

## REQUEST FOR: CEO Endorsement

**Project Type: Full sized Project**

**Type of Trust Fund: LDCF**

### PART I PROJECT INFORMATION

<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 Farmer Field School approach			
<b>Country(ies)</b>	Angola	<b>GEF Project ID</b>	5432
<b>GEF Agency (ies)</b>	FAO	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	621891
<b>Other Executing Partners</b>	MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO	<b>Submission Date</b>	19 Feb 2016 30 March 2016
<b>GEF Focal Area (s)</b>	CCA	<b>Project Duration (Months)</b>	60
<b>Name of Parent Program</b>	N/A	<b>Project Agency Fee (\$)</b>	633,477.3

### **A. Focal Area Strategy Framework**

<b>Focal Area Objectives</b>	<b>Expected FA Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Co-Financing (\$)</b>
CCA – 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	Outcome 1.3: Climate resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up	LDCF	3,144,591	7,091,815
CCA – 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	Outcome 2.3: Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local level	LDCF	618,000	2,740,825
	Outcome 2.4: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	LDCF	1,629,591	7,502,440
CCA - 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	Outcome 3.1: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened	LDCF	638,000	3,142,075
	Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	LDCF	638,000	3,142,075
<b>Total project costs</b>			<b>6,668,182</b>	<b>23,619,230</b>

## B. Project Framework

<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 <sup>1</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Strengthening knowledge and understanding of climate change vulnerability and adaptation	TA	<p>1. The adaptive capacity of MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO, INAMET, GSA, provincial governments, civil society organizations, academia and research organizations, to minimize climate risks in both agropastoral and agricultural production systems, is strengthened</p> <p><u>AMAT Indicator 10</u></p> <p><i>Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: targeted institutions have low capacity and limited knowledge on CCA and SLM practices in crop-livestock production systems</i></p> <p><i>Target:</i>            15 MINAMB,            15 MINAGRI,            15 MINCO,            10 Civil Society Organizations,            40 Provincial Government            10 academia and research institutions staff have increased capacity and knowledge on CCA and SLM practices including on climate vulnerability assessment</p>	<p>1.1 105 staff from MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO and provincial government staff as well as civil society organizations, academia and research institutions, trained and aware of CCA and SLM practices in crop-livestock production systems</p> <p>1.2 Rapid vulnerability assessment conducted and relevant staff trained to ensure regular updating of vulnerability information</p>	LDCF	970,000	4,821,250
Component 2: Scaling up of improved CCA/SLM practices through Farmers Field Schools (FFS)	TA	<p>2. 115,000 farmers adopt CCA/SLM practices</p> <p><u>AMAT Indicator 4</u></p> <p><i>Extent of adoption of climate resilient technologies/practices</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: targeted farmers are involved in FFS and improved agricultural practices but no tailored</i></p>	<p>2.1 A core group of master trainers and FFS facilitators involved in MOSAP II trained in CCA and SLM practices</p> <p>2.2 150 new FFS in Huila trained on CCA/SLM</p>	LDCF	4,023,181	11,523,230

<sup>1</sup> TA includes capacity building and research and development.

		CCA and SLM FFS curricula is in place.  Target: 115,000 farmers (75% of the beneficiaries, of which at least 30% are women) adopt resilient technologies/practices				
Component 3: Mainstreaming CCA into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes	TA	3. Environmental and agriculture policies and programmes at national and decentralized level integrate CCA aspects <u>AMAT Indicator 13</u> Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures  Baseline: CCA is not systematically integrated into annual sectoral budgeting and planning. Municipalities do not have a land and NRM system that includes CCA considerations.  Target: CCA aspects are being mainstreaming in annual MINAMB, MINCO and MINAGRI sectoral planning and budgeting  3 municipalities in Huila Province have an inclusive land and natural resources management system	3.1 Inter-sectoral task forces in place/strengthened, defining integrated CCA agendas and tailoring them into sector-level programming  3.2 Climate change adaptation integrated into an effective land and natural resources management system in 3 municipalities	LDCF	1,010,000	5,623,750
Component 4: Project Monitoring and Dissemination of results	TA	4. Project implementation based on result-based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated.  Target: Project outcomes fully achieved and showing sustainability	4.1 Project monitoring system providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcomes and output targets  4.2. Project-related "best-practices" and "lessons learned" disseminated via publications and other means	LDCF	350,000	675,000
Sub-Total					6,353,182	22,643,230
Project management Cost				LDCF	315,000	976,000
Total project costs					6,668,182	23,619,230

### C. Sources of Confirmed Cofinancing for the Project by Source and by Name (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Co-financing	Co-financing Amount (\$)
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Government of Angola	MINAMB	Cash	3.125.000
Government of Angola	MINAMB	In-kind	200.000
Government of Angola	MINAGRI/ MOSAP II	Cash	13.500.000
Government of Angola	MINCO	Cash	2.494.230
GEF Agency	FAO	Cash	4.000.000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	300.000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>23.619.230</b>

#### D. Trust fund Resources Requested by agency, Focal Area and country

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country Name/Global	Grant amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee(\$) (b)	Total (\$) (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.

#### E. Consultants working for technical assistance components (\$):

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Local consultants	1,145,484		1,145,484
International consultants	1,312,400		1,312,400

## PART II PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

### A. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF

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

1. Compare to the PIF, the Project Document provides more details on the Alignment with National Development Goals and Policies, and sectoral policies and plans and programmes, as provided in Section 1.6 of the Project Document.

### A.2 GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities

2. The proposed project is aligned with the following GEF climate change adaptation focal area objectives and outcomes and corresponding revised AMAT:

Table 1: Alignment of Project Outcome with GEF CCA Objectives and Outcome

LCDF CCA Objectives and Outcomes	Related and Aligned Project Outcomes
<b>CCA-1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change</b>	
<b>Outcome 1.3: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up</b>	<b>Outcome 2: 115 000 farmers adopt CCA/SLM practices</b>

<b>CCA-2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation</b>	
<b>Outcome 2.3:</b> Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local level	<b>Outcome 1:</b> The adaptive capacity of MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO, INAMET, GSA, provincial governments, civil society organizations, academia and research organizations, to minimize climate risks in both agropastoral and agricultural production systems, is strengthened.
<b>Outcome 2.4:</b> Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	<b>Outcome 1:</b> The adaptive capacity of MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO, INAMET, GSA, provincial governments, civil society organizations, academia and research organizations, to minimize climate risks in both agropastoral and agricultural production systems, is strengthened.
<b>CCA-3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes</b>	
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened	<b>Outcome 3:</b> Environmental and agriculture policies and programmes at national and decentralized level integrate CCA aspects
<b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	<b>Outcome 3:</b> Environmental and agriculture policies and programmes at national and decentralized level integrate CCA aspects

### A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage

3. The FAO's comparative advantage has been strengthened since the original PIF and is described in further details in Section 1.3 of the Project Document.

### A.4 The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address

4. The problem analysis and the description of the baseline situation have been strengthened since the PIF. Baseline initiatives have been updated as some of the projects presented in the PIF had ended. The Baseline Situation is described in Section 1.2.1 of the project document, and the problem analysis in Section 1.2.2.
5. The baseline initiatives taken into account are now focused on the projects presented in the table below.

Table 2 Introduction to related baseline and co-financing projects and programmes

Title and Project Objective/Description	Lead Agency	Co-financing amount and duration	Co-financing support to project
<b>MOSAP II</b> The Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project is a follow up of the MOSAP project and is expected to benefit to around 175 000 rural	World Bank, MINAGRI/ IDA	USD 13,500,000  2016-2021	Component 1, Output 2.1, Output 3.1, Component 4, PMC

households from 80 communes of 26 municipalities in the Provinces of Bié, Malanje and Huambo through FFS.			
<b>PMIDRCP</b> The general objective of the Integrated Municipal Program for Rural Development and the Fight against Poverty (PMIDRCP) is to reduce levels of extreme poverty in Angola and particular in rural areas, promoting access to basic public services and turn Angola into a prosperous country with social justice	MINCO	USD 2,494,230  2016-2017	Output 2.2
<b>Angola Contente</b> The project is a nationwide initiative that aims to promote the development of training in environmental and social education, as well as other sectors which aims at improving the quality of life of the population.	MINAMB	USD 2,000,000  2016-2017	Output 1.1, Output 3.2
<b>Novo Rumo</b> Novo Rumo project that aims to reduce the vulnerability of families in rural and peri-urban areas to environmental impacts through social education of families and targeting women as they are often in charge of daily activities	MINAMB	USD 1,125,000  2016-2017	Output 1.1, Output 3.2
<b>TERRA Program</b> The TERRA programme, called "TERRA: waking rural communities up – institutional support for improved land governance, tenure and management to promote family farming and equitable rural development in Angola", will start in August 2016 (expected date) under FAO implementation. The TERRA programme's objective is to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable rural population in the Central Highland and South of Angola through securing and improving equitable access to land and natural resources for food security and socio-economic development.	FAO	USD 4,000,000  2016-2021	Output 1.1, Output 2.1, Output 3.1, PMC

**A.5 Incremental/Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project**

Changes in the results framework compared to the PIF

- The four Components from the PIF remain the same in the Project Document. Some slight changes at Outcome and Output level have been made in the results framework since the PIF, mostly regarding the close collaboration that the project will seek with MOSAP II.
- The full project framework is described in detail in the FAO-GEF Project Document (Section 2.3) and Annex A of this CEO Endorsement request. The main changes to the RF since PIF are summarized in the table below. The budget across the components has been adjusted accordingly and to allocate more funds to the core activities of the project under outcome 2.

Table 2: Changes introduced in the Project's Results Framework compare to PIF

PIF RF	Prodac RF	Justification
<p><b>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</p>	Unchanged	
<p><u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Adaptive capacity of MA, MINANDER, local government and civil society strengthened to minimize climate risks in both agropastoral and agricultural production system</p>	<p><u>Outcome 1.1:</u> The adaptive capacity of MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO, INAMET, GSA, provincial governments, civil society organizations, academia and research organizations, to minimize climate risks in both agropastoral and agricultural production systems, is strengthened.</p>	<p>The name of the ministries has been updated. MINCO has been added as it is now an executive partner with MINAMB and MINAGRI. INAMET, GSA, academia and research organizations have been added as target to better integrate the agro-meteorological component of Output 1.2 into the Outcome.</p>
<p><u>Output 1.1.1</u> 90 staff from MA, MINANDER, and provincial government staff as well as civil society trained and aware of ecologically sustainable CCA practices in crop-livestock production systems (diversification of rural systems and livelihoods to buffer climate risks, crops and varieties diversification, better crop/livestock integration, agroforestry, IPM, increased use of locally adapted biodiversity including local species varieties)</p>	<p><u>Output 1.1</u> 105 staff from MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO and provincial government staff as well as civil society organizations, academia and research institutions, trained and aware of CCA and SLM practices in crop-livestock production systems</p>	<p>The target has been increased to 105 staff as MINCO and academia and research institutions were added as targets. The details of the practices have been removed to increase readability.</p>
<p><u>Output 1.1.2</u> Rapid vulnerability assessment conducted and relevant staff trained to ensure regular updating of vulnerability information</p>	Unchanged	
<p><u>Outcome 2.1:</u> 25,000 farmers adopt CCA/SLM practices, increasing sustainable production services in selected</p>	<p><u>Outcome 2:</u> 115,000 farmers adopt CCA/SLM practices</p>	<p>The target has been increased as the project will work in collaboration with the MOSAP II which target the</p>

PIF RF	Prodoc RF	Justification
ecosystems covering 12,500ha and soil fertility and yield improved or at least maintained as a result		establishment of 5000 FFS and will also support directly the establishment of 150 new FFS in Huila Province. Each FFS will have around 25-30 participants, which means that around 154,500 farmers will benefit from FFS CCA and SLM training. Among these beneficiaries, the target is that 75 percent of FFS participants will adopt climate resilient technologies/practices, which is equivalent to at least 115,000 farmers (including 30% women).
<u>Output 2.1.1</u> A core group of managers, trainers and extension staff (200) trained as FFS facilitators in CCA and SLM practices	<u>Output 2.1</u> A core group of master trainers and FFS facilitators involved in MOSAP II trained in CCA and SLM practices	Target changed to be aligned to the facilitators of MOSAP II to strengthen synergies
<u>Output 2.1.2</u> 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.	<u>Output 2.2</u> : 150 new FFS in Huila trained on CCA/SLM	The number of FFS has been reduced as the project will directly support the establishment of new FFS only in Huila Province; as for the other province the project will focus on FFS established through MOSAP II.
<u>Output 2.1.3</u> CCA/SLM strategies integrated into existing FFS established under MOSAP and OFDA project (additional 600 FFS implementing climate resilient practices)		This output is now integrated under Output 2.1 consisting of training MOSAP II master trainers and facilitators in CCA and SLM practices.
<u>Outcome 3.1</u> : Increased integration of CCA into policies and programmes at national and decentralized level	<u>Outcome 3</u> . Environmental and agriculture policies and programmes at national and decentralized levels integrate CCA aspects	Similar, but environmental and agricultural policies are now specifically targeted.
<u>Output 3.1.1</u> . Intersectoral task force in place/strengthened, defining integrated CCA agendas and tailoring them into sector level programming	Unchanged	



PIF RF	Prodoc RF	Justification
Output 3.1.2 Capacity building strategy for MA formulated and implemented to foster mainstreaming of CCA into policies and programmes	Removed	This output has been removed as MA training on CCA is already provided under Output 1.1
Output 3.1.3: CCA 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 investment	Output 3.2: Climate change adaptation integrated into an effective land and natural resources management system in 3 municipalities	Output reworded but similar. 3 municipalities instead of 4 will be supported because only 3 municipalities overlap in Huila Province between TERRA and the proposed GEF project.
Outcome 3.2: Increased investments (4 million USD/year by the end of the project) through specific budgetary provisions made by MA, MINANDER and decentralized administrations for upscaling CCA in agricultural systems	Removed	This Outcome and Output have been removed as considered not realistic. However, under Output 3.1.1, an activity has been added to provide support to the teams in charge of annual planning and programming within MINAMB, MINAGRI and MINCO to mainstream CCA and SLM practices into annual planning and budgeting.
Output 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	Removed	

### Incremental reasoning

8. In the baseline, the co-financing projects MOSAP II, PMIDRCP, Angola Contente, Novo Rumo and TERRA provide entry points for addressing some of the challenges described in Section 1.2.2 in the ProDoc that are likely to be aggravated with climate change. This constitutes a cost-effective opportunity to finance the additional costs of crop-livestock system adaptation to Climate Change using LDCF funds.
9. With additional financing from LDCF, the proposed intervention will: (i) develop the basic foundations for mainstreaming CCA into rural development and agriculture policies and strategies; (ii) develop the tools and capacities for delivering in a cost-effective manner, climate change support and advice to vulnerable rural communities; (iii) provide and disseminate resilient agro-pastoral practices and measures to a sizeable number of rural communities; and (iv) ensure sustainability by integrating CCA into key policy initiatives and ensuring lessons are learned and disseminated. Specifically, the proposed project will work through the following three components:

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

10. LDCF and cofinancing funds under this Component will be used to strengthen the adaptive capacities of MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO, provincial governments, civil society organizations, INAMET and GSA. This will be achieved by providing training on CCA and SLM to the staff of the different institutions and civil society organizations, as well as by conducting rapid climate change vulnerability/resilience assessments and training meteorological staff to regularly update vulnerability information.
11. As mentioned above, Angola's institutional capacity is weak, with particularly limited expertise on planning and management of natural resources. In addition, research and extension services on land issues, climate change and family farming remain limited and rural agricultural extension officers at the provincial, municipal and communal level lack basic knowledge on resilient farming practices. Such lack of institutional capacities is partly addressed by baseline projects such as MOSAP. For instance, MOSAP supported capacity building activities for IDA's staff, and provided trainings on: agricultural markets, commercialization, processing and agricultural production, as well as on monitoring and evaluation of FFS. However, the trainings provided under MOSAP did not focus particularly on CCA or SLM and the capacity gap remains significant. Additional LDCF funds will be used to complement baseline projects by specifically strengthening capacities on CCA and SLM practices in crop-livestock production systems for MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO, provincial government and civil society organizations. The project will build upon the Angola Contente and Novo Rumo programme implemented by MINAMB that raised awareness and trained extension staff on environmental issues.
12. In addition, as stated in the ProDoc's challenge Section 1.2.2, the Angolan agro-meteorological sector significantly lacks data and capacities. While baseline projects such as MOSAP and PMIDRCP contribute to the improvement of smallholder farmers' livelihoods, agro-meteorological considerations are out of their scope of intervention. However, the lack of meteorological data in Angola has severely impacted climate analysis at the national, provincial and local levels, which is a hindrance to measuring and adapting to climate change impacts in the agricultural sector. Additional LDCF funds will contribute to filling this gap by providing adequate theoretical and practical agro-meteorology training to INAMET and GSA staff. The proposed project will also support INAMET and GSA in the consolidation of historical climate archive and meteorological database. Finally, under this component, LDCF funds will be used to perform a rapid climate vulnerability assessment in the regions of interventions based on which activities under Component 2 will be structured. Improved agro-meteorological capacities and data in Angola will benefit to other ongoing and future projects that will be able to base their intervention on accurate meteorological information and analysis.

## **Component 2: Scaling up of improved CCA/SLM practices through Farmers Field Schools**

13. In the baseline, MOSAP has been implementing a network of FFS in Huambo, Bié and Malanje provinces, but they do not particularly focus on CCA and SLM practices. The MOSAP project is coming to an end but the follow up project is planned through MOSAP II, which will continue expanding the network of FFS in Huambo, Bié and Malanje provinces, again with limited scope to include tailored CCA and SLM practices
14. Additional LDCF funds will be used in several ways to complement baseline projects and strengthen the FFS network in Angola. First, the LDCF contribution will be used to develop specific training tools on CCA, agroecology and SLM practices (including FAO CCA tools such as SHARP)<sup>2</sup>. The proposed project will provide training or re-training on CCA, agroecology and SLM practices for master trainers and facilitators recruited and initially trained within the MOSAP II structure in the three provinces of intervention (Huambo, Bié and Malanje).
15. LDCF funds will strengthen the existing network of FFS in the country by setting up new FFS in Huila Province, which is not covered by MOSAP II. These new FFS will focus in particular on showcasing CCA and SLM practices to smallholder farmers. Master trainers and facilitators will be recruited and trained in this province through support from the GEF/LDCF project. 150 new FFS will be established and a 3 cycle training course will be provided to the participants of these new FFS. Equipment and inputs will also be provided.
16. In the baseline, the PMIDRCP/PAPAGRO aims to improve the nutrition and food security of smallholder farmers through the implementation of a series of municipal level activities. Among other activities, PAPAGRO provides technical and financial support to 6 economic operators in Huila province to strengthen their operational capacities to buy and market agricultural production. The proposed project will create links and connections with these 6 operators, strengthening the potentialities of farmers participating in the FFS to sell their “climate smart” products by providing access to the market.

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

17. As mentioned in the challenges section in the ProDoc, Angola faces limited institutional capacity and collaboration across sectors is not yet effective on climate change issues. This aspect is not addressed by baseline projects. Additional LDCF funds will allow the proposed project to support several institutional bodies for a better inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination on climate change related issues. In the baseline, an inter-ministerial commission for biodiversity and climate change, and a multi-sectoral commission for the environment are already in place, but they lack operational and technical capacities on CCA. LDCF funds will be used to strengthen the technical component of these existing commissions and create institutional capacity to drive these commissions after the end of this project. Furthermore, the proposed project will also set up a specific inter-sectoral task force gathering MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO, civil society organizations, academia and research institutions to increase their collaboration on climate change issues.
18. MINAMB has implemented some environmental education and awareness raising programmes such as the projects Angola Contente and Novo Rumo at the municipal level. However, this kind of programme did not focus specifically on CCA and SLM related issues, but rather on environmental campaigns on tree planting or waste for instance. The GEF/LDCF project will work with municipalities supported by these two projects in environmental management, further strengthening their capacities to manage land and natural resources in the context of climate change.

<sup>2</sup> A participatory self-evaluation of climate resilience tool. SHARP has been used as a resilience baseline, needs assessment and learning tool imbedded into APFS and FFS in sub-Saharan Africa. The tool is tablet-based and provided resources and immediate feedback to FFS facilitators in the field without the needs for internet. <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/spi/sharp/en/>

19. Furthermore, the institutional capacities within MINAMB remain very limited in terms of CCA and SLM. To fill the capacity gap in the environmental sector, additional LDCF funds under this component will be used to formulate and implement a 5 year strategy to help MINAMB, MINAGRI and MINCO planning teams mainstream CCA and SLM into future sectoral planning and budgeting.
20. Finally, as mentioned in the challenges section of the ProDoc, Angola faces land tenure issues. Through the TERRA Programme, FAO has been engaged in land tenure related topics in Angola and was successful in registering the rights of customary communities in Huila and Bié Province for instance. The project also supported land-rights workshops and institutional capacity-building, development of public awareness materials, and support for land-rights formalization. Despite these efforts and the existing legal framework, the implementation of land-related legislation remains weak in Angola. The TERRA Programme financed by the Spanish cooperation ended in April 2014 and was extended through an agreement with the NGO World Vision. It will be followed up by a new phase financed by the European Union and is expected to start in August 2016, which will continue the work of the TERRA Programme on land tenure and will focus on strengthening the land management framework in municipalities. Additional LDCF funds will be used to complement the work of the TERRA Programme and will in particular contribute to providing complementary trainings on the use and application of legal land rights packages and on implementing climate resilient investments to 3 municipal administrations also targeted by TERRA. Complementary to the municipal inclusive land use planning work to be conducted by TERRA under its first output, the GEF/LDCF project will support these 3 municipalities in developing an inclusive land and natural resources management system including CCA considerations. This will also be extended to the fourth municipality supported by the GEF/LDCF project in Huila Province.

*Expected global environmental and adaptation benefits*

21. The LDCF project is expected to increase resilience to climate change in the intervention areas through an integrated ecosystem-wide approach. The project will generate both direct and indirect adaptation benefits for smallholder farmers in the project's intervention areas. The project will directly support at least 154 500 farmers, of which at least 30 percent will be women, through 5 000 FFS established by MOSAP II and 150 new ones to develop and implement CCA technologies and approaches that increase climate resilience. The project will build institutional capacity and cross-sector coordination for implementing approaches to mainstream CCA in the rural development sector.
22. The project will strengthen the adaptive capacities of MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO provincial governments, civil society organizations, academia and research institutions, INAMET and GSA to minimize climate risks in both agropastoral and agricultural production:
  - By training and raising awareness of 105 staff from MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO provincial government staff, civil society organizations, academia and research institutions to CCA practices in crop-livestock production systems;
  - By conducting rapid vulnerability assessments and training relevant staff to ensure regular updating of vulnerability information.
23. The project will assist 154 500 farmers to adopt CCA/SLM practices:
  - A core group of master trainers and FFS facilitators will be trained in CCA and SLM practices;
  - CCA/SLM training will be provided to 150 new FFS in Huila Province and 4 000 farmers (at least 30 percent women) will adopt improved CCA and SLM practices to increase their climate resilience.
24. The project will increase integration of CCA into policies and programmes at national and decentralized levels:
  - An Inter-sectoral task force will be set in place/strengthened to define and integrate CCA in agendas and tailoring them to sector-level programming;

- A 5 year strategy will be formulated and implemented to foster mainstreaming of CCA into future sectoral budgeting and programming;
- Climate change adaptation will be integrated into an effective land and natural resources management system in 3 municipalities.

**A.6. Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:**

25. The risk analysis has been reviewed and strengthened since the PIF. It is summarized in the Risk Matrix presented in Appendix 4 of the Project Document.

**A.7 Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives**

26. FAO and the project partners will collaborate with other programmes and projects in order to identify opportunities and mechanisms to facilitate synergies with other relevant GEF projects, as well as projects supported by other donors. This collaboration will include: (i) informal communications between GEF agencies and other partners in implementing programmes and projects; and (ii) exchange of information and outreach materials between projects.
27. In particular, this project will collaborate with the following GEF projects that are currently implemented in Angola:
- The FAO-GEF project "Land rehabilitation and rangelands management in smallholders' agro-pastoral production systems in southwestern Angola" (RETESA);
  - The GEF/UNDP Project Promoting Climate-resilient Development and Enhanced Adaptive Capacity to Withstand Disaster Risks in Angola in the Cuvelai River Basin; and
  - The GEF/AfDB Project Integrating Climate Change into Environment and Sustainable Land Management Practices.

**B. Additional information not addressed at PIF Stage**

**B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation:**

**B.1.1 Project implementation and management arrangements**

28. The FAO will be the GEF agency responsible for monitoring and providing technical backstopping during project implementation. In addition to FAO as GEF agency, the project will have the following executing partners:

At the National Level

29. The **Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)**, will be the lead government counterpart and coordinating agency in this project. In light of this, MINAMB will play the overall lead role in the execution of project activities as well as the day-to-day monitoring. The ministry will be responsible for ensuring the overall coordination of the project's implementation, as well as coordination and collaboration with partner institutions, local community organizations and other entities participating in the project. The Ministry of Agriculture (**MINAGRI**) and Ministry of Commerce (**MINCO**) will take over a co-leading role and support the project execution in their respective expertise, roles and responsibilities vis-a-vis the delivery of the project's components.
30. The technical execution of the project will be supported by the Government of Angola represented by MINAMB for overall climate change policy coordination and implementation of project Component 3, and MINAGRI and MINCO for implementation of Components 1 and 2. Overall responsibility for project implementation and management remains with MINAMB. FAO will provide technical, methodological, administrative and procurement support to the execution of the project, in close cooperation with MINAMB, MINAGRI and other stakeholders.

31. In addition to these main Ministries, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Ministry of Planning will also be involved in the project, as well as international donors and technical partners (African Development Bank; European Union, World Bank, among others).

#### At the Provincial Level

32. A **Project Coordination Unit** (PCU) will be hosted in the Provincial Government Office of Huila Province. A **technical liaison officer** will be based at MOSAP II coordination office hosted in IDA in Luanda.
33. The PCU will interact with other IDA Provincial Departments through a focal point designed in all 4 IDA Provincial Departments, which will participate to the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

#### At the Municipal level

34. Based on the implementing agreement set at the national level, the Agrarian Development Stations (EDA) will form the executing structure at the municipal level. For this purpose, technical experts will be seconded to EDA, and paid by the project while EDA will provide the necessary support - e.g. office spaces etc. in order to guarantee the involvement of the EDAs in the project while strengthening their capacities. PCU and Project experts will give technical and methodological support for the implementation of activities.

#### Project Coordination

35. Project implementation will take place through the **national Project Steering Committee** (PSC), which will have the role of overseeing and coordinating the project's planning and implementation. It will be chaired by MINAMB and will be comprised of representatives of the following institutions: FAO, MINAMB (climate change cabinet and FAO focal point), MINAGRI, MINCO, INAMET, 4 Provincial Government Representatives (Provincial Environmental Department, Provincial Agricultural Directorate, IDA Provincial Department, Provincial Department of Commerce), the GEF focal points. The PSC will meet at least once a year.
36. The responsibility for the daily project management and implementation will be with the **Project Coordination Unit** (PCU) based in the Provincial Government of Huila and responsible for implementation of Components 1 and 2 in the three other provinces through the IDA Provincial Departments, and for Component 3 through the Environment Provincial Departments. IDA will be involved in technical oversight, planning and monitoring and evaluation of the project activities in the respective provinces. The project will achieve a number of key outputs through letters of agreements (LoAs) and individual contracts.

#### B.1.2 Stakeholder involvement plan

37. The main stakeholders from the government of Angola that will be involved in the project are the following.
38. The **Ministry of the Environment** (MINAMB) is the central government body responsible for the coordination, development, implementation and enforcement of environmental policies, particularly in the areas of biodiversity, environmental technologies and the prevention and assessment of impacts as well as the environmental education. The MINAMB's Organic Statute (approved by Government Order 201/10) establishes that among the National Environmental Directive's competencies are: (i) Promoting and coordinating the development of policies, programmes and actions for the control and reduction of GHG emissions; (ii) Adopting and promoting strategies to educate citizens about the environment; and (iii) Participating in and conducting studies and programmes to collect environmental indicators that would contribute to the equilibrium and quality of the environment. There are four directorates, namely:
- National Directorate for Environmental Management;
  - National Directorate for Biodiversity;
  - National Directorate for Environmental Technologies; and

- National Directorate for the Prevention and Evaluation of Environmental Impacts<sup>3</sup>.
39. MINAMB will be the lead Government Counterpart and coordinating agency of the project. In particular, MINAMB will be closely involved in the Government capacity building trainings on CCA and SLM (Output 1.1), in the inter-sectoral task force on CCA (Output 3.1), and in the capitalization of project's best practices and lessons learned (Output 4.3).
40. **The Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)** is responsible for agricultural, rural development and the forestry sector, its mission is to undertake the design and implement agricultural and food security policy, ensure sustainable rural development, oversee the welfare of rural communities, as well as ensure sustainable fisheries and aquatic biological resources and forestry. MINAGRI will have a co-leading role in the project and will be closely involved in the capacity building trainings on CCA and SLM (Output 1.1), in the inter-sectoral task force on CCA (Output 3.1), and in the capitalization of project's best practices and lessons learned (Output 4.3).
41. MINAGRI comprises the following institutes relevant to the project:
- *The Agrarian Development Institute (IDA)* which is responsible for defining and implementing extension services to support small farmers through the Provincial Agriculture Offices and the Agrarian Development Stations (EDA). IDA will be involved in the provincial training sessions on CCA (Activity 1.1.3), in the elaboration of Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) (Activity 1.2.3), and in setting-up FFS under Component 2; and
  - *The Food Security Office (GSA)* which is a technical support entity within MINAGRI in charge of defining and following-up on the implementation of policies and strategies that allow the improvement of food security; calculating the food deficit, alerting the government about the magnitude of the situation and proposing alternative measures to mitigate its effects through a rapid alert system; conducting studies about the use of the safety stock in case of emergencies; elaborating socioeconomic studies to track the evolution of the poverty level in rural and urban areas, and its effect on the country's different social classes. GSA will be involved in the training and development of CVA (Output 1.2).
42. The **Ministry of Trade (MINCO)** is responsible for the preparation, implementation, monitoring and control of trade policy, aimed at regulating and disciplining the exercise of trade activity, to promote the development, planning and modernization of business infrastructure as well as ensuring free and fair competition between traders, and safeguarding the rights of consumers. MINCO is implementing the co-financing project PMIDRCP. The ministry will play a co-leading role in the project and will be closely involved in the capacity building trainings on CCA and SLM (Output 1.1), in the inter-sectoral task force on CCA (Output 3.1), and in the capitalization of project's best practices and lessons learned (Output 4.3).
43. The **National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (INAMET)** is the national institution with mandate for monitoring the weather and climate. It is also a research organization and provides scientific services in the fields of meteorology and geophysics under the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technologies (MTTI). INAMET ensures the functioning of the network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and conventional observations of atmospheric parameters, carrying data storage, processing and dissemination. INAMET is represented across the country through its provincial departments. Under the project, INAMET will be closely involved in the training in and the development of CVA (Output 1.2).
44. **Decentralized Government services** at provincial and municipal levels will also be involved in the project's implementation, namely:
- *The Provincial Governments* of Bié, Huambo, Malanje and Huila. They will take part in the training on CCA and SLM provided at the provincial level (Activity 1.1.3), and in the development of land and resources managements systems including CCA (Output 3.2);

<sup>3</sup> Found at : <http://www.minamb.gov.ao/VerImagem.aspx?Imagem=229&tipo=CI>

- *Agrarian Development Stations* (EDA) which links the IDA with small-scale farmers. EDA will be closely involved in setting-up FFS under Component 2, and in the development of land and resources managements systems including CCA (Output 3.2);
  - The Veterinary Services Institute (ISV) will provide support in FFS implementation; *and*
  - *Municipal Administrations* will be involved in FFS implementation (Component 2), as well as in the development of land and resources managements systems including CCA (Output 3.2).
45. At the local level, collaboration will be promoted with stakeholders from different **Civil Society Organizations** considered relevant to the objectives of the project. They will take part in the training sessions on CCA and SLM provided at the national level (Activity 1.1.2), will be closely involved in the FFS trainings to be provided under Component 2, and in the development of land and resources managements systems including CCA (Output 3.2). Some CSO relevant to the project include:
- Farmers, agropastoralists, herders, and women's groups;
  - The Angolan national farmers' union (UNACA);
  - Federação Dos Sindicatos dos Trabalhadores da Agro-Pecuária, Pescas e Derivados de Angola (FSTAPPD);
  - Association for field support and development (ADAC); and
  - NGOs:
    - ADRA – Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente (Angola NGO, currently working both in Huila, Cunene, Benguela, and other provinces). ADRA has potential and capacities for FFS implementation in Huila, Huambo and Malange provinces and could be associated with setting-up FFS in Huila;
    - World Vision has potential and capacities for FFS implementation in Bié, Huambo and Huila and could also be associated with setting-up FFS in Huila;
    - Centro de investigaciones aplicadas al desarrollo ambiental (IDAF); and
    - Cruz Vermelha de Angola (in Bié and Huambo).
46. **Academic and research institutions** will take part in the trainings on CCA and SLM to be provided by the project (Output 1.1), and include:
- Universidad Jose Eduardo dos Santos (Faculdade de Ciencias Agrárias, Faculdade de Veterinaria);
  - Universidad Agostinho Neto;
  - Agriculture Research Institute (Instituto de Investigação Agronómica) in Huambo; and
  - Instituto Marques de Val Flor (working in Huambo).
47. The **project beneficiaries** will be smallholder farmers from a total of 30 municipalities from the provinces of Bié, Huambo, Malanje and Huila (26 municipalities targeted by MOSAP II in Bié, Huambo and Malanje and 4 additional municipalities in Huila). The project is based on a wide involvement of farming communities in order to decrease the overall vulnerability of smallholder farmers and pastoralists. Smallholder farmers will be closely involved in the FFS trainings to be provided under Component 2. Through 5 150 FFS, LDCF funding will directly reach around 154 500 beneficiaries, including 30 percent women.
48. The **private sector** and cooperatives will also be involved in the project to provide adequate equipment and input for FFS implementation and to strengthen access to markets to farmers. They will include the 5 PAPAGRO supported cooperatives in Huila province, namely: Cooperativa Empresarial do Lubango, Cooperativa Empresarial de Caluquembe and Cooperativa Empresarial de Cacula which form part of the Angolan Industrial Association (AIA); Fazenda do Malipi and Fazenda do Guingui which form part of the ex-FAPLA Fighters Support Association (ASCOFA); and the private operator also involved with PAPAGRO.
49. The project will also promote the participation of representatives from Portuguese-speaking countries actively engaged in CCA/SLM practices through FFS, enabling a wider knowledge



exchange through south-south cooperation initiatives. A diverse variety of actors will include government representatives, academia and research institutions, as well as civil society organizations working in that field.

**B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):**

50. By making smallholder farmers more resilient to climate change in the provinces of intervention, the project will strengthen their economic development. The intervention will enable its beneficiaries to better cope with climate change and adapt their agricultural practices, including women that will represent at least 30 percent of project beneficiaries. This will minimize the negative impacts of climate change on their crop production and income in the long term, therefore contributing to the economic sustainability of the targeted regions. In addition, farmers will have better access to markets through the collaboration with PAPAGRO, which will help them acquire equipment and input and as a result increase their yields, and therefore their income in the long term. Furthermore, MOSAP II also includes agricultural value chain support, as part of component II: Support for Increased Production and Commercialization, which will strengthen agro-pastoral production marketing in the provinces of Bié, Malanje and Huambo.

**B.3 Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:**

51. The proposed project design is expected to be highly cost-effective since it builds upon and expands the scope of an existing FFS network (MOSAP) that is already operational in several provinces, including Bié, Huambo and Malanje. The project will seek synergies and complementarities with on-going initiatives and programs having similar objectives while avoiding overlaps. In that sense, all interventions will be coordinated closely with other relevant on-going initiatives implemented in the country. At Sub-regional level, the project will coordinate activities closely with the SFS-FFS Network, that will provide technical and methodological support to the improvement of the FFS quality.
52. Throughout the project's duration, capacities will be strengthened - mainly in CCA, FFS and agro-meteorological products - in different institutions at national, provincial and local level. The staff with strengthened capacity while staying in the country after the end of the project will be able to upscale awareness on CCA and FFS, which will allow the project to limit the use of international experts in a cost-effective manner. Notwithstanding, where national expertise is not available, making international expertise unique or exceptionally credible, international expertise will be used. However, priority will be given to FFS expertise available in the Southern Africa Sub-region in support of south-south cooperation.
53. The proposed project will establish some new FFS in Huila, a province that is not covered by MOSAP, but will above all build directly upon an existing FFS network, established through support from the MOSAP I and MOSAP II projects, which will allow for a significant reduction in costs. It will also build on lessons learned and capacities developed through RETESA. These projects have created a core capacity of technical expertise and experience on FFS and APFS in Angola that will be used by the proposed project. This includes political and technical capacity in the government and extension services as well as technical expertise for FFS master trainers and facilitators that have previously worked in FFS. By building on these past initiatives, the project capitalizes upon previous work to include CCA aspects into the existing FFS curricula and trainings.
54. In the preparation of the FAO/GEF project "Integrating climate resilience into agricultural production for food security in rural areas of Mali", a comparison of costs for FFS and standard training approaches to extension was undertaken. Although not directly transferable to this project, the findings were that "building upon 400 existing FFS and 233 experienced facilitators (for crops

such as rice, cotton and vegetable gardening) will save 251 540 USD in training costs alone and 220 000 USD in FFS operation over the project cycle." Although not a solid economic analysis, this does indicate the cost-effectiveness of the FFS approach.

55. Cost-effectiveness will also be achieved through knowledge management, synergies and complementarities. Previous knowledge on climate change threats and mitigation practices and strategies does exist both at grass-roots and institutional levels, but it is poorly systematized, shared and disseminated. The first component will be dedicated to training the government and the civil society in CCA and SLM, which will ensure solid capacities in the long term.

### **C. Describe the budgeted M&E plan**

56. The monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving the results and objectives of the Project will be based on targets and indicators of the Project Results Framework (Annex A of this CEO request and Sub-section 2.3 of the FAO GEF Project Document). Project M&E activities are budgeted at USD 143,000 (see Table below) and will follow FAO and GEF policies and guidelines for monitoring and evaluation. The Project Coordinator will prepare a draft M&E matrix that will be discussed and agreed upon by all stakeholders during the inception workshop. The M&E Plan will then be finalized by the Project Coordinator in the first three months of the Project Year (PY1) and validated with the PSC. A full description of the M&E matrix and plan is detailed in Sub-section 4.5 of the FAO GEF Project Document.

*Table 1: Summary of M&E related costs*

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Estimate of costs
<b>Inception Workshop (IW)</b>	PCU, supported from the LTO, BH, and GEF Coordination Unit (GCU)	Within two months of project start up	USD 15,000
<b>Surveys to determine AMAT baseline values</b>	PCU and service providers	Within three months of project start up	USD 0 - data is collected by the PCU.
<b>Project Inception Report</b>	PCU, cleared by FAO LTO, LTU, BH, and the GCU	Immediately after the workshop.	USD 0 - project inception report is developed by the PCU.
<b>Field based impact monitoring</b>	PCU, MINAMB and other relevant agencies – including regional and provincial - to participate.	Periodically - to be determined at inception workshop.	USD 30,000
<b>Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs</b>	PCU; FAO (FAO Angola, LTO). FAO-GCU may participate in the visits if needed.	Annual or as required	The visits of the LTO and the GCU will be paid by GEF agency fee. The visits of the NPC and CTA will be paid from the project travel budget.
<b>Project Progress Reports</b>	BH with support from PCU, with inputs from MINAMB, PSC members and other partners	Semi-annual	USD 0 (as completed by CTA and PCU)
<b>Project Implementation Review report</b>	BH (in collaboration with the PCU and the LTO) Drafted by the	Annual	Paid by GEF agency fee

	NPC, with the supervision of the LTO and BH. Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GCU		
<b>AMAT</b>	PCU supported by the LTO	Project start-up, mid-Term and project end.	USD 0 - data is collected by the PCU.
<b>Co-financing Reports</b>	BH with support from PCU and NPC with input from other co-financiers	Annual	Completed by NPC and CTA
<b>Technical reports</b>	PCU, BH, LTO & Participating Units	As appropriate	USD 10,000 (Report on best practices and lessons learned)
<b>Mid-term Evaluation (MTE)/Review (MTR)</b>	<p>MTE: FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others</p> <p>MTR: FAO Angola, External consultant, in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others</p>	At mid-point of project implementation	USD 40,000 for independent consultants and associated costs. In addition the agency fee will pay for expenditures of FAO staff time and travel
<b>Final evaluation</b>	Under the responsibility of FAO Office of Evaluation in consultation with the project team including the GCU and other partners	At the end of project implementation	USD 40,000 for external, independent consultants and associated costs. In addition the agency fee will pay for expenditures of FAO staff time and travel
<b>Terminal Report</b>	PCU, LTO, TCSR Report Unit	At least two months before the end date of the Execution Agreement	USD 8,000
<b>Total Budget</b>			<b>USD 143,000</b>

### **Part III Approval/endorsement by GEF operational focal point(s) and GEF agency(ies)**

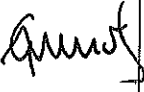
#### **A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s)**

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME		POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE(MM/dd/yyyy)
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<b>Dr. Carlos Avelino Manuel CADETE</b>		National Director of Statistics, Planning and Studies Office	Ministry of Environment	24-2-2013
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**B. GEF agency(ies) certification**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.					
<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date (Month, day, year)</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Gustavo Merino Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation and Programme Management FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		30 March 2016	Caterina Batello, Team leader AGPME, FAO Department of Agriculture and Consumer Protection Rome, ITALY	+3906 5705 3643	Caterina. Batello@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator, FAO GEF Coordination Unit. Investment Centre Division. FAO				+3906 57055680	<u>GEF-Coordination- Unit@fao.org</u>

## **Appendices**

## **Appendix A: Project Results Framework**

See Appendix 1 p.79 of the Project Document

## Appendix B: Response to comments received at PIF approval.

### Germany Comments

#	Comment	Response
1.	Germany welcomes the coherent project structure outlined in the PIF. In particular, Germany appreciates employing the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach to empower farmers and facilitate adaptation in vulnerable areas. As noted in the PIF there is only limited data available on expected climate change in Angola which underlines the importance of vulnerability assessments to identify climatic and non-climatic stressors and their interrelationships. Whilst component 1 proposes "rapid vulnerability assessments", no further details are provided, i.e. on whether these assessments will be carried out by the project or whether staff will be trained. Germany therefore kindly asks that the PIF provides further information on how the "provision of systematic information on climate change and vulnerability" will be addressed by the project under this component.	<p>The comment has been taken into consideration during the project design and is addressed under Output 1.2 INAMET and GSA staff will receive comprehensive trainings and follow-ups on how to conduct climate change vulnerability assessments covering the four provinces; they will therefore be able to regularly update vulnerability information during and after project implementation.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 will provide training to INAMET and GSA staff on theoretical and practical aspects of meteorology. This training will include a module on how to conduct a vulnerability assessment and how to update vulnerability information.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 will consist in conducting a Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) in the four provinces of intervention. Experts in the field will be contracted by the project to support the realization of the CVA which will be done in close collaboration with INAMET and GSA staff that were trained in Activity 1.2.1.</p>
2.	Germany appreciates that the project intends to provide funding to implement adaptation measures identified in the Farmer Field Schools through the establishment of a Local Investment Fund for Adaptation to Climate Change (LAIF). For this fund, which is not listed as expected output of component 2, it remains unclear how the fund would operate and what exactly would be funded. Germany therefore kindly asks to further explain the intended mode of operation of the fund and how it relates to the expected output 3.2.1, namely the proposed government investment plan to support small credits.	<p>Projects outputs have been updated during the PPG and a Local Investment Fund for Adaptation to Climate Change is not part of the project anymore. The project will instead create links with the existing PAPAGRO project through the implementation of FFS to provide adequate access to market and equipment, inputs and products to FFS participants. In Huila, PAPAGRO has supported the creation of Agro-pastoral production collect and marketing centres (AGROMERCAS) and works with five cooperatives created under two different associations and one rural logistical agent (private operator). These operators are being supported through the provision of 3% loans and some transportation means such as trucks. Farmers that will benefit from the trainings, the equipment and inputs in the 150 new FFS that will be created under the GEF/LDCF project will be connected to these 6 economic operators in order to strengthen their access to market.</p>
3.	Component 3 proposes the establishment of a "national (high level) mechanism for climate change adaptation activities" focusing mainly on agricultural and environmental policies and programming. In case	<p>The NAP process hasn't fully started but Angola is considering giving the inter-ministerial commission on biodiversity and climate change the role of</p>

<p>nal Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, the Government of Angola on how the NAP process will become part of the NAP process</p>	<p>steering committee to support the NAP preparation and implementation<sup>4</sup>. As the proposed project will directly work with this commission to strengthen its capacities and fill its operational gaps under Activity 3.1.2, the projects and the mechanisms it will support will be fully linked to the NAP process.</p>
<p>F includes a specific component on information of results (component 4). It provides any description of this and asks to supply further details, in a "system for collection of field based</p>	<p>Component 4 is now included and detailed in the description of the project strategy (Section 2.4). The system for collection of field based data will consist in a performance framework (M&amp;E plan) that will define roles, responsibilities type and frequency for collecting and compiling data to assess project performance. It will be developed under activity 4.1.1</p>

Response	
<p>needs providing documentation, from climate variability and change are and food security in Angola. The PIF is not how and through which documentation, it would be helpful to vs. climate change. For example, in 2012 would be expressions of climate change.</p>	<p>A Section on climate has been added in the introduction with some elements on the impacts on agricultural production and food security. However, as noted in the project document, the analysis of climate change in Angola is difficult because of an extreme lack of data from recent years due to the civil war. The project will address this gap by supporting INAMET and GSA in the consolidation of the historical climate archive 1971-2000 and meteorological database 2005-2015 for all available stations in the Provinces of Bié, Huambo, Huila and Malanje and by providing training on assessing and updating vulnerability information (see also # 6 below).</p>
<p>orating climate risks into activities information on climate change component will support modelling. Further information is needed on the extent to which the</p>	<p>Component 1 refers now to Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) in collaboration with IDA to identify suitable adaptation options for main crops and livestock based on the output of the CVA. The details of the CVA will be defined further at the time of implementation of Activity 1.2.3, taking into account the training provided in Activity 1.2.1 and the</p>



	land use) scenarios, the temporal and spatial scale of the modelling, and other relevant factors. The framing of the components suggests that the modelling may be more focused on seasonal forecasts. In that case, it would be possible to build on some of the considerable on-going efforts by a variety of organizations to provide seasonal forecasts. Further understanding is needed of the project plans.	
7.	Component 2 would build on recent efforts to improve agricultural production by upscaling practices through farmer field schools. STAP suggests including in this component an activity to evaluate the extent to which current practices could be resilient to a range of possible future climate and development scenarios. While reducing current vulnerability to climate variability is very important, projects also should consider what a changing climate could mean for particular practices as changes in temperature and precipitation patterns potentially further alter soil moisture. These changes may mean that some current practices may not be effective in a future climate.	The resilience to potential climate change scenarios is embedded in the FFS approach that promotes Climate Change Adaptation, agroecology and Sustainable Land Management Practices. In addition the FFS curricula under the project will be developed taking the results of CVA and the historical climate data analysis into account (results of Component 1)
8.	In Component 3, STAP would appreciate further specification of who will undertake the proposed activities and the plan for how these activities will be accomplished. Further, FAO may want to give consideration to the implicit assumption that the year in which farmers attend the school is a "normal" year	<p>Additional information on Component 3 is provided in Section 2.4 Project Outputs and Activities</p> <p>The component is divided in the two following outputs:</p> <p>Output 3.1: Inter-sectoral task forces in place/strengthened, defining integrated CCA agendas and tailoring them into sector-level programming; and</p> <p>Output 3.2: Climate change adaptation integrated into an effective land and natural resources management system in 3 municipalities.</p> <p>Under <b>Output 3.1</b>, the following activities will be organized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Activity 3.1.1</u>: In PY2 and PY3, strengthen the technical component on CCA of (i) the inter-ministerial commission for biodiversity and climate change, and (ii) the multi-sectoral commission for the environment by assessing their functioning; and by developing a technical proposal to address the main operational</li> </ul>

	<p>gaps of these two commissions. This activity will be supported by the National Expert in intersectoral coordination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Activity 3.1.2:</u> In PY2, set up an institutional task force comprising representatives from MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINCO and civil society organizations for a better inter-sectoral coordination on CCA. Terms of Reference for the task force as well as a memorandum of understanding between the different partners will be developed and approved by all parties. This activity will be supported by the National Expert in intersectoral coordination.</li> <li>• <u>Activity 3.1.3:</u> In PY3, PY4 and PY5, support bi-annual meetings of the institutional task force, the commission for biodiversity and climate change, and the commission for environment.</li> <li>• <u>Activity 3.1.4:</u> In PY3, support the task force in developing a 5-year strategy to mainstream CCA considerations into future sectoral programming and budgeting. This activity will be supported by the international and national experts in mainstreaming of CCA considerations into sectoral programming and budgeting.</li> <li>• <u>Activity 3.1.5:</u> In PY4 and PY5, based on the 5-year mainstreaming strategy, provide support to the teams in charge of annual planning and programming within MINAMB, MINAGRI and MINCO to mainstream CCA and SLM practices into annual planning and budgeting. This activity will be supported by the international and national experts in mainstreaming of CCA considerations into sectoral programming and budgeting.</li> </ul> <p>Under <b>Output 3.2</b>, the following activities will be organized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Activity 3.2.1:</u> In PY2 and PY3, organize trainings at municipal level in 3 targeted municipalities (Caluquembe, Quilengues and Caconda which are also municipalities supported by the TERRA programme) for administrative staff and civil society representatives on the use and application of legal land rights packages and on implementing climate resilient investments. This activity will be</li> </ul>
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		<p>supported by the international expert in the use and application of legal land rights and natural resources management systems; and the national expert in the use and application of legal land rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Activity 3.2.2:</u> In PY3, PY4 and PY5, in the 3 municipalities of Huila province, develop an inclusive land and natural resources management system including CCA considerations. This activity will be supported by the international expert in the use and application of legal land rights and natural resources management systems; and local NGOs.</li> </ul> <p>Regarding a "normal" year in the region, these are increasingly difficult to predict. We will be focusing the FFS not on a specific climate, but rather with a focus (each year) on adapting to a changing climate as there may not be any more "normal" years in the future.</p> <p>Component 4 is now explicitly mentioned and detailed in Section 2 with outputs and activities: project strategy.</p>
9.	<p>Section B indicates the project will have four components, with the fourth on project monitoring and dissemination of results. Both are important to a successful project. However, the PIF does not provide any description of this component beyond what is that section</p>	
10.	<p>STAP welcomes the focus on women and other vulnerable groups and hopes the gender aspects will be further developed and specified in the full proposal.</p>	<p>Gender aspects are included throughout the project document and the project specifically target at least 30% of beneficiaries to be women. The FFS approach is generally gender sensitive ensuring women's perceptions and needs are well represented. This is also ensured through the SHARP tool which follows a gender disaggregated approach in order to specifically promote self-assessment of women resilience to climate change.</p>
11.	<p>In considering appropriate stakeholders to consult for the project, the Ministry of Health could provide important perspectives on ensuring the proposed activities also promote human health</p>	<p>The project focuses on the collaboration between MINAMB, MINAGRI and MINCO. However, the NPC and the CTA will ensure the collaboration with all relevant stakeholders during project implementation, future consultation with the Ministry of Health is therefore not excluded.</p>

12.	In the section on sustainability, STAP suggests incorporating information on how the proposed activities will promote managing the future risks of climate change.	<p>The following paragraph has been added in the environmental sustainability section: "The project will durably strengthen the ability of local communities to cope with climate change and hazardous climate events that are likely to be more frequent in the future. The CCA practices to be promoted under the FFS and adopted by farmers should allow local communities to be more resilient to climate change in the future and at the same time better protect the environment. In addition, INAMET and GSA staff will be trained to consolidate climate archive and meteorological database and ensure regular update of vulnerability information. As the FFS curricula will be based on the results of CVA, FFS activities will strongly promote the management and adaptation of future risks climate change risks."</p> <p>See response to comment 6.</p> <p>Activities under Output 1.2 are described in more details in Section 2.4.</p>
13.	STAP welcomes the discussion of the potential for scaling up. It would be helpful to understand whether the plan is to use seasonal forecasts and the source of those forecasts	<p>Thank you, this is well noted and will be taken into consideration when implementing Component 1.</p>
14.	In sections A.2 and A.4, another source for climate forecasts for Africa is CORDEX, based at the University of Cape Town.	<p>GEF/UNDP project on sustainable land management capacity building in Angola has ended in 2013, the proposed projects will therefore not be able to directly collaborate with it. However, other projects to collaborate with are listed in Section 1.2.1 on the baseline situation, and in Section 4.1.2 Coordination with other ongoing and planned initiatives.</p>
15.	The full proposal should provide specific information on how the proposed project would coordinate and collaborate with the GEF/UNDP project on sustainable land management capacity building in Angola, along with other relevant projects noted in the PIF	<p>This information will be taken into account when implementing Activity 1.2.3 in PY1, which consists in designing and performing a rapid Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) in collaboration with INAMET and GSA for each of the four Provinces and, in collaboration with IDA, to identify suitable adaptation options for main crops and livestock based on the outputs of the CVAs.</p>
16.	While not discussed, medium to longer-term adaptation options require consideration of projected changes in climate change, including extreme weather and climate events, and consideration of how development patterns could alter vulnerability. FAO could consider developing regional scenarios including emission pathways (RCPs) and shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) that can inform identifying adaptation options robust against a range of future climates and societal changes. Further information on	

	the development of these new climate scenarios can be found at <a href="http://www2.ogd.ucar.edu/research/iconics">http://www2.ogd.ucar.edu/research/iconics</a>	
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## Appendix C– Status of Implementation of Project Preparation Activities and the Use of Funds<sup>5</sup>

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 150,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To Date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Professional salaries	8,491	0	8,491
Consultants	70,510	64,046	6,464
Travel	53,629	44,116	9,513
Training	15,100	6,740	8,360
Expendable Procurement	280	273	
General Operating Expenses	1,990	2,000	(10)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>150,000</u></b>	<b><u>117,175</u></b>	<b><u>32,824</u></b>

<sup>5</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.