessment exercise.

Any partner chosen to execute specified outcomes will have the following responsibilities:

- ? delivering all outputs specified under their specified Outcomes.
- ? ensuring that their specified Outcome/s are achieved.
- ? ensuring coordination with relevant national and local government institutions.
- ? effectively and efficiently managing the financial resources allocated to their specified Outcomes and providing regular financial reports to INBAC and CI-GEF.
- ? monitoring and evaluating project activities under their specified Outcomes and providing regular monitoring reports to INBAC and CI-GEF.
- ? ensuring that environmental and social safeguards are adhered to and that the relevant aspects of the Environmental and Social Management Framework is implemented within their sphere of work.
- ? contributing to the project's knowledge-sharing activities.

#### **A. *Project Execution Organizational Chart***





## 7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is closely aligned with several of Angola's relevant national priorities, policies, and plans. The government of Angola (GoA) has clearly identified in its National Development Plan ? and

several other national priorities ? objectives for the development of wildlife conservation and protected area management efforts, with a focus on increasing global wildlife-based goods and services for biodiversity and the local population. The baseline scenario shows that there is much potential for improvement and advances can be made towards meeting those objectives, which are also well aligned with the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II priorities. The interventions of this project will work to achieve intended outcomes that will support the national objectives of Angola.

The activities that will be undertaken to enhance the capacities of national institutions and improve park management align with Angola's National Strategy for Climate Change<sup>[1]</sup>. This strategy highlights the risks for species displacement and loss, and defines priority actions to address these, including: i) improving and strengthening the capacity of forest and biodiversity monitoring at national and regional scales; and ii) improving the management of protected areas.

Objectives of the project also include improving biodiversity conservation and community livelihood resilience to climate change impacts. These objectives support Angola's National Determined Contribution (NDC)<sup>[2]</sup>, which prioritises biodiversity as important for building resilience to climate change and improving livelihoods. They also support the country's National Climate Change Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)<sup>[3]</sup>, which highlights the vulnerability and impacts of climate change on biodiversity, forests, ecosystems, and agriculture.

In recent years, the GoA has developed policies and legal frameworks to rehabilitate the national system of protected areas and has engaged in international agreements to foster regional collaboration on these issues. The Strategic Plan for the Protected Areas System (Plano Estratégico para o Sistema de Áreas Protegidas, PESAP) is the most recent policy document for protected areas. It strives to ensure socio-economic and financial sustainability and mobilise investments to stimulate the local economy through activities that are compatible with the protection of natural resources, while also improving the quality of life for communities. In addition, the National Forest, Wildlife and Conservation Areas Policy (2010) the Forest and Wildlife Act (2017), the Plan for the Expansion of the Network of Protected Areas (PLENARCA) and the 2018-2022 National Development Plan (NDP) provide a solid policy and legal framework for the development of wildlife conservation, protected area management and climate change adaptation efforts. Further specific examples of the project's consistency with national priorities, plans and policies are presented in Table 10 below.

**Table 10: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies.**

National Priorities, Plans and Policies	Project Consistency
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Angola	<p>Angola's INDC includes priority adaptation actions that will enable the strengthening of the resilience of the country given its extreme vulnerability to climate change impacts in key economic sectors. While many of the economic sectors in Angola have been impacted by climate variability and extreme events, the INDC identifies those sectors where extreme vulnerability to climate change poses a threat to not only livelihoods and health, but also economic potential and food security in the country.</p> <p>Those identified sectors include, <i>inter alia</i>, land-use forests, ecosystems and biodiversity. The project interventions will support climate resilience in these priority sectors and therefore are consistent with Angola's INDC.</p>

<p>National Climate Change Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)</p>	<p>The NAPA, following consultations of stakeholders and analysis of vulnerabilities to climate change, created a list of 15 prioritised adaptation options for Angola. Included in these options were, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of sustainable land management for increased agricultural yields</li> <li>National institutional mechanisms for adaptation planning</li> <li>Diversification of crops to less climate-sensitive cultures</li> <li>Technology needs assessment</li> </ul> <p>By carrying out activities such as improved land management plans, enhancing institutional capacity for climate change adaptations and strengthening communities' climate resilience through livelihood diversification and new adaptation technologies, the project will support NAPA in carrying out these prioritised adaptation strategies.</p>
<p>The Strategic Plan for the Protected Areas System (Plano Estratégico para o Sistema de Áreas Protegidas, PESAP, 2018)</p>	<p>The PESAP focusses on enforcing measures that would allow fundraising, training of staff and strengthening of institutions. It also emphasizes the importance of maintaining the socio-economic and financial stability of conservation areas through specific objectives. These include, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage the involvement of communities and other stakeholders in the planning and management of each conservation area, promoting participation and recognition of their rights, responsibilities and benefits sharing.</li> <li>Increase awareness and promote a change of mindset of beneficiaries residing in conservation areas and surrounding areas, through information, education, and communication.</li> <li>Develop and implement mechanisms for attracting financial resources, both external and internal, using innovative financial instruments and environmental marketing at international and national levels.</li> </ul> <p>The objectives of PESAP are in line with the project objectives. The activities of the project's interventions will follow similar initiatives as those in PESAP's objectives, namely encouraging community participation in conservation, increasing value of biodiversity to communities and mobilising financial resources around the target areas.</p>

<p>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2019-2025)</p>	<p>This Strategy was approved by the GoA to guarantee the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity components to enable the fair and equitable sharing of natural resources. Its objective is to incorporate measures of biodiversity conservation into the development of policies and programs in Angola. The eight strategic areas identified in this Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research and information dissemination</li> <li>Education for sustainable development</li> <li>Biodiversity management in protected areas</li> <li>Sustainable use of biodiversity components</li> <li>The role of communities in biodiversity management</li> <li>Institutional strengthening</li> <li>Legislation and implementation</li> <li>Management, coordination, and monitoring</li> </ul> <p>The project is consistent with the Strategy because it operates in many of the same strategic areas. The project will facilitate knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned during implementation, which will further information dissemination and encourage sustainable development education. The activities in strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change will also involve communities in biodiversity management. Also, enhancing technical and institutional capacities through the project will lead to stronger institutions and improve the management and monitoring of protected areas.</p>
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<p>Strategic Plan for the System of Conservation Areas of Angola (PESAC, 2018-2027)</p>	<p>The PESAC strategic vision aims to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services and cultural, natural and landscape heritage through the conservation and restoration of species and natural habitats. The objectives of PESAC are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the effectiveness of territorial management of conservation areas.</li> <li>Enhance natural, landscape and cultural resources.</li> <li>Define a guiding plan for the long-term expansion of the conservation areas system in Angola to materialise a national network that leads to ecological stability, resilience to climate change and the well-being of communities.</li> <li>Clarify the role of conservation areas in protecting species and diversifying the economy by promoting efficient and sustainable management of natural resources.</li> <li>Outline the steps for expansion and consolidation of the conservation areas system to allow for more efficient and effective distribution of scarce existing resources to ensure the management of Angola's biodiversity.</li> <li>Define mechanisms that capacitate community participation and enable civil society, local and traditional communities and non-governmental organisations to participate in the processes of identification, create and management of conservation areas.</li> <li>Ensure conditions that allow conservation areas to be managed effectively so they can fulfil their objectives.</li> </ul> <p>Over 10 years, PESAC aims to introduce measures that include fundraising, training, clarification of the role of conservation areas, and proposals for new conservation areas. Furthermore, PESAC's goal is to strengthen the work of INBAC and streamline existing conservation areas and the National Protected Areas System. The activities of this project will further these goals by promoting improved park management through many of the same measures laid out by PESAC, as well as by enhancing institutional capacities that will benefit INBAC and other protected areas.</p>
<p>National Forests, Wildlife and Conservation Areas Policy (2010)</p>	<p>This policy was adopted as a means to achieve objectives in four main strategic areas. These areas are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Economic:</b> In this area the Policy aims to increase the internal supply of goods and services of the country's forest and fauna to reduce poverty and integrate the conservation sector into the country's economic development strategies.</li> <li><b>Environmental:</b> This aims to contribute to the conservation and protection of terrestrial biodiversity, with a focus on national sustainable development.</li> <li><b>Social:</b> This area calls for local community participation, the private sector, and civil society in the management and sharing of benefits that result from sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources.</li> <li><b>Institutional:</b> In this area the Policy aims to create mechanisms for strengthening institutional capacity to ensure efficient, transparent, and professional fulfilment of the mandate related to the management of forest and wildlife resources, as well as conservation areas.</li> </ul> <p>The objectives of this Policy are consistent with the objectives of the project, which also include improvements in local communities' socio-economic circumstances, while developing biodiversity conservation through capacity building in national resource institutions.</p>

Plan for the Expansion of the Network of Protected Areas (PLENARCA, 2011)	The overall objective of this Plan is to implement a national system for biodiversity conservation that can establish stability of protected areas, increasing resilience to climate change and improve human well-being in these areas. By improving park management in the targeted areas and generating land-use planning assessments, this project will support the objective of this Plan in the targeted areas as well as in other national parks and protected areas through replicability and scaling-up.
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[1] [https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/AGO/ENAC%202018-2030\\_14082017.pdf](https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/AGO/ENAC%202018-2030_14082017.pdf)

[2]

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Angola/1/INDC%20Angola%20deposito.pdf>

[3] <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/ago01.pdf>

## 8. Knowledge Management

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

This project will contribute to national and regional knowledge on protected area management as well as biodiversity conservation. Knowledge will also be developed and shared regarding climate change adaptation, including specific examples of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible agricultural practices which can be shared for implementation in an expanding range, beginning with communities within and surrounding the target national parks.

The project has dedicated Outputs for knowledge exchange to ensure that the information compiled and generated is effectively shared with various stakeholders within Angola and across national boundaries, throughout and beyond the project lifespan:

- ? Output 1.1.7. will facilitate knowledge sharing regarding biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices between communities within and in the areas surrounding the target national parks.
- ? Output 1.2.5. will facilitate knowledge sharing regarding additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood strategies for communities within and surrounding the target national parks.
- ? Output 2.1.5. will ensure that knowledge generated on climate change adaptation and planning for park management is effectively distributed to other national parks in Angola as well as the parks that contribute to the broader transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) and any other conservation areas within the region that may be able to make use of the information.
- ? Output 2.2.5. focuses on the sharing of knowledge related to adaptation planning and practice among the management of the target national parks as well as conservation agencies operating in the region.
- ? Output 2.3.6. and Output 2.4.6. cover collaboration between the conservation areas that form the TFCAs for effective law enforcement and combatting illegal wildlife trafficking. For this collaboration, knowledge sharing will be essential, and the scope will extend to local communities as they are a vital source of information for these efforts.

- ? Output 3.1.3. facilitates knowledge sharing of climate change risk information through contributions to existing databases for climate change adaptation planning.
- ? Output 4.2.1. ensures that lessons learned from the project are shared to a number of relevant national institutions through meetings and presentations. This output will make use of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions.
- ? Output 4.2.2. extends the knowledge sharing of lessons learned to governments, donors, and other stakeholders in the region through reports, presentations and social media posts.

These outputs will facilitate effective and rapid replication and upscaling of project interventions through exchange of best practices and lessons learned.

The project design prioritises inclusivity and collaboration with target communities and the public, and workshops will be held to ensure communication of the project details to the public. Awareness of topics such as climate change, climate resilience and adaptation, illegal wildlife trafficking, human wildlife conflict and biodiversity conservation will be improved through these workshops, as well as through presentations and outreach strategies on social media and traditional media such as radio and print. Accessibility of the information will be ensured through translation into relevant national languages and local dialects.

Collaboration with municipal government and similar entities will facilitate targeted outreach programmes at public libraries and schools to engage youth on relevant topics. Targeted programmes will also be developed for women to ensure gender equity and upliftment. The unique challenges women face regarding accessing and engaging with information will be accounted for to ensure accessibility. For example, the distribution of information across local radio has been shown to improve accessibility for women as they can listen to broadcasts while they undertake household duties and childcare responsibilities. These considerations will be included during project implementation.

Regional knowledge exchanges are essential to the project, particularly because of the cross-border nature of the project and positive models of conservation area management and nature-based tourism in the region. Project preparation will include visits to other countries in the region, and project activities will further collaboration with countries such as Namibia ? a good example of a country where community engagement in tourism has been effectively managed. Angola's participation in the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA ? which has an established Secretariat and ongoing collaboration between its neighbouring countries ? provides opportunities to learn from the partner countries on natural resources management, law enforcement, and draw lessons from community participation in tourism activities.

As this project is a Child Project under the larger Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II, knowledge sharing will be extended into the GWP network. Lessons learned and best practices developed within this project will be contributed to the GWP's online repository of information and used to update training and capacity building workshops to ensure knowledge exchange between countries, partners and other stakeholders. The exchange of knowledge will also contribute to the GWP Phase II monitoring and evaluation framework which will contribute to the goal of promoting synergies amongst national projects. This will allow the project to contribute to opportunities for regional and global knowledge exchange. This information will also allow inform ongoing engagement with key international donors, with the GWP program serving as a platform to assess the current state of international funding to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife. This will strengthen the impact of the GWP

initiatives within Angola and the surrounding region, as the regional knowledge base grows, and improved co-ordination and collaboration are facilitated. The GWP's global network will allow information to be shared beyond the region of project implementation and make use of GWP education and communication strategies. The GWP collaboration with partners such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), TRAFFIC, WildAid, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) will ensure that information and lessons learned are communicated to these partners and will be beneficial to all future projects developed by these entities.

An associated timeline and budget for knowledge management outputs is included in Table 11 below.

**Table 11: Knowledge management outputs with associated timelines and indicative budget allocation.**

<b>Knowledge management outputs</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Output 1.1.7.:</b> Knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions.	Years 1 - 7	66,350
<b>Output 1.2.5:</b> Knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions	Years 1 - 7	66,350
<b>Output 2.1.5.:</b> Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.	Years 3, 5 and 7	31,370
<b>Output 2.2.5.:</b> Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.	Years 3, 5 and 7	31,370
<b>Output 2.3.6.:</b> Collaboration between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.	Years 2 - 7	21,600
<b>Output 2.4.6.:</b> Collaboration between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.	Years 2 - 7	21,600



<b>Output 3.1.3:</b> Climate change risk information generated through the project captured in existing databases (CC ENISA) to inform future climate change adaptation planning.	Years 1 - 7	70,000 (M&E and Communication Specialist time)
<b>Output 4.2.1.:</b> Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.	Years 1 - 7	70,000 (M&E and Communication Specialist time)
<b>Output 4.2.2.:</b> Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.	Years 1 - 7	95,000 (M&E and Communication Specialist time and printing costs)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>473,640</b>

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalised at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

### Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

The Project Management Unit on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organising key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.

The project Executing Agency is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.

Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.

The CI Internal Audit General Counsel's Office with the Grants and Contract Unit function is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

## Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

The Project M&E Plan includes the following components (see M&E Table 12 for details).

1.

a. **Regional inception workshop and reports**

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

b. **Consolidated Inception workshop Report**

The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan has been developed by the Project Agency, which includes objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table. In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table also includes all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners *within the first year* of project implementation.

d. **GEF Core Indicator Worksheet**

The relevant section of the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet was updated for the CEO endorsement submission (Appendix IV). This worksheet will also be updated: i) prior to mid-term review; and ii) prior to the terminal evaluation.

e. **CI-GEF Project Agency (PA) Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess firsthand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

f. **Annual Project Implementation Report** (PIR)

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup>). The PIR will summarise the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the PSC.

g. **Project Completion Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

h. **Independent External Mid-term Review**

The project will undergo an independent Mid-term Review within 30 days of the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation, and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

i. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the Mid-term Review, if any

such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation.

2. The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

**Table 12: M&E Plan Summary.**

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget
			from GEF (US\$)
<i>Regional Inception workshops and Reports</i>	Within six months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	Project team	\$ 9 100
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>Consolidated Inception workshop Report</i>	Within one month of the final regional inception workshop	Project team	\$ 23 003
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)</i>	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix III)	Project team	\$ 63 257
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>GEF Core Indicator Worksheet</i>	At CEO endorsement submission ii) Prior to mid-term, iii) Prior to terminal evaluation	Project team	\$ 23 003
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions</i>	Approximately annual visits	CI-GEF PA	\$ 57 506
<i>Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)</i>	Annually for year ending June 30	Project team	\$ 97 761
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>Project Completion Report</i>	Upon project operational closure	Project team	\$ 23 001
		Executing Agency	
<i>Independent External Mid-term Review</i>	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	CI Evaluation Office	\$ 25 000
		Project team	
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>Independent Terminal Evaluation</i>	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	CI Evaluation Office	\$ 30 000
		Project team	
		CI-GEF PA	
Total M&E			\$ 294 125

**Table 12b: Project Management costs**

Type of PMC	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget
			from GEF (US\$)
<i>Project Steering Committee Meetings</i>	Annually	Project Team	\$ 61 600
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>Quarterly Progress Reporting and other administrative costs</i>	Quarterly	Project Team	\$ 594 000
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>Financial Statements Audit</i>	Annually	Executing Agency	\$ 49 000
		CI-GEF PA	
			<b>\$ 704 600</b>

## 10. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

Protecting biodiversity and building climate resilience of livelihoods in the targeted conservation areas will inherently improve the well-being of the communities living in and around these areas. The capacity-building components of the project will promote environmental education and provide the technical assistance and other trainings necessary to diversify income sources for the communities. Aware and engaged communities will be better equipped to effectively maximise benefits from natural resource use and to respond to future climate shocks.

By introducing alternative livelihoods, communities will have more opportunities to increase their income and reduce poverty. The investment in local livelihoods will create a positive feedback loop, with the 'smart subsidies'<sup>[1]</sup> system ensuring support and growth of local private business chains rather than reliance on state support. As the local business chains are strengthened and grow, so the communities will become more independent and able to access new market niches that develop. Upgrades to the park management plans will also create short- and long-term employment opportunities for local communities through their involvement in park conservation operations, anti-poaching initiatives and nature-based tourism (NBT) in the parks. These opportunities will serve to strengthen the functioning of Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park, which will attract investment to support other livelihoods in the respective regions. There will be a strong focus on the development and support of NBT enterprises, with project Outputs 3.4.1.; 3.4.2.; 3.4.3. and 3.4.4. designed to promote NBT as a source of socio-economic growth in southern Angola. The NBT business chains can expand as they are able to target a wide range of customers, from local people to international tourists. International tourism will bring an external revenue stream into the area to support the newly established livelihoods and as the NBT industry grows and specialises to new clientele, so more employment and business opportunities arise<sup>[2]</sup>. High-end and luxury NBT packages, family-focused packages and enterprises that target youth markets will all be prospective developments that will require new skills and resources that people from local communities can provide to develop and sustain livelihoods. The NBT industry is also intrinsically linked to sustainability as tourists are attracted to rich biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, which incentivises sustainable and biodiversity-compatible development<sup>[3]</sup>. This provides opportunity of increased livelihood diversity and innovation

to maintain sustainability<sup>[4],[5]</sup>. The need for sustainability will also incentivise a climate-proofed development, and this project will ensure that existing livelihoods are climate-proofed, contributing to their sustainability and to cultural preservation in the area on a long-term basis.

Climate-smart technologies that allow subsistence farmers to adapt to changing climate conditions will improve food security in the targeted communities, while also producing conservation outcomes which further other project initiatives. These technologies will reduce the labour and resource burdens currently faced by people in these communities, improving the overall quality of life in these communities and establishing practices and strategies that will have long-term sustainability benefits under changing climatic conditions. The introduction of these technologies will also create opportunities to support and expand local economic chains, particularly as the demand for the technologies grows beyond the target communities into the region. The increased adaptive capacity of local communities because of diverse and climate-proofed livelihoods will also contribute to economic recovery in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The economic impacts of unexpected impacts such as the COVID-19 pandemic have highlighted the need for economic and resource independence in regions where poverty is prominent in order to minimise the adverse effects of these events on Angola's most vulnerable people<sup>[6],[7]</sup>. As climate change continues, climate shocks and extreme climate events will become more intense and frequent, and so improved adaptive capacity within these communities is essential.

While changes made to livelihoods and other socio-economic factors may affect men and women differently, the gender-responsive design of this project will ensure that benefits are realised for both genders equally. This will be done by ensuring equal participation from men and women in community engagement, training, and employment opportunities. The upliftment of women in these rural communities will be integral to easing the burden of poverty and ensuring uptake and sustainability of the project interventions<sup>[8]</sup>. The focus on diversification and expansion of livelihoods and strategies will create opportunities for a variety of skills to be put to use, thus ensuring that both men and women will have important roles to play as the project interventions are established. Priority will be placed on directing benefits to the most vulnerable or marginalised groups in these communities. There will be a focus on easing the burden faced by youth communities in the target regions, poverty forces younger people out of schools and into roles of responsibility as heads of households and labourers<sup>[9]</sup>.

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[1] Smart subsidies are designed in a way that reaches those in need while avoiding the related risks as much as possible. The characteristics of this design include: i) being targeted to the specific needs of the people and their livelihood types; ii) providing market-based solutions to utilise and support the further development of existing private input supply networks, rather than supplanting them with state-controlled distribution systems; and iii) including credible exit strategies to put a time limit on the support, to facilitate long-term sustainability and help control costs.

[2] Manwa, H. and Modirapula, T., 2019. The role of Botsalano Game Reserve in sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation through community-based tourism development in South Africa. *African Renaissance*, 16(1), pp.313-333.

[3] Chung, M.G., Dietz, T. and Liu, J., 2018. Global relationships between biodiversity and nature-based tourism in protected areas. *Ecosystem Services*, 34, pp.11-23.

[4] Mandi?, A., 2019. Nature-based solutions for sustainable tourism development in protected natural areas: a review. *Environment Systems and Decisions*, pp.1-20.

[5] Elmahdy, Y.M., Haukeland, J.V. and Fredman, P., 2017. Tourism megatrends: A literature review focused on nature-based tourism.

- [6] <https://unctad.org/webflyer/impact-covid-19-pandemic-trade-and-development-transitioning-new-normal>
- [7] Renzaho, A., 2020. The need for the right socio-economic and cultural fit in the COVID-19 response in Sub-Saharan Africa: examining demographic, economic political, health, and socio-cultural differentials in COVID-19 morbidity and mortality. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(10), p.3445.
- [8] Str?nen, I.?, Silva, O., Nangacovie, M. and Fortuna, C., 2017. Perpetual Hardships: Female Poverty in Rural Malanje, Angola. CMI Brief, 4.
- [9] Doss, C.R., Heckert, J., Myers, E., Pereira, A. and Quisumbing, A., 2020. Gender, rural youth and structural transformation: evidence to inform innovative youth programming. Available at SSRN 3520616.

## 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification \*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

#### Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

During the PPG Phase, the EA developed an Environmental and Social Management Plan (See Appendix VI of the ProDoc) that addresses the following concerns:

1. *Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement*
2. *Indigenous Peoples*
3. *Cultural Heritage*
4. *Labor and Working Conditions*
5. *Community Health, Safety and Security*
6. *Environmental & Social Impact Assessment ? to be conducted during the implementation phase.*

#### Other Plans

Apart from the safeguard policy, the project developed plans to comply with the GEF's policies on Accountability and Grievance, Gender, and Stakeholder Engagement.

**COVID-19 Guidelines.** In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, projects are required to follow the Guideline issued by CI-GEF/GCF Project Agency during the PPG and Implementation Phases.

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
		X	
<i>Justification: The proposed project activities could have adverse environmental and social impacts. However, the potential adverse impacts are expected to be few and site-specific and can be avoided and/or mitigated.</i>			

#### Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Angola_CI GEF_Appendix VI-a_ ESMP_February 2021	CEO Endorsement ESS	
Angola_CI GEF_Appendix VI-b_Accountability and Grievance Mechanism_February 2021_C4ES	CEO Endorsement ESS	
20210218 Angola Secondary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results (1)	CEO Endorsement ESS	

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

<b>Objective:</b>	To improve the management of national parks in targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.		
<b>Indicator(s):</b>	Total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (Target: 24,215 (30% women)) Area of terrestrial Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness (ha) (Target: 3,788,245 ha) Area of land under climate-resilient management (ha) (Target: 35,000 ha) Number of policies, plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience (Target: 12) e. Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and engage in adaptation measures (Target: 14,140 people (30% female))		
<b>Expected Outcomes and Indicators</b>	<b>Project Baseline</b>	<b>End of Project Target</b>	<b>Expected Outputs and Indicators</b>
<b>Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs</b>			



<p><b>Outcome 1.1.:</b> Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.:</b> Area (ha) of agricultural and silvopastoral land in and around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices</p>	<p><b>Baseline 1.1.:</b> <i>At present, ~52,000 ha of land in and around Luengue-Luiana National Park is under agricultural use while ~400 ha is used for silvopastoralism. However, the production practices being conducted on this land are not necessarily climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible. In and around Iona National Park, ~250 ha of land is currently under agricultural use, while ~945,000 ha are grazed and browsed by domestic livestock. Again, the production practices being conducted on this land are not necessarily climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible.</i></p>	<p><b>Target 1.1.:</b> <i>At least 35,000 ha of agricultural and silvopastoral land in and around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks are under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices.</i></p>	<p><b>Output 1.1.1.:</b> Comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify climate vulnerabilities in important sectors and existing livelihoods and inform climate-resilient planning and development.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.1.:</b> <i>Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCAs.</i></p> <p><b>Target 1.1.1.:</b> <i>2 comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted (1 assessment for the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA and 1 assessment for the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA).</i></p> <p><b>Output 1.1.2.:</b> Natural capital accounting, including ecosystem classification and mapping, undertaken for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to provide information on the potential economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform planning and management.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.2.:</b> <i>Number of natural capital accounting assessments undertaken for the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCAs.</i></p> <p><b>Target 1.1.2.:</b> <i>2 natural capital accounting assessments undertaken (1 for the Angolan portion of KAZA and 1 for the Angolan portion of Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA)</i></p> <p><b>Output 1.1.3.:</b> Biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans (encompassing the eco-village approach, including all relevant sectors as well as gender considerations) developed for each of the Angolan portions of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.3.:</b> <i>Number of local adaptation plans developed.</i></p> <p><b>Target 1.1.3.:</b> <i>2 local adaptation plans developed (1 in the Angolan portion of KAZA and 1 in the Angolan portion of Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA).</i></p> <p><b>Output 1.1.4.:</b> Members of target communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders engaged and trained on climate-resilient and</p>
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<p><b>Outcome 1.2.:</b> Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.:</b> Number of people (male and female) living within the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCAs with additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income to agriculture, pastoralism, and hunter-gathering.</p>	<p><b>Baseline 1.2.a.:</b> Presently, ~17,500 people residing within the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA depend on agriculture, pastoralism and hunter-gathering for their livelihoods and sources of income. These people do not currently have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.2.b.:</b> In the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, ~9,000 people depend on agriculture, pastoralism and hunter-gathering for their livelihoods and sources of income. These people do not currently have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</p>	<p><b>Target 1.2.a.:</b> At least 2,500 people (30% female) residing within the Angolan portion of the KAZA have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</p> <p><b>Target 1.2.b.:</b> At least 2,500 people (30% female) in the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</p>	<p><b>Output 1.2.1.:</b> Market assessments for additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify viable avenues for livelihood diversification under climate change conditions.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.1.:</b> Number of market assessments for additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted.</p> <p><b>Target 1.2.1.:</b> 2 market assessments (1 for the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA and 1 for the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA)</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.2.:</b> Business plans developed for separate viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.2.:</b> Number of business plans developed</p> <p><b>Target 1.2.2.:</b> At least 6 business plans developed for viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options (at least 3 in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA and at least 3 in the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.)</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.3.:</b> Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs engaged and trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.3.:</b> Number of community members (%female) trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p><b>Target 1.2.3.:</b> 5,000 community members (30% female) trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.4.:</b> Based on findings of market assessments, members (men and women) of target communities in the</p>
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**Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs**

<p><b>Outcome 2.1.:</b> Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA.</p>	<p><b>Baseline 2.1.a.:</b> <i>There are two conservation areas within the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA ? the Luengue-Luiana (~2,273,245 ha) and Mavinga (~4,200,000 ha) national parks.</i></p>	<p><b>Target 2.1.a.:</b> <i>2,273,245 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in the KAZA TFCA are under improved management (i.e. whose Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores have increased during the duration of the project)</i></p>	<p><b>Output 2.1.1.:</b> Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.a.:</b> <i>Area (ha) of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA under improved management (i.e. whose Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores have increased during the duration of the project)</i></p>	<p><b>Baseline 2.1.b.:</b> <i>A METT assessment will be conducted for Luengue-Luiana National Park at project inception to generate a baseline METT Score for the park.</i></p>	<p><b>Target 2.1.b.:</b> <i>30% increase in the METT score of Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.1.:</b> <i>Number people (% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</i>  <b>Target 2.1.1.:</b> <i>50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</i></p>
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.b.:</b> <i>Percentage change in the METT score of Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p>			<p><b>Output 2.1.2.:</b> Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.2.:</b> <i>Management plan that has integrated climate risk information</i>  <b>Target 2.1.2.:</b> <i>1 updated management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p>
			<p><b>Output 2.1.3.:</b> Priority activities identified in updated management plan to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation implemented in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.3.:</b> <i>Percentage of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plan implemented.</i>  <b>Target 2.1.3.:</b> <i>50% of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plans implemented.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.1.4.:</b> Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Luengue-Luiana National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.4.:</b> <i>Number of hydrometeorological stations established</i>  <b>Target 2.1.4.:</b> <i>At least 1 hydrometeorological station in Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p>
			<p><b>Output 2.1.5.:</b> Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Luengue-</p>

<p><b>Outcome 2.2.:</b> Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.a.:</b> Area (ha) of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA under improved management (i.e. whose METT scores have increased during the duration of the project)</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.b.:</b> Percentage change in the METT score of Iona National Park</p>	<p><b>Baseline 2.2.a.:</b> <i>There is currently one conservation area within the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA ? the Iona National Park (~1,515,000 ha).</i></p> <p><b>Baseline 2.2.b.:</b> <i>A METT assessment will be conducted for Iona National Park at project inception to generate a baseline METT Score for the park.</i></p>	<p><b>Target 2.2.a.:</b> <i>1,515,000 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA under improved management (i.e. whose METT scores have increased during the duration of the project)</i></p> <p><b>Target 2.2.b.:</b> <i>30% increase in the METT Score for Iona National Park</i></p>	<p><b>Output 2.2.1.:</b> Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Iona National Park.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.1.:</b> <i>Number people (% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</i></p> <p><b>Target 2.2.1.:</b> <i>50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.2.2.:</b> Management plan for Iona National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.2.:</b> <i>Management plan that has integrated climate risk information.</i></p> <p><b>Target 2.2.2.:</b> <i>1 updated management plan for Iona National Park.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.2.3.:</b> Priority activities identified in updated management plans to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity implemented in Iona National Park</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.3.:</b> <i>Percentage of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plans implemented.</i></p> <p><b>Target 2.2.3.:</b> <i>50% of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plan implemented.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.2.4.:</b> Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Iona National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.4.:</b> <i>Number of hydrometeorological stations established.</i></p> <p><b>Target 2.2.4.:</b> <i>At least 1 hydrometeorological station in Iona National Park.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.2.5.:</b> Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-</p>
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<p><b>Outcome 2.3.:</b> Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.:</b> Percentage change in the annual number of incidents of poaching reported in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p>	<p><b>Baseline 2.3.:</b> <i>Accurate baseline information on poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park is not currently available. The baseline for the annual number of poaching events will be established during the first three years of the project.</i></p>	<p><b>Target 2.3.:</b> <i>20% reduction in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p>	<p><b>Output 2.3.1.:</b> Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed ? in close collaboration with local communities? for Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.1.:</b> <i>Existence of anti-poaching strategy and action plan.</i>  <b>Target 2.3.1.:</b> <i>1 anti-poaching strategy and action plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.3.2.:</b> Anti-Poaching Patrol bases established/strengthened within Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.2.:</b> <i>Number of anti-Poaching Patrol bases established</i>  <b>Target 2.3.2:</b> <i>8 anti-Poaching Patrol bases established</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.3.3.:</b> Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.3.:</b> <i>Number of APUs established/strengthened and equipped</i>  <b>Target 2.3.3:</b> <i>5 APUs established/strengthened and equipped.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.3.4.:</b> Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools ? such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms ? introduced to Luengue-Luiana National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.4.:</b> <i>Number and nature of introduced wildlife monitoring and reporting tools</i>  <b>Target 2.3.4.:</b> <i>At least 1 wildlife monitoring and reporting tool introduced.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.3.5.:</b> Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Luengue-Luiana National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.5.:</b> <i>Number of anti-poaching unit staff (% female) trained</i></p>
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<p><b>Outcome 2.4.:</b> Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.:</b> Percentage change in the annual number of incidents of poaching reported in Iona National Park</p>	<p><b>Baseline 2.4.:</b> <i>Accurate baseline information on poaching in Iona National Park is not currently available. The baseline for the annual number of poaching events will be established during the first three years of the project.</i></p>	<p><b>Target 2.4.:</b> <i>20% reduction in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Iona National Park</i></p>	<p><b>Output 2.4.1:</b> Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed ? in close collaboration with local communities? for Iona National Park.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.1.:</b> <i>Existence of anti-poaching strategy and plan.</i>  <b>Target 2.4.1.:</b> <i>1 anti-poaching strategy and action plan for Iona National Park.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.4.2.:</b> Anti-Poaching Forward Operating bases established/strengthened within Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.2.:</b> <i>Number of Forward Operating bases established</i>  <b>Target 2.4.2.:</b> <i>8 Forward Operating bases established</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.4.3.:</b> Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.3:</b> <i>Number of APUs established/strengthened and equipped</i>  <b>Target 2.4.3:</b> <i>8 APUs established/strengthened and equipped</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.4.4.:</b> Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools ? such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms ? introduced to Iona National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.4.:</b> <i>Number and nature of introduced wildlife monitoring and reporting tools</i>  <b>Target 2.4.4.:</b> <i>At least 1 wildlife monitoring and reporting tool introduced.</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.4.5.:</b> Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Iona National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.5.:</b> <i>Number of anti-poaching unit staff (% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring</i></p>
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Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions			
<p><b>Outcome 3.1.:</b> Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.:</b> Number of sectoral strategies, policies and plans that integrate climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation</p>	<p><b>Baseline 3.1.:</b> <i>There is currently limited integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into sectoral strategies, policies and plans.</i></p>	<p><b>Target 3.1.:</b> <i>Recommendations generated for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into at least 5 sectoral strategies, policies and plans</i></p>	<p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Sectoral strategies, policies and plans reviewed ? in light of findings of risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting conducted under Outcome 1.1 ? to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, as well as the mainstreaming of gender considerations</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.:</b> <i>Number of strategies, policies and plans reviewed</i>  <b>Target 3.1.1.:</b> <i>5 strategies, policies and plans reviewed</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2.:</b> Policy briefs and technical guidelines produced to support the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their related budgets.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> <i>Number of policy briefs and technical guidelines produced</i>  <b>Target 3.1.2:</b> <i>At least 3 policy briefs and technical guidelines produced</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.1.3:</b> Climate change risk information generated through the project captured in existing databases (CC ENISA) to inform future climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.3:</b> <i>Data generated by the project captured in existing climate change databases.</i>  <b>Target 3.1.3.:</b> <i>All of the data generated through the development of the comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments captured in a climate change database.</i></p>



<p><b>Outcome 3.2.:</b> Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.:</b> <i>Number of members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities (male and female) with capacity to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</i></p>	<p><b>Baseline 3.2.:</b> <i>There are currently no decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Angola. Municipal and CSO staff do not have the training and tools to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</i></p>	<p><b>Target 3.2.:</b> <i>At least 40 (50% female) members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity and municipal and CSO staff trained and provided with tools to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</i></p>	<p><b>Output 3.2.1.:</b> Functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established in Namibe and Cuando Cubango to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial level.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.1.:</b> <i>Number of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity</i>  <b>Target 3.2.1.:</b> <i>2 decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established (1 committee in Namibe Province; 1 committee in Cuando Cubango Province)</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.2.2.:</b> Zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management developed for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to inform climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible land-use and development planning.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.2.:</b> <i>Number and nature of zoning and land-use planning tools developed</i>  <b>Target 3.2.2.:</b> <i>At least 1 province-level zoning and land-use planning tool developed and operationalised for the two provinces (Namibe and Cuando Cubango); at least 1 municipality-level zoning and land-use planning tool developed and operationalised for the municipalities surrounding the parks (4 for Luengue-Luiana and 1 for Iona), with additional tools developed at commune-level as necessary</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.2.3.:</b> Members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity (male and female) in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks trained on coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.3:</b> <i>Number of members (% female) of Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities trained.</i>  <b>Target 3.2.3:</b> <i>40 members (30% female)</i></p>
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<p><b>Outcome 3.3.:</b> Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.:</b> Degree to which the technical and institutional capacity and arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the management of Angola's Conservation Area Network is strengthened.</p>	<p><b>Baseline 3.3.:</b> <i>Capacity scorecards will be run in the first year of the project to determine the capacity of representative individuals from park management, rangers, ministries, local government and CSOs involved in managing Angola's Conservation Area Network</i></p>	<p><b>Target 3.3.:</b> <i>At least a 20% increase in capacity scores at the end of the project</i></p>	<p><b>Output 3.3.1.:</b> Memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas prepared and circulated to relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.1.:</b> <i>Number of memoranda of understanding prepared and circulated.</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.3.1.:</b> <i>At least 2 memoranda of understanding prepared and circulated.</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.3.2.:</b> Meetings held between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.2.:</b> <i>Number of meetings held.</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.3.2.:</b> <i>7 meetings held (one each year of the project).</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.3.3.:</b> Comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training programme on conservation areas management ? that include climate change adaptation ? developed to provide job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.3.:</b> <i>Number of training programmes on conservation areas management ? that include climate change adaptation ? developed and implemented.</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.3.3.:</b> <i>1 training programme on conservation areas management ? that include climate change adaptation ? developed and implemented.</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.3.4.:</b> Training programme on conservation areas management ? developed in Output 3.3.3 ? institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue to facilitate job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders beyond project implementation.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.4.:</b> <i>Number of training programmes institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.3.4.:</b> <i>1 training programme</i></p>
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<p><b>Outcome 3.4.:</b> Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.:</b> Number of NBT enterprises in target conservation areas</p>	<p><b>Baseline 3.4.a.:</b> <i>There are currently zero NBT enterprises present within Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.4.a.:</b> <i>There are currently 3 NBT enterprises present within Iona National Park</i></p>	<p><b>Target 3.4.a.:</b> <i>A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.4.b.:</b> <i>A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Iona National Park</i></p>	<p><b>Output 3.4.1.:</b> Business plans ? including investment prospectuses ? identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park developed (using local adaptation plans developed under Output 1.1.3 and in close collaboration with local communities).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.1.:</b> <i>Number of business plans developed.</i>  <b>Target 3.4.1.:</b> <i>2 business plans developed (1 for each national park).</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.4.2.:</b> Investment summit convened to showcase viable business opportunities within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park to potential private sector investors.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.2.:</b> <i>Number of investment summits conducted.</i>  <b>Target 3.4.2.:</b> <i>1 investment summit conducted over the lifespan of the project.</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.4.3.:</b> Media and marketing strategies that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional and international ? in both Portuguese and English) developed for Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.3.:</b> <i>Number of media and marketing strategies developed</i>  <b>Target 3.4.3.:</b> <i>2 media and marketing strategies (1 for each park).</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.4.4.:</b> Local and international marketing campaigns conducted to promote NBT products in Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.4.:</b> <i>Number of marketing campaigns conducted.</i>  <b>Target 3.4.4.:</b> <i>2 marketing campaigns (1 for each park, with annual events).</i></p>
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<p><b>Outcome 3.5.:</b> Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.5.:</b> Existence of an environmental fund in Angola.</p>	<p><b>Baseline 3.5.:</b> <i>The national Environment Fund is currently not operational and is expected to undergo restructuring.</i></p>	<p><b>Target 3.5.:</b> <i>A restructured, functional environmental fund acting as a source of finance for environment and conservation management.</i></p>	<p><b>Output 3.5.1.:</b> Recommendations, policies and standards developed to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified funding sources and access to additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.5.1.:</b> <i>Existence of recommendations, policies and standards for the restructuring of an environmental fund in Angola.</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.5.1.:</b> <i>A set of recommendations, policies and standards for the restructuring of an environmental fund in Angola.</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.5.2.:</b> A practical operational manual developed for the environmental fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.5.2.:</b> <i>Existence of operational manual for the environmental fund</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.5.2.:</b> <i>1 operational manual for the environmental fund</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.5.3.:</b> Staff of the environmental fund trained to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.5.3.:</b> <i>Number of staff (% female) of the environmental fund trained.</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.5.3.:</b> <i>10 staff (30% female) of the environmental fund trained.</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.5.4.:</b> A results-based management system (with clear and transparent rules for the allocation and use of funds) developed for the environmental fund to ensure that the fund achieves its desired results.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.5.4.:</b> <i>Existence of results-based management system</i></p> <p><b>Target 3.5.4.:</b> <i>1 results-based management system established</i></p>
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Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned			
<p><b>Outcome 4.1.:</b> Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1.:</b> Existence of a functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project</p>	<p><b>Baseline 4.1.:</b> <i>There is no functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project at present</i></p>	<p><b>Target 4.1.:</b> <i>At least 1 functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project</i></p>	<p><b>Output 4.1.1.:</b> Project staff trained on the use of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) tracking tool and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions to program-level indicators</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1.1:</b> <i>Number of project staff members trained.</i></p> <p><b>Target 4.1.1.:</b> <i>5 project staff members trained (at least 2 female).</i></p> <p><b>Output 4.1.2.:</b> Monitoring, evaluation and learning system designed and implemented to facilitate the tracking of trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1.2.:</b> <i>Number of monitoring reports generated.</i></p> <p><b>Target 4.1.2.:</b> <i>At least 7 monitoring reports generated (at least 1 per year).</i></p> <p><b>Output 4.1.3.:</b> Periodic M&amp;E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1.3.:</b> <i>Number of M&amp;E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat</i></p> <p><b>Target 4.1.3.:</b> <i>28 quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to CI-GEF throughout lifetime of project; 7 annual PIRs submitted to the GEF Secretariat; one Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) report; and one Terminal Evaluation (TE) report submitted to the GEF Secretariat.</i></p>

<p><b>Outcome 4.2.:</b> Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.:</b> Number of knowledge products generated and shared in-country and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders</p>	<p><b>Baseline 4.2.:</b> <i>There are currently no knowledge products generated and shared by stakeholders across the TFCA landscape.</i></p>	<p><b>Target 4.2.:</b> <i>At least 14 knowledge products generated and shared by stakeholders across the TFCA landscape.</i></p>	<p><b>Output 4.2.1.:</b> Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.1.a.:</b> <i>Number of coordination meetings held between relevant institutions in Angola.</i>  <b>Target 4.2.1.a.:</b> <i>At least 7 coordination meetings (1 per year) held where lessons learned from the project are shared.</i></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.1.b.:</b> <i>Number of presentations on lessons learned given at national-level conferences.</i>  <b>Target 4.2.1.b.:</b> <i>At least 4 presentations (1 per year for the last 4 years of the project)</i></p> <p><b>Output 4.2.2.:</b> Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.2.a.:</b> <i>Number of reports generated and shared with park administrators, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders</i>  <b>Target 4.2.2.a.:</b> <i>At least 7 reports (one each year of the project).</i></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.2.b.:</b> <i>Number of presentations generated and shared with park administrators, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders</i>  <b>Target 4.2.2.b.:</b> <i>7 presentations generated and shared</i></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.2.c.:</b> <i>Number of social media posts/blog posts generated and shared</i>  <b>Target 4.2.2.c.:</b> <i>70 social media posts/blog posts generated and shared (10 posts/blog posts per year)</i></p>
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**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

STAP COMMENTS	RESPONSE	PAGE/SECTION IN THE PRODOC
<p>It is important to note that Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) is not one of the key drivers of species decline, as described in the program proposal. Rather, it is overexploitation in all its forms (including legal, including fisheries/forestry) that is a key driver alongside habitat loss, climate change etc. (See e.g. Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the IPBES, May 2019 and WWF. 2018. Living Planet Report - 2018: Aiming Higher. Grooten, M. and Almond, R.E.A.(Eds). WWF, Gland, Switzerland). Only a small fraction of products of overexploitation enters the illegal wildlife trade, but the latter is indeed a key driver for many iconic wild species.</p>	<p>This comment is well noted. In the design of the Angola Child Project, the main drivers of biodiversity loss are considered to be: i) deforestation and land degradation; ii) wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation; iii) human-wildlife conflict; iv) the overexploitation of wildlife in general, including poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and v) climate change. Thus, the project interventions have been designed to address all of the above drivers.</p>	<p>The main drivers are described in Section 2D. Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes.</p> <p>Interventions to address these drivers are described in Section 3A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs.</p>
<p>Planned and current interventions and actions are clearly identified, but the actual baseline situation of habitat loss/IWT is not particularly clearly described, if this is what is intended here.</p>	<p>In the Angola Child Project Document, the baseline situations regarding deforestation and land degradation, wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, overexploitation of wildlife and climate change in the target project areas have been described in Section 2D.</p>	<p>Section 2D. Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes.</p>



<p>It is concerning to see the emphasis on treating all illegal wildlife use and trade as "serious wildlife crime", as so much informal/illegal hunting/gathering/trading of wildlife is done at a very small scale by local people for very little profit (and with no knowledge of the broader conservation context, or even in many cases the laws). The program is clearly aware of this issue and makes reference to it, but to give a clear message it would be preferable to distinguish what sort of illegal activity (e.g. "large-scale", "involving organised crime" etc) is to be treated as "serious wildlife crime". There are major concerns about human rights violations against indigenous/local people in several countries now in relation to IWT enforcement (e.g. Cameroon, South Africa, India, Mozambique, Malaysia), and this can (and has) backfire/d in conservation terms - really important to ensure enforcement is proportionate and well-targeted.</p>	<p>This comment is well noted. Within the target project areas, illegal wildlife use and trade by local communities is recognised to be as a result of limited alternative livelihood options, underlying poverty and unequal access to resources. These activities include: i) poaching for bushmeat, live animal trade or to meet international demand for wildlife products; ii) human-wildlife conflict which often includes the retaliation killings of animals due to crop or property damages; and iii) degradation of wildlife habitats as a result of unsustainable resource use, including overfishing and over-grazing by livestock.</p> <p>Therefore, project design has emphasised a collaborative approach to reduce overexploitation of wildlife, involving communities in the design and implementation of alternative, sustainable livelihoods. In addition, while there is a focus on strengthening anti-poaching efforts in the target conservation areas, all anti-poaching strategies will be designed in consultation with local communities and employment opportunities will be created through involvement of community members in anti-poaching efforts. The goal is to create value in biodiversity for local communities, thereby creating incentives for its protection and conservation.</p> <p>In addition, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed for the project to ensure that no human rights violations occur as a result of project</p>	<p>A description of this is provided in Section C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Context, paragraphs 40-41.</p> <p>This approach is demonstrated in Outcomes 1.2, 2.3 and 2.4.</p> <p>The ESMP is presented in Appendix VIa.</p>
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<p>The case for how these activities will build resilience to CC is not very clearly made. It is said in some places that it will (e.g. p42,) but not how. Para 80 makes a part explanation, but it is not very clear or general. Useful to add e.g. that well managed and healthy wildlife populations and ecosystems (which is the expected outcome from making them more valuable to people, under supportive governance conditions) are less fragile in the face of climate change, and that wildlife use will diversify livelihoods, making them more resilient to climate impacts on agriculture.</p>	<p>This information is included in the Angola Child Project Document.</p>	<p>This information is presented in Section G. Alternatives to the Business-As-Usual Scenario, paragraphs 88 and 91.</p>
<p>Climate change risk is discussed under the risks section and mitigation entails support for landscape planning tools. STAP recommends that the GWP look into the SPARC tool under development by Conservation International which uses climate and species data to help managers make informed planning decisions vis-a-vis protected area and OECM placement.</p>	<p>Thank you for this comment. The SPARC tool has been included in the Angola Child Project as one of the technologies that can be used to ensure that actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management are incorporated into national park management plans.</p>	<p>The SPARC tool has been included in Section A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs, paragraphs 114 and 118.</p>
<p>With the expansion of the program, it will be increasingly challenging and important to ramp up this aspect and move beyond webinars and Box sites with documents, to more dynamic and user friendly websites where countries can more effectively share data, information, lessons learned, etc.</p>	<p>A specific component for project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned has been included in the Angola Child Project. Under this component, a number of knowledge products will be generated and shared, including presentations made at conferences, social media posts, blog posts.</p>	<p>Knowledge sharing will be done under Component 4 in Section A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs.</p>

COMMENTS GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS	RESPONSE	PAGE/SECTION IN THE PRODOC
CANADA		

COMMENTS  GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS	RESPONSE	PAGE/SECTION IN THE PRODOC
<p>Coordination among different government agencies/authorities and active multi-stakeholder participation have been major challenges in Indonesia. The project should consider mitigation strategies to adapt to these risks/challenges.</p>	<p>This risk is well-noted, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, where limited face-to-face engagements and travel restrictions may result in delays in implementation and hinder coordination efforts. To mitigate against this risk, the project will ensure that tools and support are made available for effective online engagement where possible to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on project implementation while safeguarding the health of all stakeholders. Online engagement has become increasingly effective and free platforms ensure accessibility. This will also mitigate travel costs and time spent in transit for all stakeholders.</p> <p>In addition, coordination will be improved through the involvement of project partners that are well-established in the project areas, having worked on previous projects and with relevant stakeholders extensively. These project partners will oversee and direct numerous project activities and will serve to buffer any shifts in government personnel and structures.</p>	<p>These mitigation measures are described in Section F. Risk Assessment and Mitigation, Risks 5 and 11.</p>
<p>The project employs a positive approach by targeting landscapes in the Protected Areas (PAs)/National Parks and the surrounding forests under different administration units (not only PAs in isolation). The engagement of diverse stakeholders, including forest companies operating forest concessions in the buffer zones of PAs and private sector that integrate biodiversity conservation into their business operations, is also encouraging.</p>	<p>This comment is well noted. The Angola Child Project has incorporated these considerations, specifically the involvement of the private sector.</p>	<p>The private sector will be involved through Outcome 3.4 in Section A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs.</p>

COMMENTS  GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS	RESPONSE	PAGE/SECTION IN THE PRODOC
<p>The scope of the project seems broad, including Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife; Promotion of a Wildlife-based Economy; and Combating Wildlife Trafficking, for 13 countries spread through the world, in all in the same project. It also encompasses a variety of topics, which given the wide range of countries involved may pose a barrier to success.</p>	N/A	N/A
<p>As written it is difficult to understand what could be reasonably accomplished and how. Here are a couple of examples of broad goals that may not be possible to achieve: sentence from paragraph 93 (emphasis added): ?The Program will make all the necessary investments at the country and global levels and across priority source, transit, and demand countries to make the best use of these natural resources that are being mined and trashed by a few in the name of short-term gain.? Another sentence from paragraph 96 (emphasis added) indicates: ?These interventions aim at delivering over 26 million hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, and over 2.7 million hectares of landscapes under improved practices, resulting in GHG emission reductions?. The project could benefit from having a narrower and better defined focus.</p>	<p>The Angola Child Project has a well-defined objective to improve the management of national parks in targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. The associated indicators are as follows:</p> <p>Total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (Target: 24,215 people (30% women))</p> <p>Area of terrestrial Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness (ha) (Target: 3,788,245 ha)</p> <p>Area of land under climate-resilient management (ha) (Target: 35,000 ha)</p> <p>Number of policies, plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience (Target: 12)</p> <p>Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and engage in adaptation measures (Target: 14,140 people (30% female))</p>	Appendix I: Project Results Framework
<p>While CITES is not a GEF supported MEA, the reduction in illegal wildlife trade would be complementary to goals of CITES. In terms of the illegal wildlife trade component, ECCC enforcement should review and provide their input in relation to existing initiatives associated with illegal wildlife trade (ICCWC, WENs, INTERPOL, etc.).</p>	N/A	N/A

COMMENTS GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS	RESPONSE	PAGE/SECTION IN THE PRODOC
<b>USA</b>		
Coordination. There are multiple efforts in combatting wildlife trafficking across the countries involved in this program, particularly within South Africa. It will be critical that the child projects coordinate and de-conflict with ongoing work.	The Angola Child Project has included a number of activities to address cross-border coordination and collaboration, especially related to wildlife law enforcement and anti-poaching efforts.	Outputs 2.3.6. and 2.4.6 in Section A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs.
Private sector engagement. The project components related to business development across the child projects are particularly vague at this stage, and we look forward to greater clarity on private sector engagement as the projects develop.	The private sector will be specifically involved in the Angola Child Project through Outcome 3.4. Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.	Outcome 3.4. in Section A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs.
Gender. The project components related to gender mainstreaming are similarly vague, and we look forward to greater clarity as the projects develop.	The Project Results Framework for the Angola Child Project was designed to be gender-responsive, to include gender-disaggregated targets, and to ensure that, throughout project activities, skills, knowledge and resources will be provided to women in ways that are accessible and that will meet the unique needs of women in the project areas. A Gender Mainstreaming Plan has been developed as a requirement to align with CI-GEF's Environmental and Social Management Framework.	Appendix I: Project Results Framework and Appendix VIb: Gender Mainstreaming Plan
Technical comments. We particularly appreciate the South African child project focusing on building on existing wildlife forensic capacity, enhancing the capacity of the prosecutorial sector, and expanding the scope of targeted threatened species (both terrestrial and marine).	N/A	N/A
<b>GERMANY</b>		

COMMENTS  GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS	RESPONSE	PAGE/SECTION IN THE PRODOC
<p>Germany would welcome more explicit explanations and provisions for ensuring compliance with social safeguards that are targeted at preventing human rights abuses through local enforcement agents. This should include provisions for implementing and monitoring of social safeguards as well as mechanisms for participation of local communities in decision-making.</p>	<p>An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) have been developed for the Angola Child Project, with specific considerations included for the prevention of human rights abuses.</p> <p>In addition, project design has emphasised a collaborative approach to reduce overexploitation of wildlife, involving communities in the design and implementation of alternative, sustainable livelihoods. In addition, while there is a focus on strengthening anti-poaching efforts in the target conservation areas, all anti-poaching strategies will be designed in consultation with local communities and employment opportunities will be created through involvement of community members in anti-poaching efforts. The goal is to create value in biodiversity for local communities, thereby creating incentives for its protection and conservation.</p>	<p>Appendix VIa Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)</p> <p>This approach is demonstrated in Outcomes 1.2, 2.3 and 2.4.</p>
<p>Although marine conservation and sustainable use are project components, the project seems to be leaving out the massive global problem of illegal fishing (IUU) and sustainable fisheries management. The promotion of sustainable use in fisheries and involving key user groups like fisheries communities in MPA-management is vital for project success. Although marine and coastal areas are mentioned as vital for climate mitigation, it is not pointed out that these areas are important nursery grounds for a variety of fish species and therefore are fundamental for the livelihood of fishing communities.</p>	<p>The Angola Child Project is focused on terrestrial protected areas. Although Iona National Park (one of the two target conservation areas) includes a coastline, an ongoing GEF project ?Creation of Marine Protected Areas in Angola? ? is undertaking conservation efforts in this area, including the creation of Angola?s first marine protected area (MPA). This Child Project will, therefore, limit its activities to terrestrial protected area conservation, but will ensure appropriate collaboration with the existing project.</p>	<p>Linkages and coordination are described in Section L. Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives, Table 10.</p>

COMMENTS GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS	RESPONSE	PAGE/SECTION IN THE PRODOC
<p>If marine conservation is considered to be vital part of the further project development, Germany would therefore like to request the following points are taken into account:</p> <p>The project should address IUU fishing as of equivalent importance as marine IUCN species illegal wildlife trade since they represent a substantial source of such trade (e.g. shark finning). Therefore, a stronger engagement on the prevention of IUU fishing is considered necessary.</p>	N/A	N/A
The project should include participatory co-management through local fishing communities as integral part of Marine Protected Areas management and sustainable fisheries promotion.	N/A	N/A
Alternative livelihood options, for both men and women, such as other blue growth opportunities (algae aquaculture) or ecotourism for local communities or vocational training programs are as important.	N/A	N/A
Addressing fisheries, the project document should incorporate the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) as well as the FAO-Voluntary Guidelines on Small Scale Fisheries (VGSSF) in their project design.	N/A	N/A

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).**  
**(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
	194,000	51,658	72,590
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>194,000.00</u></b>	<b><u>51,658.00</u></b>	<b><u>72,590.00</u></b>

**ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

**Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.**

## **ANNEX E: Project Budget Table**

**Please attach a project budget table.**

Attached

### **ANNEX F: Termsheet**

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

### **ANNEX G: Reflows**

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

### **ANNEX H: Agency Capacity to generate reflows**

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).