



**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)**

**PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized project**

**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF**

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**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and agropastoral production systems through soil fertility management in key productive and vulnerable areas using the Farmers Field School approach		
<b>Country(ies):</b>	Angola	<b>GEF Project ID:<sup>1</sup></b>	5432
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	FAO	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	621891
<b>Other Executing Partner(s):</b>	Ministério do Ambiente (MA), Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas (MINANDER), Governo provincial do Bie, Governo provincial do Huambo, Governo provincial de Malanje, Governo provincial de Huila	<b>Submission Date:</b>	May 26, 2014
<b>GEF Focal Area (s):</b>	Climate Change	<b>Project Duration (months):</b>	48
<b>Name of parent program (if applicable):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• For SGP <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• For PPP <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>		<b>Agency Fee (\$):</b>	633,477.3

**A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>:**

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing (\$)
CCA-1 Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impact of CC, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level	LDCF	2,603,182	10,625,000
CCA-2 Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of CC, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level	LDCF	465,000	500,000
CCA-3 Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology	LDCF	3,500,000	14,200,000
<b>Total project costs</b>		6,668,182	25,325,000

**B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY**

<b>Project Objective:</b> To strengthen the climate resilience of the agropastoral production systems in key vulnerable areas through: (i) mainstreaming of CCA into agricultural and environmental sector policies, programmes and practices; and (ii) capacity building and promotion of CCA through soil fertility and sustainable land management (SLM) practices using the Farmers Field School (FFS) approach						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing table A.

1. Strengthening knowledge and understanding of climate change vulnerability and adaptation	TA	1.1 Adaptive capacities of Ministério do Ambiente (MA), Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas (MINANDER), local governments, and civil society strengthened to minimize climate risks in both agropastoral and agricultural production systems	<p>1.1.1. 90 staff from MA, MINANDER, and provincial government staff as well as civil society trained and aware of ecologically sustainable Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) practices in crop-livestock production systems (diversification of rural systems and livelihoods to buffer climate risk; crops and varieties diversification; better crops/livestock integration; agroforestry; Integrated Pest Management (IPM); increased use of locally adapted biodiversity including local species and varieties)</p> <p>1.1.2 Rapid vulnerability assessment conducted and relevant staff trained to ensure regular updating of vulnerability information.</p>	LDCF	600,000	1,800,000
2. Scaling-up of improved CCA/SLM practices through Farmer Field Schools (FFS)	TA/Inv	2.1 25,000 farmers adopt CCA/SLM practices, increasing sustainable production services in selected ecosystems covering 12,500 ha and soil fertility and yield improved or at least maintained as a result.	<p>2.1.1 A core group of program managers, trainers and extension staff (200) trained as FFS facilitators in CCA and SLM practices</p> <p>2.1.2 500 CCA FFS established and 25,000 farmers (at least 30% women) validating, adapting, and adopting improved soil fertility and water management practices, value chain approach, production diversification including small livestock, crop/livestock integration, and small scale composting to increase climate resilience</p> <p>2.1.3 CCA/SLM strategies integrated into existing FFS established under the MOSAP and OFDA projects (additional 600 FFS implementing climate resilient practices).</p>	LDCF	3,500,000	16,350,000
3. Mainstreaming CCA into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes	TA	<p>3.1 Increased integration of CCA into policies and programmes at national and decentralized levels</p> <p>3.2 Increased investments (4 million USD/year by the end of the</p>	<p>3.1.1. Inter-sectoral task force in place/strengthened, defining integrated CCA agendas and tailoring them into sector-level programming</p> <p>3.1.2 Capacity building strategy for MA formulated and implemented to foster mainstreaming of CCA into</p>	LDCF	1,885,133	5, 675,000

		project) through specific budgetary provisions made by MA, MINANDER, and decentralized administrations for up-scaling CCA in agricultural systems	<p>policies and programmes.</p> <p>3.1.3 Climate change adaptation integrated into the land and natural resources management framework established under the Terra programme to include: (i) development and implementation of an effective land and NR management system in 4 municipalities; and (ii) strengthening the knowledge and capacity (15 administrative level staff and civil society) on the use and application of legal land rights packages and on implementing climate resilient investments.</p> <p>3.2.1. Draft governmental investment plan available to support small credits for CCA and SLM complementing the existing National Environmental Management Plan at provincial level</p>			
4. Project monitoring and dissemination of results	TA	4.1 Project implementation based on results based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated	<p>4.1.1 System for collection of field based data to monitor project outcome indicators operational.</p> <p>4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluation conducted</p> <p>4.1.3 Project-related “best-practices” and “lessons-learned” disseminated via publications, project website and other means.</p>	LDCF	350,000	600,000
Sub-Total					6,335,133	24,425,000
Project management Cost					333,049	900,000
<b>Total project costs<sup>4</sup></b>					6,668,182	25,325,000

### C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
AFDB	AFDB ESSP project	Loan	3,000,000
National Government	MINANDER	In kind	5,000,000
National Government	MA	In kind	200,000
Local Government	PMIDRCP	Cash	8,000,000
Private sector	Various oil companies and Sonangol	Cash/In kind	5,000,000
GEF Agency	FAO MOSAP (WB funded) (TF/UTF/21/211/(TCSR))	Loan	1,000,000
GEF Agency	EU through FAO follow up of the SANGA project (GCP /ANG/037/EC)	In kind	1,000,000
GEF Agency	US Foreign Disaster Assistance through FAO OFDA project (Disaster risk reduction and management to support agropastoral communities)	Cash	2,000,000

GEF Agency	TCP Reinforcing fishery production (TCP/ANG/3403 (10/V/ANG/221)	In kind	50,000
GEF Agency	TCP Reinforcing MINANDER (TCP/ANG/3501 (14/II/ANG/225 - OTCP14AO14041)	In kind	75,000
Total Co-financing			25,325,000

#### D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Funds	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>						

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

#### E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>3</sup>

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

<u>Amount</u> <u>Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency</u> <u>Fee for</u> <u>PPG (\$)<sup>4</sup></u>
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- No PPG required
  - (Upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$ 1 million
  - (Upto) \$100k for projects up to & including \$ 3 million
  - (Upto) \$150k for projects up to & including \$ 6 million
  - (Upto) \$200k for projects up to & including \$ 10 million
  - (Upto) \$300k for projects above \$ 10 million
- 150,000                      14,250

#### PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Type of Trust Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	PPG (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b)	Total (\$) c=a+b
LDCF	FAO	CCA	Angola	150,000	14,250	164,250
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				150,000	14,250	164,250

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION<sup>5</sup>

### A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project description. Briefly describe the project, including: 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) baseline scenario and any associates baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components and the project; 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected global benefits (GEFTF, NPTF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

#### 1) Problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Angola has a total land area of about 1.247 million km<sup>2</sup> of which nearly 47 % is agricultural land (FAOSTAT), and has a population of more that 13 million of which 68% lives below the poverty line, and 94% of rural

<sup>3</sup> On exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>4</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

<sup>5</sup> Part II should not be longer than 5 pages

households are classified as poor. Despite the enormous natural resources pool and although the war ended in 2002, livelihood conditions remain extremely difficult with high food insecurity as the nation rebuilds.

The country is divided into two distinct climatic regions, namely the Coastal region which is relatively humid with an average annual rainfall of over 600mm, and the Inland region which can be subdivided into three zones – the north with heavy rainfall and high temperatures, the Central Plateau with average annual temperature close to 18 C, and the southwest zone which is semi-arid. The proposed LDCF project (and baseline projects described below) target provinces (Bie, Huambo and Malanje) in the Central Plateau as these, with a high proportion of vulnerable groups and high levels of food insecurity, are the most vulnerable.

The population of the Central Plateau can be estimated to approximately 3 million inhabitants (15 % of the country population) mostly composed of the *ovimbundo* ethnic group. The dominant land cover in this zone is composed of large-leafed semi-deciduous tree savanna and moist savanna, open forest, open forest mosaic with savanna intrusions, and *anharas* (pseudo steppe in wetlands grasslands). The main land use is subsistence agriculture (millet, bean, sweet potatoes, and manioc) cropped in scarcely fertile soils. Also, pastoral land use is present with extensive raising and some crop-livestock integration. The region has been historically seen as Angola's breadbasket, but the war made smallholder farming systems and marketing channels virtually non-functional. Farmers now barely can make subsistence farming from patches of exhausted *lavras* (rain-fed plots) without inputs such as draft animals, farm equipment, or adequate seeds. Commodity production for export out of the provinces of Bie is no longer significant, although there are signs of rejuvenation in Huila and Huambo Provinces. Soil fertility in the Central Plateau is poor, with ferralitic soils generally acidic and lacking in macro (particularly phosphorous) and micronutrients. Maize production, largely relying on the matuba variety which requires certain fertility and inputs (lacking especially in Bié) has been particularly dismal. As the area is so important for agriculture, the reduced production in the Central Plateau is reducing food availability in the entire country.

The main constraints to agricultural production and food security to Angola and in the Central Plateau can be summarized as follows:

(i) Soil erosion, declining biomass productivity, degradation of soil properties. The degradation is directly caused by unsustainable agricultural management, deforestation and unsustainable use of forests, overgrazing in rangelands areas, pollution from mining and lack of rehabilitation of mining areas, and climate change including variability. Indirect causes include low level of awareness of both the farmers and local leaders on the economic benefits of soil protection investments, and poor provision of extension services.

(ii) Limited access to inputs and tools for management of production systems. Because of a lack of access to quality seeds and tools, farmers no longer attempt to cultivate the traditionally high value crops such as peanuts, once an integral part of the diet, nor soy and potatoes.

(iii) Land tenure issues which have also contributed to over-exploitation of natural resources. The gap in the legal and political system in the period post-conflict encouraged spontaneous occupation of prime agricultural land, uncontrolled logging of hillsides, and unscrupulous exploitation of other natural resources.

(iv) Weak technical and institutional capacities is a cross-cutting barrier to addressing issues in agriculture and natural resources management. The war in Angola affected most of the public and private sector capacities to provide quality and appropriate services and technologies to smallholder farmers who have minimal knowledge on good farming practices.

### **Climate change impacts on agriculture**

As noted in Angola's Initial National Communication (February 2012), there is little data that enables a rigorous estimation of expected CC in Angola. UNDP<sup>6</sup> reports that between 1960 and 2006 there was an increase in the surface temperature in certain parts of Angola of about 0.33 - 1.5° C per decade. There was a higher temperature increase during the cool season (0.47°C) than in the warm season (0.22°C) per decade. During the same period there was a decrease in annual rainfall of about 2 mm per month (2.4%), primarily in the months of March, April and May and a decrease of 5 mm per month (5.4%) per decade. The daily temperature observations show a significant increasing trend of hottest days in all seasons, with the exception of the months of December, January and February. According to global circulation model projections temperature is expected to increase by 1.2 - 3.2°C by 2060 and by about 1.7 - 5.1°C by 2090.

Despite prediction uncertainties, impacts of climate change/variability are already being experienced in Angola. During the agricultural season 2011/2012, rains started in the second quarter of September in most of

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<sup>6</sup> Cited in the NAPA Report

the country. In November 2011, rainfall suddenly stopped in some provinces. Opposite to what is usual in some provinces, rain did not fall on its second normal circle thus prolonging the drought to the beginning of March 2012. The drought hit the entire territory, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable provinces including the proposed target provinces of Bie and Huambo.

Although climate information is extremely insufficient in Angola, available records indicate that years with prolonged dry periods during the rainy seasons have contributed to decreasing yields throughout the country. Furthermore, farmers involved in the Farmer Field Schools process report increases in rainfall variability which have affected agricultural production, forcing farmers to adapt to the changing conditions.

## **2) Baseline projects**

To address these issues, the Government of Angola with support from partners including FAO, has implemented/is implementing a number of programmes. These include:

a) FFS were introduced in Angola by the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS). With the closure of the SPFS, FFS are being scaled-up through the Market Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project (MOSAP) (UTF /ANG/047/ANG) that started in 2012 and is soon going to be extended to 2016. The objective of MOSAP is to increase agricultural production through the provision of better services and investment support to rural smallholder farmers in selected communes and municipalities of target Provinces of Bie, Huambo and Malanje. The total cost of the project is USD 49.35 million financed by a credit from International Development Association, a Loan from IFAD, a Grant from Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund and a contribution from the Government of Angola and beneficiaries. The project has three components. Component 1: Capacity Building, designed to strengthen the technical, institutional, managerial and marketing skills of smallholders and their organizations, as well as of service providers and other stakeholders involved in the agricultural production value chain, to more effectively operate in a market driven environment and prepare sub-projects to be financed under the agricultural investment component (Component 2). Component 2: Agricultural Investment Support, designed to provide demand driven support, in the form of matching grants, to rural communities and smallholder groups and associations, for village productive infrastructure and agricultural production, processing and marketing sub-projects; and Component 3: Project Management, designed to provide management support of the project and ensure that the resources are used in accordance with the objectives and procedures. The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (MINADERP) is responsible for project implementation, through the Agricultural Development Institute (IDA). Given the success of the FFS approach introduced by FAO through the SPFS, the Government of Angola has requested for FAO support to implement part of Component 1. FFS will be implemented, aiming to strengthen the capacity of about 13,000 farmers in improved agricultural production and productivity through the provision of support to 500 schools. This will include training of master trainers, development of training curriculum of FFS, and the setting up of the new FFSs in the project area. In each province, FAO will help FFS groups to prepare project proposals for micro-projects for funding under Component 2. To ensure sustainability and further scaling-up the project will support IDA in enhancing the capacity to deliver FFS and other services to rural communities by training staff in FFS approaches and working closely with IDA to put in place a structure that will provide efficient support to community-based activities.

The Agricultural Development Institute (IDA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (MINADERP) now recognizes FFS as a suitable and valid approach for providing extension services in rural areas and is committed to scaling it up. MOSAP offers a real opportunity to directly build the capacity of farmers to adapt to climate change and variability in the Central Plateau through the proven innovative FFS approach as well as the capacity of community support institutions (including NGOs, a number of which have developed expertise on FFS approaches) to provide quality climate change adaptation technical services to the communities. This is the main baseline project.

b) Terra project “Support to government institutions to improve administration of land and other natural resources, in the provinces of Huambo and Bie”, funded by Spain through FAO is ending. However, a follow up of the project is likely to be financed in the future. The Project is a continuation of a number of FAO-supported initiatives which were aimed at creating national capacity to deal with the recognition of land ownership by local communities in a participatory and inter-disciplinary way and strengthening land tenure and natural resources management institutions by developing and implementing participatory and gender sensitive interventions. The Terra project aims to reinforce capacities of local actors (both governmental and non-governmental) towards a decentralized and community-based NRM framework supportive to equitable and sustained growth in rural areas. The present LDCF activity will mainstream climate change related issues into the community-based NRM framework, providing knowledge and understanding of CC-related issue at

the community level. The project focuses on resolution of conflicts (including climate induced conflicts) and specific needs for land and natural resources management. It uses the Participatory Negotiated Territorial Development (PNTD) method to prepare and implement gender balanced land management plans. The Terra method also uses a Land delineation (or delimitation) approach to map (delineate) selected rural communities, including pastoral communities and their movements at the District and Provincial levels (in the provinces that participate at the project activities). The concept of Rural Communities' Delimitation is referred to in the Land Law 9/04 and its regulations. The procedure is to identify the natural resources belonging to the community and to identify their territorial structure rules in order to safeguard the community rights on these natural resources through the emission of a Recognition Diploma. The Participatory land delimitation approach proposed by the FAO is published in the document "Participatory land delimitation: An innovative development model based upon securing rights acquired through customary and other forms of occupation" Land Tenure Working Paper 13, FAO, 2009. The method is strongly related to the current policy environment. The FAO approach is based on participation and rising awareness on people's rights and their local customary use of natural resources. The method includes an initial sensibilization process on people's rights to land and other resources, and what their territory is. The sensitization takes vulnerable groups' (women, youth, elderly) point of view into consideration through their participation in creating maps. These maps are later socialized and discussed for coherence of information given by the different groups: a final map is then jointly created. The consultation process begins by confirming the communal land's boundary (neighbors, national register). Once all these activities are approved, a series of letters of agreement are produced. With this material a "land delimitation package" is prepared for the approval of i) local administrations, ii) the provincial directorate of Urbanism and Environment; iii) the provincial directorate of Agriculture iv) the IGCA, and v) the provincial Governor. The process ends with the full land diploma for recognition of customary land rights. The same process is used to ensure collective pastoral land rights in the FAO GEL LD project in the South East of the country. In general, collective rights are key to support climate resilience in the Central Plateau and Terra represents a very important baseline that is not yet working in CCA.

c) MINANDER has several programmes and activities in the provinces targeted by the proposed project and will provide a total of USD 5,000,000 in-kind co-financing to the proposed project. One of the main activities MINANDER is undertaking is aimed at millet system diversification by introducing varieties of shorter cycle and improved resistant/adapted species. Short cycle millet varieties from Zambia and Zimbabwe and local varieties have been tested. The *Instituto de Investigacion Agraria* (Institute of Agricultural Research, IIA) has also undertaken small scale testing of local varieties that need further testing. Nonetheless, these interventions are not carried out in the framework of building CC resilience and there has been very limited promotion and adoption of these by farmers. This activity would need to be reinforced to become effective.

d) The *Environmental Sector Support Project* (ESSP), funded by the AfDB with an envelope of 19 USD million (2010-2015) focuses on environmental legislation, governance as well as institutional capacity building for the environment sector. The proposed project will seek to integrate CCA into this process at central and local levels. The ESSP will co-finance the output 3.1.2 of the proposed proposal enhancing MA capacity to integrate CCA into policies and programmes. The co-financing contribution of ESSP will amount to about USD 3 million.

e) Another important baseline programme is the *Integrated Municipal Program for Rural Development and Combating Poverty* (PMIDRCP) which aims to improve the nutrition and food security of smallholders through the implementation of a series of municipal level activities. The PMIDRCP is operating under a strong decentralized framework and will contribute USD 8 million in co-financing to the proposed project supporting the following outputs: i) draft governmental investment plan that supports small credits to farmers for CCA-SLM activities; and iii) expansion of the scope of FFS. The PMIDRCP co-financing will be allocated to the proposed project through the joint preparation of Municipal Plans for Local Development validated through the Municipal Technical Inter-sector Committees (*Conselhos de auscultação municipais e provinciais*), with an annually established budget. The programme is coordinated and implemented by the National Committee against Poverty (Comissão Nacional de Luta Contra a Pobreza) and is funded by the Programme of Public Investment including the nationwide "Productive community organization programme". The yearly budget is above USD 100 millions in the project area.

A project supported by FAO under the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) is under preparation to strengthen capacities of MINANDER. As PMIDRCP requires local technicians to prepare appropriate requests for funds and work plans, the project will focus on training of local staff on these aspects. The TCP will provide an important methodological base for building capacities of other public actors under the present LDCF.

FAO has important baseline activities in the area. The project “*Disaster risk reduction and management to support agropastoral communities*” (OFDA project) with a yearly budget of USD 2 million is being financed by the US Foreign Disaster Assistance. It started in 2014 and is likely to continue throughout the length of the project. It focuses on improving breeders’ capacities, rehabilitating water points, improving territorial management, grassland management and grassland reserve. The project is setting up new FFS in the province of Huila and will present an important baseline to the present activity by including CCA in the capacity development process.

The EU/FAO project *Strengthening of Livestock Services in Angola* (SANGA project), (GCP /ANG/037/EC) will end in June 2014 but a second phase is expected soon. The project had a budget of USD 4.5 million and worked in the area of intervention of the proposed GEF project (i.e. Huambo and Huila provinces). The project had the goal to increase livestock productivity and to control important diseases, as well as raise financial returns for livestock keepers. This includes the opportunities for community based private sector livestock service providers to achieve increasing levels of income generation, reducing poverty and improving food security. The project will present an important baseline by reinforcing the integration between agricultural and pastoral activities in FFS.

One FAO project is supporting the improvement of artisanal fishing in the area of Kuanza North. The project, titled *Appui à filière de la Pêche Artisanale Continentale : Vulgarisation des techniques post-capture au nord-ouest de l’Angola* (TCP/ANG/3403 (10/V/ANG/221) that has a budget of USD 300.000 started in 2013 and should end in 2014, but is expected to be extended. Although the project does not run in the same areas of the intended project, the FAO TCP will represent a valid baseline as its lessons learned can be used to improve small-scale aquaculture in Angola.

Additionally, FAO is financing the preparation of a project to strengthened decentralised MINANDER capacities and reinforcing the Institute for Agricultural Development’s (*Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrario, IDA*). The project, which has just started is called “Project Formulation for Strengthening Capacities of the Agrarian Development Institute” (TCP/ANG/3501 (14/II/ANG/225 - OTCP14AO14041); it is providing technical assistance for the formulation of a project financed by MINANDER to strengthen capacities of the IDA in community organization, technologies transfer, technical assistance, markets development, and rural credit in the framework of family farming development support. The project will represent an important baseline to the intended activities as it will collaborate with the planning to reinforce MA in component 3.

In addition to the above, the baseline also includes a growing portfolio of public – private partnerships, mostly involving the oil industry. The first of such partnerships has been the «*Angola Partnership Initiative*», initiated in 2002 between Chevron – Texaco, UNDP and USAID, focusing on food, schools and health. More recently, other companies have started to finance specific operations in the field of rural development and environmental conservation, such as the BP-sponsored land rehabilitation project in the Namibe province. According to the “*Gabinete de Ambiente e Segurança*” do Ministerio dos Petroleos, oil companies have been increasingly requested to broaden the geographical and thematic scope of the Corporate Social Responsibility programmes in order to more systematically include rural areas and rural development issues. Initial contacts by an FAO mission in April 2012 have allowed for initial individual meetings with 4 oil companies and SONANGOL, aiming at crafting private sector – MINAMB – FAO partnerships, both for ensuring additional co-financing to GEF/FAO projects and funding of other FAO/MINAMB lines of cooperation. The estimated amount of those partnerships (to be confirmed during PPG) could amount to up to USD 5 million in cash, mostly geared towards the expansion of the FFS network and the rehabilitation of the agrometeorological stations required to improve climate forecasting / modelling.

Despite the growing investment in rural development highlighted in these baseline programmes, weaknesses in incorporating climate change adaptation in policies, programmes and activities at all levels exist. The most pressing barrier is weak capacities of institutions and farmers to adapt to climate change in the agro-pastoral sector. The proposed project seeks to address this barrier with a strong emphasis on strengthening the capacity at the grassroots level through the FFS approach.

### **3) The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components**

The proposed LDCF project will address the need for a more integrated approach to CCA in the agro-pastoral production system of the Central Plateau of Angola. The project will focus on key provinces of Bie, Huambo and parts of Malanje and Huila, promoting the validation, adaptation, and adoption of sound CCA/SLM



technologies and practices, expanding the scope of the FFS approach, and supporting coordinated and proactive policies and programs that support climate resilient agricultural production and food security.

The **objective** of the proposed project is to strengthen the climate resilience of the agropastoral production systems of *Planalto* through: (i) mainstreaming of CCA into agricultural and environmental sector policies, programmes and practices; and (ii) capacity building and promotion of CCA through soil fertility and sustainable land management practices using Farmers Field Schools. In order to maximize impact, avoid dispersion, and ensure the generation of positive effects both in environmental and socioeconomic terms, activities will be centered on a specific network of FFS created by the SPFS and further supported and expanded by the MOSAP and OFDA projects. The localization of the project intervention will help to strengthen the capacity of decentralized programs (such as PMIDRCP) to integrate a longer term CCA strategy in their rural development and poverty reduction investment schemes, as well as to ensure that national strategies are effectively linked with provincial and municipal level interventions.

At the local level, the objective will be achieved by strongly empowering and reinforcing the communities participating in the FFS network as well as the indirect beneficiaries such as community based organizations, NGOs, local governments and other governmental institutions, and reinforcing research and capacity building in both private and public education institutions as well as in civil society stakeholders (NGO, associations, etc).

The project has **four components**: (i) Strengthening knowledge and understanding of climate change vulnerability and adaptation; (ii) Capacity building and up-scaling of improved CCA/SLM practices through FFS; (iii) Mainstreaming CCA into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes; and iv) Project monitoring and dissemination of results. The project will also play an important role in catalyzing and assisting Angola in transferring operational methodologies and lessons learned from other FAO-sponsored and other donor's initiatives (ie. WB) supporting FFS, as well as ecosystem-wide approaches to improve CCA already being scaled up in some West African countries through LDCF contribution. The description of the project components is as follows:

**Component 1. Strengthening knowledge and understanding of climate change vulnerability and adaptation.** This component will strengthen the capacity of programme and programme managers of the Ministério do Ambiente (MA), Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas (MINANDER), of provincial government staff as well as civil society to promote ecologically sustainable CCA practices in crop-livestock production systems. This will be additional to the MOSAP and OFDA project subcomponents focusing on enhancing the capacity of IDA to deliver FFS and other services to rural communities by training staff in FFS approaches and putting in place a structure that will provide efficient support to community-based activities. The proposed activities will also be additional to regular activities carried out by the MINANDER extension services for production diversification and intensification which so far are not ecologically based and do not take into account climate risks. To facilitate the incorporation of climate risks into activities there has to be a provision of systematic information on CC vulnerability and risks, so the component will also support the rapid modelling of climate impacts on crop production and crop and land suitability.

**Component 2. Upscaling improved CCA/SLM practices through Farmer Field Schools (FFS).** This component will use the FFS approach for farmers' validation, adaptation, and adoption of knowledge-demanding CCA practices including crop and varieties diversification; green fertilizers and manure; better crops/livestock integration and agroforestry; IPM; increased use of locally adapted biodiversity (species and varieties); water management, and diversification of rural systems and livelihoods to buffer climate risk. Training will be organized at the local and field level, and the learning by doing FFS process will support CC resilient agricultural activities at the small scale. Diversification will be introduced by promoting a value chain approach, production diversification (including small livestock), and resilient technologies such as small scale composting. The processes of adopting CCA practices will be scaled up by integrating climate risk considerations into the MOSAP and OFDA projects and existing FFS established under the Special Programme for Food Security. This will allow for the strengthening of capacities already in place such as i) IDA's on-going activities using adapted crop varieties; ii) Institute for Forestry Development (*Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal*, IDF) seed banks having considerable resources related to local agroforestry varieties; and iii) other actors of the civil societies and research centers working on seed banks. This component will also be linked to the AfDB ESSP loan to bring specific FFS-based extension approaches and methods for CCA in support to its Component B in the Huambo province working on "*Integrated Natural Resource Conservation and Management through four pilot sites to demonstrate and promote best practice in SLM, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation*". At the end of the FFS cycle a community action plan is developed jointly with the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in order to develop measures that

minimize the effects of climate variability on livelihoods. The community action plans will identify a series of small investments that should have a high rate of return. In order to achieve its objectives, the Project shall establish a Local Investment Fund for Adaptation to Climate Change (LAIF). The funds will operate on a revolving loan basis and will provide access to credit for small farmers in the intervention sites, in order to support adaptation to climate change. The funds will be additional to the present agricultural development activities that do not take into consideration CCA small investments needs by small farmers.

**Component 3 Mainstreaming CCA into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes.** The CCA cross-sectoral interventions will be coordinated through an inter-institutional collaborative mechanism to be applied in CC intervention by MINANDER, MA, local Governments, and other actors allowing integrated management and outreach strategies, and facilitating the involvement of partner projects and/or national/provincial programs in the mainstreaming of CCA in sector policies and programmes. A strategy for strengthening the capacities of the MA to integrate FFS-based CCA into environmental management frameworks will be developed and implemented. The mainstreaming process will be based on the findings from the application on the ground of FFS supported by a local institutional framework reinforcing sound market's strategies, value chain approach, and community organization. The reinforcement strategy will propose the following points and activities: i) Decentralization and subsidiarity; ii) NR community management; iii) Positive institutional incentives; iv) Public-private investment programs; v) Market-based mechanisms such as payments for environmental services; and vi) Prioritization of preventive approaches. The LDCF intervention will also introduce CC specific intervention and investments at community level through the decentralized community-based NRM framework established under the Terra project. The component will also support a systematic draft investment plan aiming at increasing investment and diversify financial resources for CCA and establishing specific budgetary provision within local/national government.

#### **4) Additional cost reasoning and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)**

Without LDCF funding and the proposed activities, the opportunity to build climate resilience into important agricultural and food security investments in the Central Plateau will be missed. Without addressing the main capacity constraints to climate change adaptation at all levels (which are well reflected in the NAPA), agriculture – particularly rural smallholders farmers - will remain vulnerable to the adverse impacts of current climate variability and climate change. Farmers will continue to use poor agricultural land, non adapted seeds, non suitable decision tools, and non adapted technologies. Moreover, because of weak institutional capacities to mainstream climate change adaptation into agricultural and environmental sector policies limited support to adaptation will continue in future Ministério do Ambiente (MA), Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas (MINANDER), local governments programmes.

The incremental reasoning for each component is as follow:

#### **Component 1. Strengthening knowledge and understanding climate change vulnerability and adaptation**

The **additional financing** from the LDCF through **Component 1** (USD 600,000) will develop the capacity of IDA, MINADER, MA, NGO/CSO: civil society organization will be trained in CCA, vulnerability assessment, and CC resilient practices that can contribute to crop-livestock production systems resilience. Main technologies and practices will include, but not limited to: diversification of rural systems and livelihoods to buffer climate risk; crops and varieties diversification; better crops/livestock integration; agroforestry; Integrated Pest Management (IPM); increased use of locally adapted biodiversity including local species and varieties. In particular, the baseline MINANDER projects will greatly benefit from the additional financing by introducing more resilient activities.

#### **Component 2. Scaling-up of improved CCA/SLM practices through Farmer Field Schools (FFS)**

The **additional financing** from the LDCF through **Component 2** (USD 3,500,000) will have a focus on integrated sustainable production intensification, livelihood diversification, and use of local available resources (including the diversity of local species relevant for increasing production differentiating the crop calendar). All these activities will be introduced at the local level and will be scaled up to improve resilient cropping and sustainable management systems. The proposed intervention will expand the scope of the activities carried out in the country allowing the launch of activities related to CCA by using the FFS approach which has proven to increase farmer's sustainable adoption of knowledge-demanding technologies and practices such as soil fertility, water management, and agro-pastoralism management such as the MOSAP and OFDA. Additionally, activities from the SANGA project will help expanding livelihood options through FFS. As well, the intervention will foster collaboration and linkages between the ongoing programmes and

approaches supporting the strengthening of the capacity of the involved governmental partners such as MINANDER, PMIDRCP. Further, climate change adaptation will be introduced under the private sector corporate responsibility agricultural programmes managed by the Ministry of Petrol. All these activities will improve their climate resilience through the contribution of the intended project. On top of that, the component will build on lessons learned from the FAO project of small scale aquaculture production that has produced important lessons learned that can potentially support climate resilience also in the farming system in the Plateau Central. Finally, the component will provide access to credit for small herder -farmers in the intervention sites, in order to support adaptation to climate change

### **Component 3. Mainstreaming CCA into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes**

The **additional financing** from the LDCF through **Component 3** (USD 1,855,000) will contribute to the reinforcement of the national and local level climate change mainstreaming in policy implementation. The component will be additional to the AFDB ESSP project, to MINANDER activities, to MA programmes, to the PMIDRCP, to the SANGA project, to the OFDA project, and to the FAO TCP to reinforce MINANDER capabilities to improve climate mainstreaming in the policy sector. The main activities in mainstreaming CCA into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes will include : i) the MA institutional strengthening to increase policies and programmes' resilience to CC; and ii) the support of community land tenure right to increase climate resilience through the Terra method. The Terra method will be improved to introduce climate resilience into the methodology. Further to that, a national structure for CCA coordination in rural areas will be operationalized. Finally, an investment plan for climate adaptation will be designed and submitted for approval in the framework of the reinforcement of the MA activities at a decentralized level.

Adaptation benefits: The LDCF project is expected to generate the following adaptation benefits in the Central Plateau area: (i) concrete adaptive-management skills at farmer, agro-pastoralist, and herder levels are strengthened through a growing network of at least 500 FFS, fully integrating CCA strategies and practices, and adding CCA into the approximately 650 FFS under the MOSAP and OFDA baseline projects; (ii) 25,000 farmers adopt CCA/SLM practices, increasing sustainable production services in selected ecosystems covering 12,500 ha and soil fertility and yield improved or at least maintained; (iii) a strategy for enhancing institutional capacity to integrate CCA into agricultural and broader environmental management frameworks and rural development sector practices developed and implemented; and iv) a draft governmental investment plan available to support small credits for CCA and SLM, complementing existing national plans.

#### **6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

The **innovativeness of the project** is in the FFS approach that will be employed to build the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change. FAO and other development organizations have been promoting farmer field schools – an innovative approach to adult education first developed in Southeast Asia for pest management – to improve land and water management in Africa. Unlike traditional approaches to agricultural extension, which rely on extension workers providing advice to farmers, farmer field schools enable groups of farmers to find out the answers for themselves. That means the farmers can develop solutions to their own problems. This approach is particular important in Angola where war has affected the extension capacities to provide quality and appropriate services and technologies to smallholder farmers.

Inherent in the FFS approach is experimental learning cycles following the crop cycle in farmer's fields. FFS are “grass-roots labs” of learning-by-doing activities that, using participatory monitoring, allow the validation, adaptation, and adoption of innovative technologies and practices supporting adaptive management of farmers land. FFS are able to give emphasis on the processes of farmer–researcher innovation, and local technology adaptation. The project will make the best use of experience developed in various African countries, especially from LDCF initiatives in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali where similar FFS-based climate change adaptation projects are under implementation or are being formulated.

The **sustainability of the expected project results** is built into the project approach as follows:

1. at the policy level, a national (high level) mechanism for coordination for CCA activities will be established with representatives from ministries dealing with agriculture, natural resource management, and other relevant stakeholders. The mechanism will focus on collaborative diagnosis of problems, harmonization of policies, CCA investments, and planning and implementation of CCA

interventions. The coordination mechanism or platform will ensure sustainability of commitments beyond the project lifetime.

2. at the national level the project will support the development of an investment plan to increase and diversify financial resources for CCA, which would include establishing specific budgetary provision within the national government. The financial budgetary provision will be designed to remain in place after the end of the project. This coupled with incorporation of CCA priorities into sector policies and plans will ensure financial sustainability of activities at a local/regional level.
3. at a local level, the agro-ecosystems intervention will be managed by local communities through FFS. The establishment of FFS is considered to be very effective approach for farmers and herders sustainable adoption of knowledge demanding technologies and practices taking into consideration specificities of local farming systems. FFS learning-by-doing activities, support participatory monitoring, increase local leadership and strengthen long term farmer and herders capacities in adaptive management of their land.

**The potential for scaling up.** The FFS approach introduced through the Special Programme for Food Security is fully recognized by the Government through MINANDER as a suitable and valid approach to provide extension services in rural areas. FFS is being scaled up through the main baseline programme *Market Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project* (MOSAP) with a total financing of approximately USD 49.35 million (of which USD 4.1 millions managed by FAO to implement FFS) and the GEF project implemented by FAO “*Land rehabilitation and rangelands management in small holders agropastoral production systems in Southwestern Angola*”. One of the intentions of the subcomponent of the MOSAP and OFDA FFS components is to strengthen the institutional framework for FFS. IDA at central, provincial and local levels (EDA- Agricultural Development Station) will be the focal institution for implementing FFSs under MOSAP and OFDA. An initial capacity has been created in IDA to support FFS implementation, particularly at provincial and local levels. The project will continue to increase IDA’s capacity to implement FFS by training technical personnel in the FFS approach, especially the newly recruited young staff, in the three provinces where the project works. It is expected that as part of the strategy development on FFS expansion, IDA will identify what specific support needs to be put in place to do so. For example, a unit/cell on participatory approaches (including FFSs) could be created at IDA that would have the technical competence to expand the approach, but that would also provide coordination at different levels. The project will continue efforts to support IDA in creating these capacities. As FFS will be used as the main vehicle for introducing and promoting climate change adaptation practices, there is a big potential for scaling up.

## **A.2 Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and other as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.**

Key actors related to agricultural and rural activities are the *Ministério do Ambiente* (MA-Ministry of Environment) and the *Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural* (MINANDER-Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development). The first is responsible for the coordination of land management and environmental policies. The second is responsible for agricultural, rural development and the forestry sector.

MA and MINANDER will be the main partners for project execution, supported at the local level by the *Governo provincial do Bie*, the *Governo provincial do Huila*, the *Governo provincial do Malanje*, and the *Governo provincial de Benguela*. The project will be fully integrated within the framework of the *PMIDRCP*. Decentralized institutes of MINANDER, such as IDA managed EDA, which are already deeply involved in FFS, will be involved in the actual project implementation as well as empowered to increase and expand their capacities, and to maintain project results in the long term.

Special emphasis will be put on developing partnerships with provincial and municipal governments and field-based NGOs, as well as other entities such as farmers, agropastoralists, herders, and women’s groups. In particular a strong collaboration will be developed with the ADRA Angolan NGO. The NGO is actually working both in Huila, Cunene, Benguela, and other provinces, and is an FAO partner in various rural interventions. Also, the NGO is working in several international projects and with several donors, including projects implemented by several UN agencies and the private sector. The NGO is specialized in capacity building and in agricultural and environmental activities with local stakeholders, and will be a key partner in FFS and in territorial management issues. Other NGOs and associations with which the project will seek collaboration are Cooperation for development in emerging countries (Cooperazione per lo sviluppo nei paesi emergenti, COSPE), the *Instituto Marques de Val Flor* working in Huambo, *Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Apoio ao Campo* (ADAC), the Czech NGO *People in Need* working in Bie, and the NGO

*Ades Pov* working in Huila and Huambo. Further collaboration will be established with *Uniao nacional de camponeses de Angola* (UNACA) and with the rural *Cooperativa de Cunha* (COOPECUNHA). As well, the NGO *Centro de investigaciones aplicadas al desarrollo ambiental* (IDAF), a spinoff of the Universidad de Cordoba (Spain) involved in agricultural programmes supporting several international stakeholders including the university and the CODESPA Foundation. The IDAF has strong experience in agro-meteorological modeling and has a long established working experience in Angola, including partnerships with FAO.

The private sector, although still under development, has been proactive in promoting studies and creating appropriate seed banks. The project will focus on having as much as possible collaboration with the university and research sectors, making the most of the existing structures. Those institutions will be reinforced in the use of climate forecasts to increase farmers' awareness regarding vagaries of climate. The use and conservation of native species can be boosted by making the most of existing seed banks to increase farmers' resilience. Those institutions will be involved both at a provincial and central level, including the Universidad Jose Eduardo dos Santos (Facultade de Ciencias Agrarias, Facultade de Veterinaria), Huambo, and the IIA, Huambo, and seeds banks of the IDF, and of the *Agostinho Neto University*.

Public – private partnerships involving mostly the oil industry will finance specific operations in the field in the framework of Corporate Social Responsibility programmes. Those programs can collaborate with the present project in sectors such as environmental protection, economical development, and capacity building.

A more detailed stakeholder analysis and development of the detailed execution scheme will be undertaken during project preparation.

**A.3 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change risks, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (Table format acceptable).**

<i>Risk</i>	<i>Risk rate</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
<i>Weak partnership between key stakeholders constrains project implementation</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Partnership building capacities to ensure mainstreaming into on-going initiatives may constitute a medium challenge. However, LDCF-funded activities and management will be blended with the ongoing programmes and will have benefits by the ongoing collaboration between FAO, MINANDER and MA. Exchanges with other countries will be organized at the beginning of the project cycle to benefit from its broader experience in terms "institutionalization" of the FFS-CCA approach.</i>
<i>High-probability of increased occurrence of extreme weather events which may affect crop and livestock cycles and increase food/nutritional insecurity within project areas</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>The project will mitigate those risks by supporting the implementation of CCA policies and measures to strengthen pro-active and coordinated responses and well as setting multi-stakeholder community-based capacity building initiatives (i.e FFS, Terra activities) and by linking with on-going initiatives.</i>
<i>Reluctance to participate in the project activities by agriculturalist and slowness of local institutions to agree on project activities</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>The risk of reluctance of stakeholders is low as FFS are distributed and known in the area. Nevertheless it will be addressed through local participation in project implementation, and areas where income has been generated or losses reduced from adaptation activities will be demonstrated and replicated.</i>
<i>Slowness/reluctance of local institutions in accepting proposed approaches (ex. FFS)</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>The risk of slowness of local institutions is present as FFS are not institutionalized in the area even if there is a high awareness of national and local authorities. To overcome that risk, common objectives will be established by giving emphasis on local ownership of the process as well as capacity. Partnership building capacities of local authorities will be enhanced to ensure mainstreaming of CCA strategies to into the on-going agricultural programs. Exchanges with successful national and regional level initiatives will contribute to informed validation, adaptation, and adoption of the proposed approaches</i>
<i>Risk of modifications and variation of management into the framework of local institution</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>A medium risk of ongoing modification within the framework of the local institutional settings is present. The risk will be addressed by strongly involving local institution at all level, and building appropriate programmes for the involvement of specific officers and institutional sectors, as well as representatives from the local civil society</i>
<i>Seed shortages due to climate variability shock,</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Pest and disease outbreak due to climate variability may cause risk of crop/grassland failure during the project. The project will address this risk by systematically linking the adoption of</i>

<i>prolonged droughts, and/or pests and diseases outbreaks with risk of project crop/grassland failure</i>		<i>CCA measures as well as fostering community-level field observation capacities to reduce seed multiplication failures, particularly with specialized seed multiplying farmers.</i>
<i>Limited capacity of local and national institutions</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>Government capacity is likely to represent a high risk, although capacity for FFS activities and the projects is already in place, and the civil society (NGO, University) are already present and supportive to the method. The risk of non compliance will be mitigated by mobilizing and articulating the capacity of different actors, projects, programs and bilateral agencies to work intensively with government and gradually transfer skills to government counterparts. The limited capacity will be mitigated by mobilizing capacity of different actors, projects, programmes, and bilateral agencies to gradually transfer FFS skills to local counterparts during the project phases.</i>
<i>Decrease in project ownership and support from the government.</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>The strong interest of key GoA stakeholders has been verified through a first project identification mission in 2011, while the project identification phase was officially requested to FAO through a letter sent by the MA in July 2011. A second mission was held in April 2012 where MA reiterated support and requested FAO to design a strategy to strengthen the institutional capacity of MA at national and local level. The GoA has strongly endorsed and has been fully behind the preparation of this concept. Also, all concerned governmental institutions will be fully involved in project preparation and implementation. The project design will take into consideration the need of achieve results in the short term to show the importance of the objectives and activities of the project. Finally, FAO's long standing relations with both the MA and the MINANDER will represent a key asset for mitigating this specific risk</i>

#### **A.4 Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives.**

The project draws on lessons learned and tools from a number of FAO-supported projects and initiatives in Angola and in other African countries including: (i) the technical capacities and growing experience of FAO in the FFS approach started in Angola in 2005 by the FAO SPFS and continued within the project *Appui au développement de la Filière «Manioc» en Angola*, and with the MOSAP project; (ii) the various land management, sustainable crop management, and rural development initiatives in the Huambo, Bie, Malanje and Huila provinces aiming to strengthen the technical and organizational capability in the agricultural sector.

Collaboration will be established with the important *Bom Jesus - Calenga Rural Dev Project* funded by the AfDB, which is contributing to building farmers' skills especially in the area of food crops and to the management of local associations and cooperatives. Capacities built under those activities will be useful in increasing the extension of the FFS network.

INAMET recently launched the installation of new meteorological stations in Angola through the project *Sistema de Informações Climáticas de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Agrícola em Angola*, SICLAD (Climate Information System to Support Agricultural Development). This project is part of a bigger effort financed by the Angolan Development Bank called "*Terra do Futuro*" (Land of the Future). A regional project funded by the African Union (implemented by GSA, INAMET and the Ministry of Water) is heading towards seasonal agricultural and food security forecasts and diagnostics. The proposed project will work closely with INAMET and other partners Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia, INAMET, Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar, GSA, Gabinete de Estatística e Planeamento da Educação, GEPE, etc in undertaking the rapid modelling of climate impacts on crop production and crop and land suitability undertaking based on existing data from these partners.

The inclusion of the proposed project within the broader framework of FAO interventions will facilitate synergies and partnerships between the proposed project and a broad range of activities of national entities in charge of agriculture, agro-pastoral development and land management/restoration. In this framework the project will build a strong link with the recently approved GEF LD project "*Land rehabilitation and rangelands management in small holders agropastoral production systems in Southwestern Angola*", which will introduce Agro-pastoral Field Schools (APFS) in the Southern/Western part of the country. Other important projects in terms of coordination and collaboration are GEF-funded projects focusing specifically on SLM and livestock management in the rural development sector. Particular attention will be given during full project implementation to ensure complementarity with the GEF/UNDP LD project *Sustainable Land Management Capacity Building in Angola*. The project includes a framework for cross-sectoral coordination in land management and is starting the Country Framework for *TerrAfrica*.

Furthermore, FAO will establish a strong partnership with UNDP. The GEF LDCF UNDP project *Promoting climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angolan's*

*Cuvelai River Basin* is under preparation. Although the GoA requested that the two agencies work in different regions (the Cuvelai basin is located in the Cunene region, and is ecologically considerably different from the *Planalto*), various meetings and communications are ongoing between the national FAO and UNDP offices to define areas of collaboration to ensure optimal synergies. Particularly, Component 2 of the UNDP project (*Enhanced human and institutional capacity for increased sustainable agricultural sector productivity*) is relevant to the proposed project, as it will introduce the identification of the most appropriate germplasm resources based on the National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (CNRF) database, the establishment of demonstration plots, the dissemination of climate-resilient seed packets to smallholder farmers and to community-based gardening groups, and development and dissemination of micro-seasonal maps of adaptability of different crops and training packages on climate-resilient crop and soil management methods to rural extension agents. FAO will support UNDP under this component through a formalized collaboration including the introduction of adapted agricultural technology and approaches to realize such an activity. The climate-change FFS under the UNDP method will therefore benefit from capacity established in the Central Plateau and under similar environments. At the same time, the proposed project will be able to access methodology and datasets produced by the UNDP project to foster CC knowledge and to gain insights regarding agro-meteorological measurements in the Southern area of the country. The efforts of the two projects will be coordinated by periodic meetings of the national project management team.

In addition, collaboration will be established with AfDB rural activities such as the “*Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction*” as well as with the agricultural project “*Apoyo a la implementación de la Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (ENSAN)*” and other activities in the area through Spanish Cooperation. Finally, the proposed activity will seek collaboration with projects aimed at reinserting returning refugees into the agricultural sector including the CARE implemented *CARSEM* project (*Socio-Economic Integration of Ex-Combatant in Andulo Municipality in Bie Province*) as well as other projects managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The complete analysis of possible collaborations and partnerships is ongoing and will be completed before PIF finalization.

## **B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

### **B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under the relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, Biennial Update Reports, etc.**

The project is fully consistent with Angola’s NAPA presented in December 2011. The project will contribute to the implementation of the following NAPA priorities: diversification of crops to less climate sensitive crops and varieties; use of locally adapted crops; promotion of SLM for increased agricultural yields; implementation of climate monitoring and data management systems; improvements of national institutional mechanisms for adaptation planning and mainstreaming; and a proposal for revision of sectoral laws for proactive adaptation.

The objectives of the Government’s Long-Term Strategy entitled *Angola Visão 2025* are to eradicate famine and poverty (therefore giving importance to production sector such as agriculture), natural resource protection, and halting natural resources misuse. In order to ensure a better coordination and visibility of the investments focused on food security and the fight against poverty in rural areas, the Government has recently decided to integrate the *National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security (ENSAN)*, formulated in 2009 with FAO’s assistance, and the *Strategy for the Combat Against Poverty (ECP)*, both formulated at the beginning of 2010 in a program called *Integrated Program for Rural Development and Combating Poverty (PIDRLP)*. The major objective of the PIDRLP is to quickly overcome the economic dependence on the oil and mining sectors by developing the agricultural sector by pursuing the fighting against poverty, the eradication of food insecurity and agricultural intensification. Both the ENSAN and the ECP strategies are bases for the present project: i) the ENSAN has 6 objectives including the increase and diversification of agro-pastoral production, the stable availability of food products, and better access to food; and ii) the ECP Strategy which includes the reinforcement of agricultural production as one of the key constraints to food security. The project will support the mandate of the *Ministry of Agriculture (MINANDER)* taking into consideration the priorities of the *Plan de Desenvolvimento de medio prazo do Sector Agrario 2009/2013* (Medium-term plan for the development of the agricultural sector).

Key actors related to climate change (CC) in rural areas are the *Ministério do Ambiente* (MA) and the *Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural* (MINANDER). The first is responsible for the coordination of land management and environment policies. The second is responsible for agricultural and rural development, and for the forestry sector. From 2001 those ministries and other organs in charge of Natural Resource Management (NRM) are part of a Multi-sector Technical Commission for Environment (CTMA). FAO is supporting MA in developing a strategy for strengthening the capacity of its personnel and structures both at a central and decentralized level, and will start supporting the *Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrario* (IDA, MINANDER) in the elaboration of a new national capacity building strategy for the agricultural sector which will contribute to extend, support and valorize the FFS network at a national scale.

## **B.2 GEF focal area and/or SCCF/LDCF fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities**

Angola's *National Adaptation Programme of Action* (NAPA) was submitted to UNFCCC in December 2011. Consistent with guidance for the LDCF (GEF/C.28/18, May 12, 2006), the present proposal is a NAPA follow up project aiming to address adaptation priorities of the agriculture sector including: diversification of crops to less climate sensitive crops and varieties; use of locally adapted crops; promotion of SLM for increased agricultural yields; implementation of climate monitoring and data management systems; improvements of national institutional mechanisms for adaptation planning and mainstreaming; and a proposal for revision of sectoral laws for proactive adaptation. The project will implement an integrated strategy of adaptation-focused interventions with emphasis on the enhancement of rural smallholders and pastoral communities' food security. The project will thereby contribute towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goal (i.e., eradication of extreme poverty and hunger). The project will contribute to focal area objectives 1, 2, and 3 through the specific objectives of the project (i) mainstreaming CCA into agricultural and environmental sector policies, programmes and practices; and (ii) capacity building and promotion of CCA through soil fertility and sustainable land management (SLM) practices using the Farmers Field School (FFS) approach.

## **B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing the project**

The proposed project is aligned with FAO's comparative advantage in the area of capacity building, providing technical analysis and assessments in relevant areas such as sustainable crop and animal production and land/range management, policy support, and agrobiodiversity conservation. FAO has considerable technical experience and many field projects in a number of areas covered under this project (agricultural production and food security, CC, LD, agrobiodiversity, capacity building, development of community-based capabilities and rural development, forage production and grassland management). FAO has a comparative advantage in FFS approaches that has been endorsed by various Governments in the region. The FFS approaches will be used for all capacity-building activities and will be further expanded in Angolan ecoregions. The FFS are part of output 1.1.1 of FAO Country Program Framework, namely the output "Technical assistance improved through a better and reinforced rural extension program". FAO has been supporting Angola's efforts both to develop a National Food and Nutritional Security Strategy and to improve livestock management and land planning. FAO's Department of Agriculture and Consumer Protection is launching a review of 20 years of FFS experience, which will lead to the elaboration of an FFS-efficiency Monitoring System and facilitate access to additional funding for FFS-based activities under a results-based framework. FAO currently supports a significant project portfolio in Angola with a major focus on food security and sustainable production systems, including a GEF-funded project related to land rehabilitation in the south-western part of the country. FAO is currently operating a significant number of projects in the *Planalto* and south-western Angola and has long-established relationships with provincial and municipal governments and communities in the area of intervention of the proposed LDCF. FAO also has a long-standing partnership with MINANDER that will be instrumental for ensuring effective mainstreaming of CCA and related environmental concerns into rural development sector policies, strategies and programming in response to the MA's specific request for FAO technical assistance in the field. FAO is supporting MA in developing a strategy for capacity strengthening, and will start supporting MINANDER and PMIDRCP in the elaboration of a new national capacity-building strategy.



**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Points endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)
<b>Dr. Carlos Avelino Manuel CADETE</b>	National Director of Statistics, Planning and Studies Office	Ministry of Environment	24-2-2013

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.</b>					
<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date (MM/DD/Y YYY)</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
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