PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)[1]
PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Land rehabilitation and rangelands management in small holders agropastoral production systems in Soutwestern Angola		
Country(ies):	Angola	**GEF Project ID:**[2]	4720
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	**GEF Agency Project ID:**	615423
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministério do Ambiente (MA), Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas (MINANDER), Governo provincial do Namibe, Governo provincial do Huila, Governo provincial de Benguela	**Submission Date:**	January 5, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation	**Project Duration (months):**	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➢ For SFM /REDD+ ☐		**Agency Fee:**	301,364

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[3]:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-Financing ($)
(select) LD-1	Outcome 1.1 Enhanced enabling environment within the agricultural sector	Output 1.1. National policies that guarantee smallholder and community tenure security	GEFTF	240,000	1,700,000
(select) LD-1	Outcome 1.2 Improved agricultural management	Output 1.2. Types of Innovative SLM practices introduced at field level	GEFTF	1,930,636	6,200,000
(select) LD-1	Outcome 1.4 Increased investments in SLM	Output 1.4 Appropriate actions to diversify the financial resource base.	GEFTF	200,000	1,600,000
(select) LD-3	Outcome 3.1 Enhanced cross-sectoral enabling environment for integrated landscape management	Output 3.1 Integrated land management plans developed and implemented.	GEFTF	500,000	2,400,000
		Sub-Total		2,870,636	11,900,000
		Project management cost[4]		143,000	350,000
		Total project costs		3,013,636	12,250,000

[1] It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.
[2] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[3] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

[4] GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To enhance the capacity of South Western Angola's smallholders agropastoral sector to mitigate the impact of land degradation processes and to rehabilitates degraded lands by mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) technologies into agropastoral and agricultural development initiatives.						
Project Component	**Grant Type**	**Expected Outcomes**	**Expected Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**Indicative Grant Amount ($)**	**Indicative Co-financing ($)**
1. Rangeland management planning	TA	1.2 Increased capacities for participatory integrated land management planning at national and provincial (Namibe, Huila, and Benguela) government level.	1.1.1. Ministério do Ambiente (MA), Ministério da Agricultura e do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas (MINANDER), and provincial government staff trained on-the-job in the development and implementation of integrated participatory land management plans based on systematic assessment of degradation processes and causes appying the LADA methodology. 1.1.2. Three integrated land management plans developed with the participation of farmers/pastoralists and customary associations covering three transhumance routes. 1.2.3. Three integrated rangeland management agreements between herders associations, customary organizations, and farmers formulated through participatory processes. (outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 implemented as part of component 2)	GEFTF	500,000	2,900,000
2. Rangelands rehabilitation through best range and herd management practices for small agropastoralists	TA	2.1 3,000 rural agropastoralist or farmers adopt SLM and improved herd management sustaining agropastoral productive services in selected rangeland ecosystems covering 12,000 ha 2.2 Ecosystems based rehabilitation in 600 ha with 5% Net Primary Production improvement along 3 transhumance sub-routes rising local species presence by 2% in a standard year 2.3 "*Mise en défens*" areas established in a total of 800 ha with 5% increase in livestock productivity	2.1.1 A core group of program managers, trainers and extensionists (100) trained as farmer field schools facilitators in SLM and herd management practices 2.1.2 100 SLM farmer field schools (FFS)/agropastoral field schools (APFS) established and 3,000 herders and farmers (at least 25% women) adopting SLM and herd management practices 2.1.3 Agropastoralists and farmers in 5 pastoral communities improving beef production value chains along a selected number of transhumance sub routes through APFS 2.1.4 Participatory monitoring system of rangeland biodiversity and vegetation cover as indicators for LD processes established in 5 communities 2.2.1 Ecosystems based pilot rehabilitation implemented along 3 transhumance sub-routes using native species. 2.3.1 "*Mise en défens*" areas established for strategic livestock feeding, pasture improvement, and land and biodiversity conservation	GEFTF	1,830,636	5,900,000
3. Mainstreaming SLM into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes	TA/Inv.	3.1 Increased integration of SLM into policies and programmes at national and decentralized levels 3.2 Increased investments (5 million USD/year by the end of the project) through specific budgetary provisions made by MA, MINANDER, and decentralized administrations for up-scaling SLM in	3.1.1. Mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination for SLM (MA, MINANDER and local/provincial Governments) operating. 3.1.2. At least two policies and/or programmes revised to incorporate SLM taking into consideration results from field activities implemented under component 2 including the application of the SSF and APFS approach for increased adoption by farmers.	GEFTF	400,000	2,700,000

		agropastoral systems	3.2.1. Draft governmental investment plan available to support small credits for SLM and land rehabilitation budgetary provisions complementing the existing National Environmental Management Plan			
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	4.1.1 System for systematic collection of field based data to monitor project outcome indicators operational. 4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluation conducted 4.1.3 Project-related "best-practices" and "lessons-learned" disseminated via publications, project website and others.	GEFTF	140,000	400,000
				Sub-Total	2,870,636	11,900,000
				Project management Cost	143,000	350,000
				Total project costs[4]	3,013,636	12,250,000

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 ($)
GEF agency	FAO	In-kind	50,000
National Government	MINANDER	In-kind	4,400,000
National Government	MA	In-kind	300,000
Local Government	Provincial Governments of Namibe, Huila and Benguela in the framework of PMIDRCP	Grant	7,000,000
GEF Agency	Japan through FAO (GCP /INT/053/JPN) Spain though FAO (GCP /ANG/033/SPA) EU through FAO (GCP /ANG/037/EC)	Grants	100,000 200,000 200,000
Total Co-financing			12,250,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Funds	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
				Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
FAO	GEF TF	Land Degradation	Angola	3,013,636	301,364	3,315,000
Total Grant Resources				3,013,636	301,364	3,315,000

[1] 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

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

The project is consistent with the GEF Land Degradation focal area strategy and will contribute to LD-1 and to LD-3 objectives. Pastoralist will be supported to adopt rangelands management plans to rehabilitate degraded areas, mitigate and prevent land degradation (LD) processes, and promote value chains through a landscape approach along a selected number of transhumance routes by focusing on improved nutrition and more efficient herd management. Field based activities will develop capacities for sustainable rangelands and agricultural management based on enhancing ecosystems functions and will comprise innovative interventions including community based learning processes, Farmer Field Schools (FFS), Agropastoral Field Schools (APFS), and technical assistance for rangeland and grasslands best practices implementation and rehabilitation processes. Outcomes include: an increase in area under improved and effective rangeland management practices and improved household assets of beneficiaries; an enabled environment for LD prevention and mitigation of ongoing degradation processes; and rehabilitation of selected degraded areas.

A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

N/A

A.2 NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, ETC.:

Angola ratified the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1997 and a system of national reporting on the implementation of the UNCCD is in place (National Reports on the Implementation of the UNCCD have been prepared for 2004 and 2005). The ***National Action Programme*** **(NAP)** is under finalization in the framework of the GEF project "*Sustainable Land Management Capacity Building in Angola*" implemented by UNDP. A validation workshop was recently held with FAO presence, and the project proposal is in line with the draft NAP which identifies natural resources management and soil management as key national priorities. Angola ratified various international environmental agreements such as the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1998 (Angola prepared a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan – NBSAP – in 2006), and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2000.

The Government of the Republic of Angola (GoA) Long-Term Strategy Vision entitled *Angola Visão 2025* entails the objective of balanced growth and development alongside natural resource protection. In order to ensure a better coordination and visibility of the investments focused on food security, the GoA has recently decided to integrate the *National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security (ENSAN)*, formulated in 2009 with FAO's assistance, and the *Strategy to Combat Poverty (ECP)* and other strategies and programs, formulated at the beginning of 2010 in one sole program called *Integrated Municipal Program for Rural Development and Combat Poverty (Programas Municipais Integrados de Desenvolvimento Rural y Combate à Pobreza, PMIDRCP)*. The major objective of the *PMIDRCP* is to permit the country to overcome the economic dependence on the oil and mining sectors by developing the agricultural sector including agricultural intensification. Both the ENSAN and the ECP strategies are bases for the present project: i) the ENSAN has the main objectives of restructuring agricultural and pastoral production; and ii) the ECP Strategy includes LD as one the keys constraints to food security.

In 2004 the *Land Law* and the *Law of Territorial and Urban Management* were approved, entailing the recognition of the traditional collective rights of rural communities. A *National Environmental Management Plan* (NEMP) for 2012/2017, presented in August 2011, can support sustainable land management (SLM) mainstreaming into policy sector as it establishes key priorities for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources (NR).

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

Angola has a total land area of about 1.247 million km^2 of which 43% is under permanent meadows and pastures and a population of more that 13 million of which 68% lives below the poverty line, and 94% of rural households are classified as poor. Despite the enormous NR pool and although the war ended in 2002, livelihood conditions remain extremely difficult with high food insecurity as the nation rebuilds. Although the *National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)* is not yet available climatic information from the UNDP country profile predict a mean annual temperature increase of 1.2-3.2°C by the 2060s and by 1.7-5.1°C by the 2090s, while the proportion of total rainfall that falls in heavy events is projected to increase in all seasons except for the dry season. Rainfall variability and inappropriate land management increase floods risks, such as the 2011 heavy rains that affected 65,000 people in southern provinces with strong impact on agricultural areas, causing soil erosion and cattle mortality (FAO Global Information and Early Warning System - GIEWS).

Following those flooding events, the proposed project has been requested by the MA as a follow-on to the successful application of SLM practices in similar tropical grazing ecosystems (Kenya, Uganda) and as a follow-up to the national programmes based on the *Strategy to Combat Poverty* (ECP) and other projects related to livestock sector and land management. The project will be implemented in the south western part of the country focusing at the Namibe province including part of the provinces of Huila and Benguela to embrace selected transhumance routes. The southern agroecological zone is characterized by a dry climate with an average annual rainfall of 200 mm and a mean temperature of 20-24°C varying from desertic (parts of Namibe) to drylands (Benguela), while the Huile province climate presents a variation from dry in the south to humid forested in the north. Main crops include millet, manioc, sorghum, and cowpea while the extensive shrub and grassland areas are dominated by transhumant livestock moving with rainfall patterns. The area was characterized by an intensive (given the ecological conditions) livestock system with continual contact

between humans and cattle through the interrelationship of cattle raising, milk utilization, and farming. Nowadays competition between peasant and commercial farming, returning refugees reclaiming their land use rights, low soil fertility, limited extent of agricultural areas with adequate rainfall, and limited capacity to effectively regulate land access are driving demand for land.

The *main degradation types* are soil erosion, declining biomass productivity, degradation of soil properties (chemical, physical, and biological), and loss of vegetative cover due to forest clearing for agricultural or pasture conversion or fires. The desertification process is therefore perceived by local stakeholders and is *directly caused (pressures)* 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 CC. Socio-economic *pressures (indirect causes)* which include low level of awareness of both the farmers and local leaders on the economic benefits of soil protection investments, lack of transhumance infrastructure such as corridor and water points, and poverty, are aggravated by a poor provision of extension services.

Angola's south west is dominated by soil susceptible to soil erosion risk. In 2006, MINANDER estimated a total soil erosion loss of about 20 million tones per year in the country, equivalent to loss of the capacity to feed 50,000 people annually. Soil erosion causes *impacts* such as soil sedimentation in streams and rivers, decreasing soil depth and fertility, altering of soil structure, decreasing of soil organic matter, thereby reducing the water holding capacity with consequent leaching of nutrients. FAO's 2011 State of the World's Forests Report reports a national deforestation rate of 0.2% for Angola from 2000 to 2010. Although afforestation/deforestation cycles due to war displacement effects (Cabral et al., 2010) has pretty much spared the dry southern Namibe Province, fighting has reduced the areas where pastoralists used to roam. Based on FAO Countrystat statistics (2009) there is a strong growth rate of livestock population while productivity remains low. As the population and poverty increase, traditional cattle raisers require more land to sustain augmented cattle numbers, but the carrying capacity is reduced due to continous decrease in productivity. Furthermore commercial cattle ranchers encroach upon traditional grazing lands and cattle corridors are being closed. Finally, perceived expansion of the desert to normally marginally suitable agricultural production areas is resulting in less edible pasture. The *Programa de apoio ao sector pecuário familiar do sul de Angola* (PAPEFSA) project funded by EU detected a perceived decrease of grassland quality / availability in transhumance routes of the south west caused by increased livestock numbers; increased lengths of the dry period; NR exploitation (ex. mining activities); farmlands encroachment; and lack of traditional entities managing pastures access and transhumance routes.

Baseline projects and programmes providing co-financing to the proposed project

The baseline scenario for this proposed project is characterized by the emergence of an increasingly coherent programme framework in Angola's rural development and NR framework and an increasing number of projects which consider LD, environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and rural development as key issues to be addressed which is reflected in the ENSAN and ECP mentioned in section A.2. The *Long Term Development Strategy 2025 of the GoA* emphasizes agricultural development as a key component with a short- and medium-term priority of ensuring food security and a medium- to long-term concern of developing commercial agriculture. The GoA is implementing various programs relating to rural development addressing desertification. At least 6 of MINANDER´s and MA's projects currently under implementation for the 2012–2015 period are closely related to the proposed LD interventions and their cumulated budgets amount to approximately 50 and 25 million USD, respectively constituting a solid baseline for the proposed project.

MINANDER has several programmes and activities in the provinces targeted by the proposed project including the "*Nossa Terra*" project intervening in rural development through diversified activities. MINANDER will provide a total of USD 4 400 000 in in-kind co-financing to the proposed project. The MINANDER will provide cofinancing to the following activities: i) supporting the upscaling of FFS and APFS activities (including support to technical assistance and management of activities financing local travel costs and providing personnel and local expertises including but not limited to trainers and extension staff) which will contribute to several outputs of component 2. In particular, this will include support to FFS/APFS up-scaling with the involvement of local stakeholder's trough decentralized structures and will include both the herd management practices and the ecosystems based rehabilitation; ii) awareness raising know-how which will also support the establishment of the "*mise en défens*" areas and will as well sustain the reduction of conflicts between herders and farmers; iii) cofund component 1 in implementing management plans and agreements; iv) the mainstreaming of SLM and the FFS and APFS approach into the development of rural sectors (component 3); v) trough an investment project, starting in 2012, MINANDER will contribute to the improvement of beef production value chains (output 3.1.3). The project will build refrigeration warehouses for agricultural product post harvest conservation including meat and covers all project provinces with a total budget of 22 million, in Namibe the total foreseen expenditure is 2.7 USD million; vi) the *Projecto de*

Desenvolvimento Agro-Industrial do Manquete, ongoing on Cunene province includes a component working in the Cunene/Namibe border and has a budget envelope of 81 USD million. The project aims at developing the agricultural food chain and link to sustainability of productive systems and soil conservation. This activity will contribute to component 1 and 3 of the proposed project.

The MA will contribute with in-kind USD 300 000 to the proposed project supporting the establishment of mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination in the implementation of FFS-based outreach strategies for SLM together with local Governments (component 3).

Another important baseline programme is the *Integrated Municipal Programs for Rural Development and Combat against Poverty (Programas Municipais Integrados de Desenvolvimento Rural y Combate à Pobreza, PMIDRCP)* which aim at nutritional and food security of small holders as well as rural markets improvements through the realization of a series of municipal level activities. The programme is coordinated and implemented by the National Committee against Poverty (*Comissão Nacional de Luta Contra a Pobreza*) with the objective to uniform, harmonize, and expand the scope of different sectors interventions to improve administrative, financial, and implementation effectiveness. The PMIDRCP is operating under a strong decentralized framework and will contribute with USD 7 million in co-financing to the proposed project supporting the following outputs: i) establishment of "*mise en défens*" areas (output 2.3.1); ii) draft governmental investment plan available to support small credits for SLM and land rehabilitation budgetary provisions complementing the existing National Environmental Management Plan (output 3.2.1); and iii) programmes actively involved in an inter-institutional collaborative mechanisms to integrate/mainstream SLM practices in a coordinated manner (output 3.1.1). The PMIDRCP co-financing will be allocated to the proposed project trough the joint preparation of Municipal Plans for Local Development validated trough the Municipal Technical Inter sector Committees (*Conselhos de auscultação municipiais e provinciais*) with an annually established budget.

Finally FAO also constribute to the project baseline and will provide co-financing from the following three projects:

1) The FAO implemented *Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)* (GCP /ANG/033/SPA), funded by Spain (2006 – 2012) has a budget of USD 4.2 million and aims at contributing to increased food and livelihood security of vulnerable populations by building human and social capital and by improving small farmer's production systems (water control, intensification, and diversification of production). Although the SPFS is developed in Huambo and Bié and not in the present project areas, the programme introduced and established the foundation of the FAO supported FFS activities in the country. The FFS approach is facilitating an integrated long-term development and poverty reduction in rural areas trough capacity building and implementation of Natural Resources Management (NRM) technologies and practices linked to farming systems through a learning-by-adoption process. The FFS programme has already facilitated the adoption of Integrated Pest Management practices en collaborating with different central and decentralized units of the MINANDER establishing a strong institutional framework for the approach. The activity 1 of the SPFS (Development of concrete experiences for the improvement of the food production and access focused at communities with families highly vulnerable to food insecurity) will complement the proposed GEF project with USD 200 000 in grant co-financing particularly for the development and organization of the FFS and APFS programme (Component 2).

2) The *Intra-African Training and Dissemination of Technical know-how for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development with Africa-ASEAN Country Cooperation within the Framework of South-south Cooperation* (GCP /INT/053/JPN) funded by Japan and implemented by FAO, is aiming at synthesizing and consolidating successful experiences of Japanese technical cooperation and technologies for increased agriculture production developed in African non-LDC countries and the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their sustainable dissemination to farmers, foresters, and fishermen in the LDCs of Sub-Saharan Africa. The project runs until 2013 in 20 countries with an approximate budget envelope of USD 4.3 millions. The project will contribute with a USD 100 000 grant in co-financing of the proposed project for training and adoption of technologies related to the piloting of sustainable rehabilitation of degraded land and ecosystems (output 2.2.1).

3) The FAO implemented EU/FAO project *Strengthening of Livestock Services in Angola* (GCP /ANG/037/EC), started in 2008 with a budget of USD 4.5 millions, works in the southern part of the country (covering the area of intervention of the proposed GEF project) and has the goal to increase

livestock productivity and to control important diseases as well as raising financial returns for livestock keepers. This includes the raising of 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 contribute with a grant of USD 200 000 in co-financing of the proposed project in the area of improving the nutritional conditions of livestock trough "sustainable community based quality livestock services" (component 2).

Finally, FAO Technical Cooperation department Emergency Division will soon start a series of projects targeting the areas of the Namibe affected by floods during the month of June 2011. The activity, including the project *Appui au redressement des capacités de production agricole et des moyens d'existence des populations affectées par les inondations dans la Province de Namibe*, will focus at the diversification of agricultural production and introduction of improved SLM production technologies incorporating combined actions of input supplies and the introduction of farming practices and agroforestry using among others the FFS approach for farmers adoption. One of the first projects approved has a budget envelope of USD 400 000 and is likely to start its activities in early 2012 running from February 2012 until January 2013. This project will focus at vulnerable Namibe stakeholders affected by land degradation and could potentially contribute with co-financing to the proposed project which will be further explored during the full project preparation.

Despite growing investment in rural development highlighted in these baseline programmes and investments, weaknesses compared to a systematic approach to the upscaling of the adoption of SLM technologies addressing LD include: the landscape approach is not applied to transhumance routes; FFS approach need to be further extended and differentiated to support adoption of SLM practices and technologies; community based rangeland management plans need to be further boosted and expanded; the concept of "agricultural productivity" need to be expanded to also include range and grassland sustainable management schemes; ecosystem wide schemes are not implemented; and the experiences of the use of local species to increase vegetation cover and live fences to protect crop production need to be systematize as up-scaling adoption by farmers and pastoralist is lacking. The use and conservation of native species has a very high potential in Angola as 33 000 local varieties were collected from 65% of the country's municipalities, and kept ex-situ. After the PAPEFSA experience, further testing is needed regarding the use of thorny woody plants reasonably palatable to be used as fence crops (i.e. the local species *Balanites spp*) in collaboration with existing zootecnical stations addressing sorghum and millet intercropping research, and the under-sowing method with legumes (*Vigna unguiculata, Lablab purpureus*, and *Stylosanthes hamata*). The promotion of smallholder access to markets presents bottlenecks along the value chain that need to be further focused. Pastoral smallholder food security still need to be improved and the implementation of currect laws on customary rights to grazing lands and watering points is still needed. Finally, although the PMIDRCP programme introduced an integrated institutional programmatic strategy this integrated institutional approach needs to be further enhanced at a decentralized local scale.

Project approach

The proposed GEF co-financed project will address the need for a more integrated approach to LD, which takes into account the complex interactions between agricultural and pastoral production in the south west of Angola. This can be achieved focusing on key productive landscapes such as the sections shared by agriculturalists, agropastoralists and transhumant herders in a context of increasing disruptions in the traditional herd migrations patterns, routes, transhumance dates and arrangements. The proposed project will generate experiences in the key province of Namibe (together with part of Huila and Benguela), boost the adoption of sound SLM technologies and practices, expand the scope of the FFS/APFS and Diversity Field Fora (DFF) approaches, increase capacity building, and support coordinated policies and programs to shift from a reactive (rehabilitating) response towards a proactive (mitigating/preventing) approach to LD processes.

The **objective** of the proposed project is to enhance the capacity of southwestern Angola's agropastoral sectors to mitigate the impact of LD processes and to rehabilitate degraded lands by mainstreaming SLM technologies into agropastoral and agricultural development initiatives. In order to maximize impact, avoid dispersion, and ensure the generation of positive effects both in environmental and socioeconomic terms activities will be centered in the Namibe province focusing at a specific network of transhumance routes as recommended by reports of the EU PAPEFSA project. Nonetheless, given the length and extent of transhumance routes, part of activities will also involve the provinces of Huila, and Benguela. The localization of the project intervention will help to strengthen the capacity of decentralized programs (such as PMIDRCP) to integrate a longer term LD reversion strategy in their rural development and poverty reduction investment schemes, as well as helping national strategies in linking with provincial and municipal level interventions. The project has four **components:** (i) Rangeland management planning; (ii) Rangelands rehabilitation through best range and herd

management practices for small agropastoralists; (iii) Mainstreaming SLM into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes; and iv) Project monitroring and dissimination 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. EU, UNDP) supporting FFS/APFS as well as landscape and ecosystem-wide approaches to land rehabilitation from Angola and Eastern African countries and other places.

The project approach will be based on participation of indigenous communities and their knowledge and local best practices combined with improvements reversing LD process. In detail, the following activities will deeply involve the local indigenous farmers and herders and their knowledge and practices:

- The *Jango Pastoril* agreement system and integrated land management plans will allow for strengthening agreements between farmers and herders. This will sustain improved use of ecosystems which in turn will reverse degradation processes by granting appropriate access to local resources. Long term sustainability of such system is demonstrated by past project such as PAPEFSA (see further details below under sustainability of project outcomes point 4).
- Indigenous requirements will be inserted into integrated management plans, rangeland management agreements and local policies.
- FFS and AFPS will built "grass-roots labs" based on indigenous knowledge in which small farmers and pastoralists build and expand their knowledge and develop their own management system. FFS improve local capacities for adoption of knowledge demanding SLM practices and technologies and support community building.
- Participatory monitoring and adaptive management of land resources increases local indigenous leadership and strengthening farmer-herders relations.

The Project approach will also include support to customary collective rights based on the principles of the Land Law, approved in 2004. In South East Angola, long range seasonal pastoralism areas are the basis of local livelihoods and a critical part of the communities' livelihoods. Since the Land Law has been conceived essentially for sedentary communities, the critical point will be to identify communal pastoral areas and transhumance corridors (whose location and width might change every year due to drought/rainy considerations). Additional considerations that need to be made in relation to land access restriction include: i) overcrowding and degradation of resources, ii) social and economic processes such as rangeland fence off by outsiders putting a risk on well adapted rotation-based cropping / grazing production systems or cutting off traditional livestock paths; iii) climate change and natural disasters; iv) and land conflicts. Altogether this implies a cautious approach based on legality and social legitimacy, as the approaches already tested by FAO and provincial stakeholders in previous projects on Land Tenure/Management issues in the province. FAO has continuously and positively tested the participatory land delineation approach together with the Huíla provincial government and the Huila Provincial Land Forum which have been at the forefront of several experiences leading to the full recognition of the property rights of local communities, including the indigenous San communities.

The project "*Apoyo a las instituciones gubernamentales para la mejora de la gestión de la tenencia y administración de la tierra y los recursos naturales, en las provincias de Huambo y Bié*" (GCP/ANG/045/SPA), the latest phase of the Terra Programme, aims at strengthening land tenure capacities by supporting primarily local actors, including indigenous people, and improving the institutional framework developed for the community delimitation approach: the State recognizes the existence of local rights and confers the land right to the community, resulting in a full Title document. This document provides strong proof and protection, is officially recorded in the cadastral database and on official maps, and is far less expensive (as the State cover the cost) than a concession title. Collaboration with the Terra project will be established to secure land access to pastoralists in project areas regarding component 1 and 2 of the project

The **sustainability of the expected project outcomes** is built into the project approach and outputs as follows:

1. at the policy level, a national (high level) mechanism for coordination for SLM (output 3.1.1) will be established with representatives from ministries dealing with natural resource management and other relevant stakeholders. The mechanism will focus on collaborative diagnosis of problems, harmonization of policies, SLM investments and planning and implementation of SLM 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 SLM (output 3.2.1), 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 SLM priorities into sectoral policies and plans (output 3.1.2) will ensure financial sustainability of activities at a local/regional level.
3. at a local level, the rehabilitated ecosystems will be managed by local communities through FFS and APFS (output 2.1.2) and integrated land use plans (output 1.1.2). The establishment of FFS/APFS has proven to be a very effective approach for farmers and headers sustainable adoption of knowledge demanding integrated NRM technologies and practices taking into consideration SLM specific for local farming systems. Inherent in the approach is a strong local ownership because of the practices oriented approach where schools are based on experimental learning cycles following the crop cycle in farmer's fields. The schools are facilitated by trained FFS facilitators which can be farmers from the communities supported by FFS trained extension staff. Long term experience with FFS demonstrates that the FFS act as community-based organization and are likely to continue their successful agronomical and SLM activities, including management of rehabilitated ecosystems, after the end of the project. FFS/APFS are "grass-roots labs" of learning-by-doing activities that, using participatory monitoring, will increase local leadership strengthening long term farmer and herders capacities in adaptive management of their land. In East Africa experiences shows that farmers association continued to pay a facilitator after the end of the project based on FFS revenues and maintain FFS in place after the end of the project.
4. agreements between farmers and herders (output 1.1.3) will be managed trough the Jango Pastoril system. The system was tested by the PAPEFSA project. The Jango is an effective method to discuss and analyze the situation of livestock raising and to confront issues related to land-use by farmers and agropastoralists. The Jango propose solutions to an inter-municipal (or transhumance path scale) commission for conflict resolution. The system will require a small amount of funds to remain in place. The project will promote the inclusion of specific budgetary provision for this purpose (see point 2).

B. 2. INCREMENTAL / ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

By funding the incremental costs of interventions needed to meet the urgent and immediate LD mitigation and rehabilitation needs of the agricultural and pastoral sectors, the project aims at conserving agro-pastoral systems by enhancing the ability of small farmers and pastoralists to cope with declining ecosystems services due to increasing LD trends. This project will further generate benefits by ensuring that farmers and agro-pastoralists are involved in the consultative process at community, municipal, provincial and national levels. By its focus on integrated sustainable rangeland and livestock production, and use of local available resources (including the diversity of local species relevant for increasing vegetation cover and creating natural fences to protect crop fields) in vulnerable strategic provinces of Angola, the project will incorporate the decisive elements needed for both effectiveness and up-scaling potential. **With the incremental financing from GEF,** the proposed intervention will expand the scope of the activities carried out in the country related to SLM by focusing of the FFS and APFS approach which have proven to increase farmers sustainable adoption of knowledge demanding technologies and practices such as SLM and herd management. It will in particular represent an innovative step towards an ecosystem-wide / landscape approach to reduce LD processes and contribute to increased collaboration and linkages between the ongoing programs and approaches and to a decrease in the vulnerability of small-farmers and pastoralists. The incremental reasoning for each component is as follows:

Component 1. Rangeland management planning. This component will apply a landscape approach for land use planning supported jointly by MA, MINANDER and provincial governments and by the globally recognized LADA methodology providing systematic geographical information on LD processes and the causes behind. This will be incremental to the baseline activities carried out by the MINANDER extension services for production diversification and intensification and promotion of SLM which so far have been based on a sector approach without a landscape planning outlook and without access to systematic information on LD processes as an important priority setting and decision making tool. The component will also support the development of

integrated rangeland management agreements between famers and herders joining the two sectors in a common planning and action processes, which will improve their shared access to important NR, reduce conflicts and strengthening local planning and management capacities. The project will introduce best feeding strategies, and valorization of localized food systems. Appropriate collaboration with the FAO Terra project (*Apoyo a las instituciones gubernamentales para la mejora de la gestión de la tenencia y administración de la tierra y los recursos naturales, en las provincias de Huambo y Bié* - GCP /ANG/045/SPA) will secure livestock access to grassland and seasonal livestock movements. The component will increment the value of the FAO project *Strengthening of Livestock Services in Angola* by expanding its scope adding land conservation to valorization of localized food systems.

Component 2. Rangelands rehabilitation through best range and herd management practices for small agropastoralists. This component will use the FFS and APFS approach as an important tool for farmers and herders adoption of knowledge demanding SLM, herd management, and rehabilitation of key grazing land. The community led facilitation of practices and technologies will strengthen the adoption processes and will be incremental to baseline approaches not including cross sector collaboration among local resource users and without effective methodologies to make farmers adopt SLM technologies in a long term sustainable manner. The important key element of making farmers and herders leaders of their own experimental learning processes (giving them the opportunity to integrate local knowledge and practices with new technical knowledge and practices) makes this approach innovative and incremental to previous approaches in the country. The coordination between sectors and landscape wide integration of livestock with crop production along transhumance routes is another innovative element in this component creating incremental benefits. The component will also improve the beef production value chain along transhumance routes ensuring women participation to ensure the sustainability of the incremental LD mitigation benefits thought local socioeconomic co-benefits. Recognizing the importance of a periodic assessment of impacts and results of applying SLM and herd management practices and technologies, the component will also support a community based monitoring system of LD rehabilitation indicators as part of the FFS and APFS learning-by-doing process. This will also be incremental to MINANDER monitoring of LD processes allowing the communities to apply adaptive management of their NR. The community based monitoring will include indicators for species and vegetation development stages as multi-source multi-scale SLM effectiveness indicators. Finally the component will also support the establishment of *mise en defense* areas for strategic livestock feeding.

Component 3. Mainstreaming SLM into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programmes. The SLM cross-sectoral interventions will be coordinated trough an inter-institutional collaborative mechanism to be applied in LD intervention by MINANDER, MA, and local Governments allowing integrated management and outreach strategies, and facilitating the involvement of partner projects and/or national/provincial programs in the mainstreaming of SLM in sector policies and programmes. Rangeland/transhumance policy approaches will be mainstreamed into the rural development sector practices, which will be incremental to current situation where SLM in most cases is dealt with as a separate issue. This mainstreaming process will be based on the findings from the application on the ground of SLM and herd management practices in component 2 supported by a local institutional framework and the FFS and APFS approach. The component will also support a systematic draft investment plan aiming at increasing investment and diversify financial resources for SLM establishing specific budgetary provision within local/national government. The component will be incremental to the MINANDER and MA activities focused on developing appropriate policy approaches and on enhancement of institutional collaboration complementing the National Environmental Management Plan by adding a LD scope to it.

Global environmental and development benefits: The project is expected to generate the following incremental global environmental benefits: (i) At least 3000 rural agropastoralist or farmers in 5 pastoral communities adopt SLM and sustainable production intensification practices, landscape/basin scale approaches and improved herd management sustaining agropastoral productive services in selected rangeland ecosystems for a total of 12,000 ha; (ii) ecosystems based rehabilitation in 600 ha with 5% net primary production (NPP) improvement along 3 transhumance sub-routes rising local species presence by 2% in a standard year (iii) "*Mise en défens*" areas established in a total area of 800 ha with 5% increase in livestock productivity; and (iv) increased investments (5 USD million/year by the end of the project) trough specific budgetary provisions made by MA, MINANDER, and decentralized administrations for up-scaling SLM into agropastoral systems.

B.3. 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) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ "MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.":

The socio-economic conditions of agropastoralists, small-scale farmers, rural families and subsistence economies will be improved through best practices and land rehabilitation in southwest Angola by: i) ensuring enhanced sustainability of agricultural and pastoral production, and allowing rural populations to make use and expand of their traditional knowledge base to better cope with LD impacts improving food security; ii) reducing social tensions between NR users (ie. agriculturalists, agro-pastoralists, herders, etc.) through a better integration of crop/livestock systems; (iii) reducing interferences in agricultural rotations due to increasingly variable transhumance periods; and (iv) reducing the LD impacts on the most vulnerable groups, including rural poor women that, having both production and reproduction roles (water and wood collecting, raising small animals, land labor for subsistence, growing small-scale cash crops, and bearing children), are the most affected by LD.

FFS/APFS will provide participatory education benefiting stakeholders regarding markets and trade, growing population, capability to reduce NR pressures, etc. It is expected that the participatory design of technical itineraries for sustainable intensification of animal production based on improved feeding strategies, the reduction in herds mortality, and the introduction of beef value chains improvements will increase agropastoralists' income and socio-economic benefits.

Rural populations knowing and applying best management practices will also increase resilience to CC variability and prevent competitive pressures due to changing climate scenarios and desertification risks. Rehabilitated and well managed land will improve soil structure and fertility, and therefore soil carbon content mitigating green house gases emissions. As well, the project will reduce small-farmers' vulnerability and enhance their adaptive capacity to prevent LD induced economic losses. A further socioeconomic analysis will be conducted during project preparation to explore linkages and identify win-win solutions for local socio-economic benefits and land rehabilitation benefits.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE 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:

Risk	Rating	Mitigation measure
Climate shocks risk: high-probability of occurrence of extreme weather events which may affect crop and livestock cycles and increase food/nutritional insecurity, as well as natural climate shocks which may cause contingencies and emergencies during project operations	H	The project will mitigate those risks by implementing land conservation and SLM activities and by strengthen collaboration within institution that should sustain pro-active and coordinated responses. As well, ecosystem wise management plans will take into consideration climate shocks. Finally, appropriate linking with on-going emergency / post-emergency initiatives and with Governmental programs regularly supporting animal health will improve responses to those risks.
Pest and diseases outbreaks: medium probability of disruptions that could hamper rehabilitation strategies in establishing / rehabilitating grasslands and reduce project beneficiaries' ability to participate actively in critical project activities	M	Pest and diseases outbreak will be taken into consideration by strengthening capacity of rural stakeholders in sustainable crop/grassland management and rehabilitation strategies. Al well, Integrate Pest Management is an effective method to reduce the risk of pest and diseases attacks. Finally, the project will address this risk by fostering community field observation capacities
Limited capacity of local/national institutions: medium-probability of lack of capacity particularly in local institution implementing and co-financing project operations as well as national ones having to enhance the mainstreaming of agropastoral SLM consideration into broader programmatic and policy approaches	M	The limited capacity will be mitigated by mobilizing capacity of different actors, projects, programmes, and bilateral agencies to gradually transfer SLM skills to local counterparts during the project phases. The lack of capacity will be focused in different project activities including: component 1 (strengthening of capacity); and component 3 (increase knowledge and understanding of LD induced threats, best practices, and lessons learned)
Decrease in **project ownership and support** from the government.	L	The strong interest of key GoA stakeholders has been verified through a project identification mission in 2011, while the project identification

Risk	Rating	Mitigation measure
		phase was officially requested to FAO through a letter sent by the Ministry of Environment in July 2011. The GoA has strongly endorsed and has been fully behind the preparation of this concept. As well, all concerned governmental institutions will be fully involved in full Project preparation and implementation supported by technical assistance from FAO. 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
Reluctance to endorse and participate in the project activities by conflicting stakeholders (agriculturalist /herders) **and local institutions**	M	Mitigated trough local institution involvement in the ecosystem-wide participatory preparation of landscape based management plans will duly involve all relevant stakeholders and will demonstrate results replicability while improving livelihood of all actors. Partnership building capacities of local authorities will be enhanced to ensure mainstreaming of SLM strategies to LD prevention / mitigation into the on-going agricultural and pastoral programs. Exchanges with successful national and regional level initiatives will contribute to informed adoption of the proposed approaches

B.5 IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

Key actors related to LD 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. From 2001 those ministries and other organs in charge of NR management are part of a Multi-sector Technical Commission for Environment (CTMA).

FAO, the MA and the MINADER will be the main co-partners for project execution, supported at the local level by the *Governo provincial do Namibe*, the *Governo provincial do Huila*, and the *Governo provincial de Benguela*. The project will fully integrate within the framework of the *PMIDRCP*. The proposed project will be part of the general framework of national FAO activities and will strongly collaborate with the PAPEFSA project structure. Based on experiences of these programmes the proposed project will apply the well established *Jango pastoral* method, the FFS, and other community based practices, which will allow for effective mainstreaming of prevention, mitigation, and rehabilitation strategies for the agropastoral sector, and up-scaling through existing SLM best practices based on other project outcomes and results such as the UNDP GEF funded SLM project and other FAO activities (i.e. *SPFS*, *SSC Angola-China*). Special emphasis will be put on developing partnerships with provincial and municipal governments and field based NGOs, as well as other entities such as agropastoralists, herders, farmer, and women's groups. In particular a strong collaboration will be developed with the AGRA NGO. The NGO is actually working both in Huila, Cunene, Benguela, and other provinces, and is a FAO partner in various rural interventions including the Terra project. The NGO is specialized in capacity building and in agricultural and environmental activities with local stakeholders, and will be key partner in APFS and in land tenure issues. Other NGOs and association with which the project will collaborate will be ADECO and GAV NGOs, both already collaborating with the EU projects. As well, the Namibe's "Cooperativa AGRO-PECUARIA" will be a project partner.

The private sector, although still under development, has been proactive in promoting studies for credit schemes proposals for the pastoral sector. Local institution to be involved will include the University of Mandume, the Veterinary Investigation Institute, and the Veterinary services.

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

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The project draws on lessons learned, tools, and predictions 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 by building upon the extensive experience gained in APFS in other African countries such as Kenya and Uganda with the projects *Using Farmer Field School Approaches to Overcome Land Degradation in Agro-Pastoral Areas of Eastern Kenya* funded by GEF and the *Karamoja Livelihood Agro Pastoralist Opportunities (KALAPASO)* in Uganda funded by Belgium; (ii) the various land management, sustainable crop management, and rural development experiences such as the "*Nossa Terra*" intervening in rural development through diversified activities in the Huila province and the *South- South Cooperation between Angola and China* aiming to strengthen the technical and organizational capability support to the agriculture sector; (iii) the baseline LD assessment developed by the LADA project (*Land degradation assessment in drylands*) funded by GEF that developed methodologies for local and national LD and SLM assessment including the use of the WOCAT method *(World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies)* by applying a part of the LADA LD assessment methodology.

The proposed project will also build on national experiences on UNCCD monitoring indicators built in previous global projects such as *Formulation of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) South-South/North-South Cooperation Programme for the Implementation of UNCCD.* The inclusion of the proposed project within the broader framework of FAO interventions will facilitate the build-up of 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.

Other projects important in relation to coordination and collaboration are various EU and GEF-funded projects focusing specifically at SLM and livestock management in the rural development sector. The proposed project will develop extensive collaboration and will build upon the results of the EU project *PAPEFSA*, bringing into play best practices and technologies developed by the project to further expand transhumance corridor improvement activities. Particular attention will be given during full project implementation to ensure complementarity with GEF LD UNDP project *Sustainable Land Management Capacity Building in Angola.* The project includes the completion of the NAP and facilitates the use of the NAP as a framework for cross-sectoral coordination.The project is also starting the Country Framework for *TerrAfrica* (a multi-partner platform that seeks to scale up the mainstreaming and financing of effective and efficient country-driven SLM approaches promoting the preparation of the *Country Strategic Investment Framework - CSIF).*

Another important project for coordination in the Namibe province will be the WB *National Biodiversity Project* funded by GEF and addressing biodiversity conservation in the Iona national park. The project includes rehabilitation and community stewardship regarding biodiversity. Taking into consideration that the proposed GEF project and the WB project will likely be running approximately in the same period, collaboration will be seeked to increase sustainable land management of agropastoral and agricultural areas in surroundings of the park.

C. DESCRIBE YOUR AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS 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 LD, 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 (LD, agriculture production and food security, CC, agrobiodiversity, capacity building, development of community based capabilities and rural development, forage production and grassland management). FAO has a comparative advantage on FFS/APFS approaches which has been endorsed by various Governments in the region. The FFS/APFS approaches will be used for all capacity building activities and will be further expanded in Angolan ecoregions. 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 a FFS-efficiency Monitoring System and facilitate the access to additional funding for FFS/APFS-based activities under a results-based framework. FAO currently has a significant project portfolio in Angola with a major focus on food security and sustainable production systems including 23 national projects totalling more than 25 million USD, and further 10 regional/global projects implemented in Angola totalling approximately 4 million USD.

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

FAO might provide USD 50,000 in cash/in-kind resources for project preparation and approximately USD 45,000 in-kind for project implementation, in addition to an estimated USD 400,000 in grant resources from various donor-funded projects.

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

The project addresses FAO's strategic objectives F (Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture), B (Sustainable livestock production intensification), and A (Sustainable crop production intensification). The proposal is aligned with the Support Area 4 of the United Nation Assistance Framework for Angola - 2009-2013 (UNDAF): Sustainable Economic Development: Strengthened pro-poor economic growth and accountable macroeconomic management, integrated rural development, management of NR and energy to promote environmental protection, energy efficiency and adaptation to CC. FAO, WFP, and IFAD base their plan of action on this Framework. The FAO Representation in Angola is staffed with 4 permanent technical staff and 5 senior operational consultants. As well, the Representation has 15 national staff working in various decentralized projects and 17 administrative regular collaborators. The Representation can mobilize complementary national and international technical expertise within the pool of projects it manages, and will provide in-country support for the execution of the proposed project.

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 country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(Month, day, year)*
Pedro SAMUEL	National Director for Studies and Planning	Ministry of Environment	OCTOBER 10, 2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**Date** ***(Month, day, year)***	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
Charles Riemenschneider Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy	for	5 January, 2012	Caterina Batello, Team leader AGPME, FAO Department of Agriculture and Consumer Protection Rome, ITALY	+3906 5705 3643	Caterina. Batello@fao.org
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