

A. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

E.1. Project/Programme Focus

- ☐ Reduced emissions (mitigation)
☒ Increased resilience (adaptation)

E.2. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max 600 words, approximately 1-2 pages)

Assessment Dimension	Current state (baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	Currently, key local stakeholders in Angola have limited technical capacity and resources to promote sufficient climate change adaptation measures to support the most vulnerable population in the province of Cunene. Although the government and other international organizations have been implementing different projects and initiatives that have set a baseline for climate adaptation measures in the region, these have not been sufficient to fully implement an integrated climate resilient solution to improve local livelihoods.	<u>Low</u>	<p>The project's target scenario foresees a paradigm shift to promote the improvement the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities, especially women, in the Cunene province. Through the adoption of climate resilience agriculture techniques and diversifying income, the project will support a gender-transformative climate risk reduction.</p> <p>The activities and measures implemented by the project are intended to be scaled-up in other provinces of Southern Angola. The potential for knowledge and learning is high through the involvement of a variety of stakeholders, including for youth in particular through the FFS and the school education system. Community to Community learning – C2C in the final phase of the project</p>	<p>Outcome 1 will be dedicated to support the strengthening of local communities' adaptive capacity and knowledge management. Through the establishment of the Climate Change Action Centers and the <i>Jangos</i>, as well as the training and capacity building of climate change champions and women and youth groups, the project will provide an enabling environment to raise awareness and build capacity of local communities, which will support the widespread promotion of climate change related knowledge, good practices and useful techniques that will support their adaptive capacity.</p> <p>The project will also work with Ministries and other institutions at the national level (MINAMB,</p>

	<p>The majority of financial institutions in Angola suffer from a diffused lack of expertise and long-term experience in agricultural lending in general, and lending to smallholder farmers and farmer organisations in particular. There is lack of institutional capacity to assess business opportunities for specific products and value chains, and the consequent lack of interest in developing specialized financial products and services tailored to the needs of these chains' actors, resulting in a very limited supply of financial products.</p>		<p>will result in a natural process of replication as neighbouring communities appreciate the impact of the CREW interventions in adapting to climate change.</p>	<p>MASFAMU, MoAF, and others) to promote training and capacity building on gender and climate change, with the goal of promoting mainstreaming, scaling-up and sustainability of project activities. This will take place at both national level and at provincial level in Cunene. As a way of scaling up the results besides the project's direct beneficiaries, the project will use radio programmes for spreading knowledge and awareness on the project-relevant topics such as climate change, climate resilience, adaptation and all the technical aspects.</p>
Replicability	<p>Replicability of climate change adaptation measures in Angola is feasible due to the high number of institutions working with the topic in the country. However, the technical capacity of local institutions needs to be strengthened. There is a strong potential for replicability of project</p>	<u>Medium</u>	<p>As the project is design to be implemented in coordination with other initiatives being implemented in the region, the project's target scenario is expected to demonstrate significant improvement in improving the adaptive capacity of local communities. Through the involvement of key stakeholders from</p>	<p>The project activities were designed with the aim of achieving the involvement of all key government and civil society players and increase awareness of climate change among the beneficiaries and their households, which will allow for the scaling up and replication of CC resilient actions in geographical areas outside of the targeted communities.</p>

	<p>interventions to other southern provinces of Angola through cooperation and partnerships with different local, national and international organizations. The proposed project is already building upon initiatives that are already being implemented, such as the Farmer Field Schools and the Adaptation Fund project in Namibia.</p>		<p>all levels, the project will be able to promote knowledge sharing and replicability of best practices to other provinces in the region. The provinces of Namibe, Cuando Cubango and Huila can benefit from the lessons learned of the project and start similar initiatives to support the vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>The following concrete project interventions lend themselves to replicability by demonstrating their efficacy to rural communities, provincial and municipality government, NGOs and the private sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seed multiplication of improved short cycle crop varieties; ● Conservation agriculture best practices; ● Small animal loan schemes; ● Solar powered irrigation schemes; ● Improved on farm storage systems; ● Women solidarity groups and microenterprise development; ● Green schools and environmental education.
Sustainability	<p>Local financial and technical structures to promote the implementation of climate adaptation measures still face challenges to be implemented and become sustainable in Angola. Where government investments are leveraged, the investment is not sustained due to lack of financial capacity to bear the incremental costs of addressing the severity of climate shocks on small-</p>	<u>Low</u>	<p>The overall goal of this project is to achieve lasting change within the targeted areas of Cunene transforming it into productive and climate resilient ecosystems and communities. The project addresses barriers to achieving transformative change by establishing the right mix of enabling environment conditions necessary for farming and social participation. Establishing enabling conditions for investments in irrigation and agro-forestry sets the basis for a sustainable, climate resilient and</p>	<p>To ensure sustainability, the project involves a wide range of stakeholders from the onset of the project to foster a sense of ownership. It is assumed that with community focused capacity building and the investment in livelihoods, community resilience will be strengthened and cropping systems will be more resilient and better prepared to withstand future shocks. The project has strong governmental endorsement and support at the national and</p>

	scale infrastructure. There is lack of institutional capacity to assess business opportunities for specific products and value chains, and the consequent lack of interest in developing specialized financial products and services tailored to the needs of these chains' actors, resulting in a very limited supply of financial products, which impacts sustainability of investments.		<p>adaptive economic development. Beyond establishing enabling conditions, empowering local stakeholders to maintain these measures beyond the scope of the project is an essential element to the project exit strategy.</p> <p>An essential objective of the programme is that the different components reach a certain degree of self-sufficiency by the end of the implementation period. During the last year of the project, the focus will be on expansion of scale with a gradual phasing out from CREW support in the existing project areas.</p>	provincial levels. The organization of farmers and communities through strong structures (FOs, CBOs, CCACs) builds sustainability and social development. The engagement with local government, schools with the involvement of young people, agriculture extension officers and local NGOs/CSOs will ensure continued support to local smallholder farmers beyond the duration of the project. The formation and capacity building of committees at all levels will ensure income from the sale of irrigated produce is reinvested to guarantee the sustainability of any small scale water infrastructure. This investment in community ownership and local governance organizations will ensure social sustainability of project results.
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E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ¹	
Increased Resilience	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Annual reports from Executing Agencies (OSS, ADPP)	0	Direct beneficiaries: 36,000, out of which 60% are women	Direct beneficiaries: 120,000 out of which 60% are women	

¹ The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

		<p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE and EEs.</p> <p>Independent interim and final evaluation carried out on the project.</p>		<p>100% ARA1; 100% ARA2</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: 54,000 (50% women)</p> <p>100% ARA1; 100% ARA2</p>	<p>100% ARA1; 100% ARA2</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: 180,000 (50% women)</p> <p>100% ARA1; 100% ARA2</p>	
<p><u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u></p>	<p><u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u></p>	<p>Annual reports from Executing Agencies (OSS, ADPP)</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE and EE.</p> <p>Independent interim and final evaluation carried out on the project.</p>	0	<p>Direct beneficiaries: 36,000, out of which 60% are women</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: 54,000</p>	<p>Direct beneficiaries: 120,000 out of which 60% are women</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: 180,000</p>	<p>Executing Entities will collect data on direct project beneficiaries during project implementation.</p> <p>Local communities will be interested in being part of the project.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries include individuals who receive i) targeted support from a GCF-funded intervention and ii) a measurable adaptation benefit from a GCF-funded intervention. Therefore, the target includes the people receiving direct support from the GCF-funded interventions and their household members (average 6 people per household in the region).</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries of the project will be those that do not receive targeted support from the GCF-funded intervention but are likely to receive a measurable adaptation benefit from</p>

						<p>the GCF-funded intervention. The assumption is that 20% of the population of the Cunene province will indirectly benefit from the interventions.</p> <p>Mid-term target is expected to be 30% of the final target based on the project implementation plan.</p>
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</u>	<p>Annual reports from Executing Agencies (OSS, ADPP)</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE and EE.</p> <p>Independent interim and final evaluation carried out on the project.</p>	0	Direct beneficiaries : 36,000, out of which 60% are women	Direct beneficiaries: 120,000, out of which 60% are women	<p>Executing Entities will collect data on direct project beneficiaries during project implementation.</p> <p>Local communities will be interested in being part of the project.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries include individuals who receive i) targeted support from a GCF-funded intervention and ii) a measurable adaptation benefit from a GCF-funded intervention. Therefore, the target includes the people receiving direct support from the GCF-funded interventions and their household members (average 6 people per household in the region).</p>
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with</u>	Annual reports from Executing Agencies (OSS, ADPP)	0	Direct beneficiaries : 36,000, out of	Direct beneficiaries: 120,000, out	Executing Entities will collect data on direct project beneficiaries during project implementation.

	<u>improved food security</u>	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE and EE.</p> <p>Independent interim and final evaluation carried out on the project.</p>		<p>which 60% are women</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: 54,000</p>	<p>of which 60% are women</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: 180,000</p>	<p>Local communities will be interested in being part of the project.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries include individuals who receive i) targeted support from a GCF-funded intervention and ii) a measurable adaptation benefit from a GCF-funded intervention. Therefore, the target includes the people receiving direct support from the GCF-funded interventions and their household members (average 6 people per household in the region).</p> <p>Agricultural production of local communities will be improved through the implementation of project activities, contributing to food security.</p>
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.3: Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security</u>	<p>Annual reports from Executing Agencies (OSS, ADPP)</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE and EE.</p> <p>Independent interim and final evaluation carried out on the project.</p>	0	<p>Direct beneficiaries : 36,000, out of which 60% are women</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: 54,000</p>	<p>Direct beneficiaries: 120,000, out of which 60% are women</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: 180,000</p>	<p>Executing Entities will collect data on direct project beneficiaries during project implementation.</p> <p>Local communities will be interested in being part of the project.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries include individuals who receive i) targeted support from a GCF-funded intervention and ii) a measurable adaptation benefit from a GCF-funded intervention. Therefore, the target includes the people receiving direct support from the</p>

						GCF-funded interventions and their household members (average 6 people per household in the region).
<u>ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services</u>	<u>Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems</u>	<p>Annual reports from Executing Agencies (OSS, ADPP)</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE and EE.</p> <p>Independent interim and final evaluation carried out on the project.</p>	0	300 ha of terrestrial forest restored	800 ha of terrestrial forest restored	<p>Executing Entities will collect data on direct project beneficiaries during project implementation.</p> <p>Local communities will be interested in being part of the project.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries include individuals who receive i) targeted support from a GCF-funded intervention and ii) a measurable adaptation benefit from a GCF-funded intervention. Therefore, the target includes the people receiving direct support from the GCF-funded interventions and their household members (average 6 people per household in the region).</p>

E.4. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

Core Indicator	Baseline context (description)	Rating for current state (baseline)	Target scenario (description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
<u>Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and</u>	Currently, there is limited capacity, especially at the level of Cunene Province and the targeted municipalities,	<u>low</u>	Government officials at local level will be capacitated and able to provide leadership in	Activities under Component 1 are directly targeting capacity building of government officials and	<u>Single sub-national area within a country</u>

<u>regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner</u>	for addressing climate risks, and for providing services to enhance climate resilience of the population.		adaptation and resilience building, within their respective Province and municipalities. Extension workers that work directly with the communities will be capacitated to provide direct services to the people in implementing adaptation and climate resilience activities.	extension workers, and in addition knowledge sharing workshops will be organized. In addition, the project will directly coordinate activities with relevant line ministries and their local department, also enhancing “learning by doing”.	
<u>Core Indicator 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation</u>	Currently, the most vulnerable communities living in the province of Cunene do not have access to innovative solutions and technology to support their climate resilience. Farmers, for example, do not have access to drought-tolerant seeds and small-scale water infrastructure. Due to the limited knowledge and access to best practices and technology, natural resources and ecosystems are degraded. Unsustainable practices such as poor cropping and tillage techniques and poor forestry and	<u>low</u>	The project’s target scenario foresees that local communities will have the support needed to implement new technologies and innovative measures that will enhance their climate vulnerability. Through the implementation of drought-tolerant seeds and small-scale water infrastructure, for example, the communities will increase their adaptive capacity in a way that would not be possible in a business as usual scenario.	The activities under components 2 and 3 will work towards the dissemination of technology to support water and food security. This will be done through the implementation of small-scale water infrastructure/irrigation schemes, as well as innovations related to climate resilient agriculture.	<u>Single sub-national area within a country</u>

	livestock management exacerbate the environmental degradation, leading to consequences such as vegetation, forestry and soil nutrient loss which also lead to soil instability and loss of fertility and affect local livelihoods.				
<u>Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</u>	<p>The knowledge about methodologies and good practices related to climate risks, gender transformative adaptation measures and related topics is not well documented and disseminated within local stakeholders in Angola. The limited generation and management of information hinders the dissemination and implementation of good practices, which impacts the adaptation capacity of local communities. This is mostly due to the lack of resources and initiatives focused on investing in knowledge management and specific capacity building.</p>	<u>low</u>	<p>The target scenario with the project implementation will include the support to generate, disseminate and deploy the best practices based the experience during project's implementation. This will enable other organizations to access and disseminate the information, implementing the similar measures and achieving similar results.</p>	<p>The project will actively contribute to the effective knowledge generation and learning process through the activities under Output 1.2. The objective is to create an enabling environment and favors the conditions for national and local institutions to increase its capacity, as well as share best practices and learn from other good practices.</p>	<u>Single sub-national area within a country</u>

E.5. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)						
Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 1. Strengthened adaptive capacity and knowledge management through gender-transformative climate risk reduction	#Percentage increase in women's participation and leadership roles in community-based climate adaptation and resilience initiatives; #Number of officials at the provincial and national level demonstrating improved capacity following training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Meeting minutes and attendance lists; •Reports from pre and post capacity building surveys based on gender-disaggregated data; •Interviews with women and government officials 	0	24,000 (60% women)	80,000(60% women)	<p>Policies and strategies for the agriculture and environment sectors are maintained by the Government of Angola</p> <p>National and local authorities maintain institutional support for implementing the action</p>
Output 1.1. Enhanced capacities for natural resources management and climate risk reduction with improved gender equity at the local level	#Number of people demonstrating improved capacity during trainings provided within the established CCACs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Training reports •Meeting minutes and attendance lists; •Reports from pre and post capacity building surveys based on gender-disaggregated data; 	0 (communities have no or limited capacity)	24,000 (60% women)	80,000 (60% women)	<p>Engagement of local communities in the trainings provided within the CCACs at the target districts</p> <p>Engagement of government officials to participate in the training provided by the project</p>
	#Number of the CCACs operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Field visits •M&E reports •Pictures pre- and post-Action 	0	6	6	The different cultural and traditional contexts of different ethnic groups allow the implementation of the action.
Output 1.2: Knowledge management and applied learning about climate risks is enhanced at provincial and national level	#Number of government officials demonstrating improved capacity during trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Training reports •Meeting minutes and attendance lists; •Reports from pre and post capacity building surveys based on gender-disaggregated data; 	0 (Government official have limited capacity)	300	500	<p>The paradigm shift of the target communities and of the key actors for the adoption of new practices and new</p>

			in the topics)			<p>technologies/products is promoted.</p> <p>There is provision by the environmental authorities, regional Autonomous Corporations to measure and implement actions to improve management effectiveness.</p> <p>Willingness, interest on the part of local communities to have conservation, restoration and rehabilitation agreements.</p>
Outcome 2. Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management	#Number of people benefiting from improved small-scale water infrastructure /irrigation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey and external evaluation •Water solution assessments; Completion of infrastructure reports; •Field visits •M&E reports •Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders 	0	14,400 (60% women)	48,000 (60% women)	<p>Policies and strategies for the agriculture and environment sectors are maintained by the Government of Angola</p> <p>National and local authorities maintain institutional support for implementing the action</p> <p>There is provision by the environmental authorities, regional Autonomous Corporations to measure and implement</p>
Output 2.1. Improved management of water resources at the local level	#Number of small-scale water infrastructure/irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Water solution assessments; Completion of infrastructure reports; •Field visits 	0 (there is insufficient or no	60	200	<p>There is provision by the environmental authorities, regional Autonomous Corporations to measure and implement</p>

	schemes implemented by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •M&E reports •Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders •KAP Surveys 	access to water infrastructure and irrigation systems in the targeted sites)			<p>actions to improve management effectiveness.</p> <p>Willingness, interest on the part of local communities to have conservation, restoration and rehabilitation agreements.</p>
Outcome 3. Diversified livelihoods of most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development	Number of people benefiting from CRA measures and diversified IGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey and external evaluation •Training attendance logs; •FFS tracking reports; •Demo plot establishment completion reports; • Small grant management reports; •Business plans •Field visits •M&E reports •Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders •KAP Surveys 	0 (will be updated based on the baseline study)	14,400 (60% women)	48,000 (60% women)	<p>Policies and strategies for the agriculture and environment sectors are maintained by the Government of Angola</p> <p>National and local authorities maintain institutional support for implementing the action</p> <p>CRA measures implemented by the project will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Farmer Field Schools • Installation of seedbanks • Adoption of improved variety of drought tolerant crops and fodder crops
Output 3.1. Adapted climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) measures for improved food security	Number of FFS established/operational and capacity built in the target districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey and external evaluation •Training attendance logs; •FFS tracking reports; •Demo plot establishment completion reports; •Field visits 	0 (will be updated based on the baseline study)	90 (60% women)	120 (60% women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of veterinary services • Introduction of fuel saving cookstoves • Establishment of nurseries

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •M&E reports •Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders •KAP Surveys 				<p>There is provision by the environmental authorities, regional Autonomous Corporations to measure and implement actions to improve management effectiveness.</p> <p>Willingness, interest on the part of local communities to have conservation, restoration and rehabilitation agreements.</p>
	Number of CRA demonstration plots established/operational and capacity built in the target districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey and external evaluation •Training attendance logs; •FFS tracking reports; •Demo plot establishment completion reports; •Field visits •M&E reports •Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders •KAP Surveys 	0(will be updated based on the baseline study)	90 (60% women)	120 (60% women)	
	Number of horticulture production sites established/operational and capacity built in the target districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey and external evaluation •Training attendance logs; •FFS tracking reports; •Demo plot establishment completion reports; •Field visits •M&E reports •Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders •KAP Surveys 	0 (will be updated based on the baseline study)	160	200	
	Output 3.2. Diversified income generating activities (IGA) to increase community	Number of IGA supported through the small grants distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey and external evaluation 	0 (There is limited to	18	60

resilience against CC impacts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Small grant management reports; •Business plans; •Field visits •M&E reports •Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders •KAP Surveys 	no established micro-enterprises, and they don't have access to small grants)			
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Project/programme co-benefit indicators

Co-benefit 1. Climate change impacts and adaptation measures awareness raising and capacity building of local stakeholders	Number of people participating in awareness raising and capacity building events organized during project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey and external evaluation 	0	24,000 (60% women)	80,000 (60% women)	
Co-benefit 2. Improvement of local economy through better economic opportunities and poverty reduction	Percentage of people with reported increase in total income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pre- and post-project survey - KAP Surveys •Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders 	0	10%	30%	

E.6. Project/programme activities and deliverables

Activities	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Activity 1.1.1. Establish and operationalise six women-led Climate Change Action Centers (CCACs)	Under this activity, the project will establish a total of six Climate Change Action Centers (CCACs), one in each of the target municipalities, to serve as a central point for all target communities in awareness raising and capacity building. The CCACs will be long-term structures that will continue working to address	<p>1.1.1.1 Establish at least 30 new women groups and 12 youth environment clubs</p> <p>1.1.1.2 Establish and operationalize 6 CCACs and 60 Jangos</p>	(i) 6 CCACs established and operationalized; (ii) 60 Jangos established and operationalized; (iii) at least 30 new women groups and 12 youth environment clubs established.

	<p>climate change issues and resilience beyond the lifespan of this project and coordinate activities with a variety of CBOs, including women groups, youth groups, schools and farmer organizations. In addition of the 6 CCACs, and because of the project area being vast and the population being very spread out, a total of 60 Jangos (traditional community meetings spaces in Angola) will be established using local materials and hand power to further to reach project target areas to serve not only similar purpose as the main CCACs but also allowing the farmers to meet and share acquired knowledge and experience. This will ensure that all beneficiaries will have access to a meeting point and that vital information is disseminated.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1.2. Raise awareness of local communities on climate risks for SLWM practices, and livelihood aspects</p>	<p>This activity will raise awareness and build the capacity of key local champions, communities including the women groups and youth environment clubs for the widespread promotion of SLWM practices and climate risk reduction, and serves as well for addressing specific gender barriers such as literacy, land tenure and nutrition and health. Materials developed under A1.2.1 will serve to increase knowledge about CC adaptation and resilience building options, and about environmental protection, using gender-transformative messages to foster the empowerment and leadership of women in climate action.</p>	<p>1.1.2.1 Training of Climate Change Champions</p> <p>1.1.2.2 Capacity Building of 30 Women Groups</p>	<p>(i): 840 Women mobilized, trained and acting as CC Champions in their respective communities; (ii) 30 Women groups (900 people) trained in project-relevant topics and activities that address structural gender barriers (literacy, nutrition, land tenure); (iii) 120 Schools and 12 Environment Clubs reached by the Green School Program.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.1 Provide training and capacity building of provincial and national-level entities on mainstreaming of climate risks and gender</p>	<p>This activity is centered on enhancing the capacities of provincial and national-level entities to effectively integrate climate risk considerations and implement gender-responsive adaptation measures. To do so effectively, the activity will include baseline, KAP and capacity assessments,</p>	<p>1.2.1.1 Baseline Study, KAP Study and Capacity Assessment</p> <p>1.2.1.2 Develop training and communication materials</p>	<p>(i) Baseline Study, KAP surveys and Capacity Needs Assessment are conducted; (ii) Training and sensitization materials for the project are developed;</p>

transformative adaptation measures	development of appropriate materials, and capacity building sessions for various actors at national, Provincial and local level.	1.2.1.3 Capacity building of government extensionists and project "Activity team" 1.2.1.4 Capacity building of national institutions	(iii) Extension workers from government and local government as well as project "Activity team" are capacitated in project-relevant knowledge and skills; (iv) Government officials at national-level have participated in capacity building on climate change and gender topics.
Activity 1.2.2 Peer-to-peer learning/Systemization of knowledge/Coordination among existing projects	This activity will ensure that all training and communication materials needed to successfully carry out capacity building and awareness raising activities are available and ready for use in a timely manner. The activity will also serve to ensure coordination among existing and ongoing projects, and it will also encompass the project M&E and the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, at national and subnational levels. Training and knowledge materials will be directed to serve the objectives of the project in gender-transformative CCR, integrating agriculture, water, environment, education, nutrition and health and business development. M&E will secure adequate generation of knowledge.	1.2.2.1 Develop and implement a communication Strategy 1.2.2.2 Coordination with ongoing projects 1.2.2.3 Facilitate experiential learning visits 1.2.2.4 Organize dissemination Workshops:	(i) a communication strategy developed and implemented, including a community radio program; (ii) Coordination with ongoing projects through quarterly technical working group meetings at the municipal and Provincial level; (iii) Project participants have participated in exchange visits; (iv) Two national-level and two provisional level dissemination workshops conducted.
Activity 2.1.1 Undertake groundwater and surface water assessment to identify and establish the most viable water solutions and potability interventions	To address increasing water scarcity, the project will establish locally-appropriate small-scale water infrastructure. To do so, it will first identify the most viable water solutions and potability interventions by undertaking/validating groundwater and surface water assessments. Assessments that have been recently carried out by the Provincial government will be analysed by the project together with the local authorities and with expert hydrologists. This activity will focus on overall coordination with other major	2.1.1.1 Identification of most viable water solutions 2.1.1.2 Update existing assessments 2.1.1.3 Local and traditional Knowledge Integration 2.1.1.4 Establish water channels	(i) 200 appropriate sites identified for small-scale water infrastructure; (ii) 200 small-scale infrastructures for water are established and operational (an estimated 120 from channels, and 80 artisanal systems); (iii) 120 drinking troughs for animals are established; (iv) Water Point Committees in 120 communities are trained and equipped.

	development players in the province, principally UNDP, UNICEF, EC FRESAN implementing NGOs and the Government of Angola to avoid replication. Based on the assessments and the analysis thereof, which will include site visits by local authorities, consultations with communities, EE staff and water specialists, the project will identify and establish the water solutions. The water infrastructure set up will serve for establishing irrigation schemes (A2.2.2), drinking troughs for livestock, rainwater storage, and where possible water points for drinking water and sanitation facilities.	<p>2.1.1.5 Enhance water access for more in-land communities</p> <p>2.1.1.6 Build capacities of water point committees</p> <p>2.1.1.7 Dissemination of water fetching low-cost systems</p>	
Activity 2.1.2 Establishment of small-scale irrigation schemes at the community level	Based on the identification of sites and the channels established (A2.1.1), the project will establish four basic solar powered systems for gravity fed furrow irrigation as depicted in the table below. These systems will be applied in different sites as appropriate, taking into account topographic, social and economic factors. The proposed project will minimize the disadvantages by ensuring long term access to spare parts and technical assistance.	<p>2.1.2.1 Establish small-scale irrigation schemes</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Operate irrigation systems by farmers</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Assess and update the water management plans and O&M protocols</p> <p>2.1.2.4 Develop O&M trainings</p>	<p>(i) 200 small-scale irrigation systems are established and operational;</p> <p>(ii) water management plans and O&M protocols updated (iii) farmers are trained in O&M of irrigation systems</p>
Activity 3.1.1 Pilot and promote the adoption of Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Practices	This activity will promote the adoption of climate-resilient Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Practices, Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Practices involve integrated farming systems that combine agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. This holistic approach optimizes interactions among crops, trees, and livestock, promoting benefits like improved soil fertility, water retention, and diversified production. As such, the project will include the introduction of climate resilient varieties of drought-resilient crops, introduction of drought-tolerant fodder crops, it will strengthen	<p>3.1.1.1 Promote climate resilient crop varieties</p> <p>3.1.1.2 Introduce drought-resistant fodder crops:</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Promote agroforestry, tree cultivation and afforestation</p> <p>3.1.1.4 Establish community-based nurseries</p>	<p>(i) 3,000 farmers have increased access to climate resilient seed and crop varieties, including for fodder;</p> <p>(ii) communities and pastoralists access to veterinary services is improved;</p> <p>(iii) six nurseries are established and strengthened (the Provincial IDF Nursery, 6 community nurseries)</p> <p>(iv) 240,000 trees are planted;</p> <p>(v) 18,000 artisanal fuel-saving stoves are introduced.</p>

	<p>veterinary services, establish nurseries for fodder crops and trees, and introduce and promote fuel saving cookstoves. Promotion will happen through the farmers' organizations such as the FFS (A3.1.2) and the respective model plots, and through extension services provided both by local government and the project.</p>	<p>3.1.1.5 Afforestation/reforestation of degraded areas</p> <p>3.1.1.6 Afforestation/reforestation of degraded areas</p> <p>3.1.1.7 Introduce and promote the production of Short-Cycle Livestock (SCL):</p> <p>3.1.1.8 Facilitation of the veterinary access systems</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1.2 Implementation of small-scale adaptive infrastructure and capacity building for CRA</p>	<p>Under this activity, the project will establish concrete small-scale agricultural infrastructures and adaptation interventions. These will include: introduction of short-cycle livestock (SCL), the establishment of FFS and demonstration plots, the distribution and multiplication efforts of drought-resilient seed stocks, and improved storage practices for seeds, grains and other crops.</p>	<p>3.1.2.1 Establishment and/or strengthening of FFS</p> <p>3.1.2.2 Establishment of CRA demonstration plots</p> <p>3.1.2.3 Establishment of horticulture production sites</p> <p>3.1.2.4 Establish and promote improved seed production and distribution</p>	<p>(i) 120 new FFS are established and 3,000 farmers are organized and trained;</p> <p>(ii) 120 demonstration plots are established;</p> <p>(iii) 200 existing FFS (5,000 farmers) are reached by project-operated trainings in CRA;</p> <p>(iv) 200 horticulture production sites are established and operational;</p> <p>(v) a short-cycle livestock pass-on system is introduced and operationalized;</p> <p>(vi) 180 demonstration of improved seed storage are established;</p> <p>(vii) two seed multiplication sites are established and operationalized.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.1 Facilitate IGAs for the communities' livelihood diversification</p>	<p>The activity will work with at least 60 micro-enterprises, which are members of the women groups or smaller sub-groups of those groups. The project will provide access to small grants, establish and/or strengthen informal credit systems, facilitate access to formal credits and support the start-up and incubation of micro-</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 Formation and capacity building support for women-led micro-enterprises</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Establishment and promotion of informal credit systems (saving groups):</p>	<p>(i) 60 micro-enterprises identified, trained and operationalized;</p> <p>(ii) informal saving systems are established and operational;</p> <p>(iii) 60 micro-enterprises have accessed a small grant from the project;</p>

	<p>enterprises. The project will target women groups and women-led associations and cooperatives with the intention of having them transformed into sustainable micro-enterprises that are relevant to the target areas and that take into account current and projected climate change impacts. In a leadership role, women will conduct their communities to adopt and maintain practices and activities with improved organizational and productive capacities to generate income and contribute to achieving food security and resilience against the impacts of climate change. In democratically run, member-owned organizations, women smallholder farmers and small-scale women business owners will participate in decision-making and develop ways to resolve problems. They will be emboldened to demand accountability of their elected leaders and be provided with the skills and confidence to question statements and examine budgets.</p>	<p>3.2.1.3 Provide small grants for women-led micro-enterprises</p>	<p>(iv) 60 micro-enterprises are prepared for and linked to the formal credit system from Bank of Angola.</p>
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