ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.37/Inf.17
16 March 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-seventh Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 7-8 April 2026

PROPOSAL FOR ANGOLA

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ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular-sized Project Concept

Country/Region: Angola
Project Title: PRODESA - Sustainable development for subsistence family farmers
Thematic Focal Area: Agriculture
Implementing Entity: International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)
Executing Entities: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF) and Ministry of Culture Tourism and Environment (MoE)
AF Project ID: AF00000496
IE Project ID:
Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 10,000,000
Reviewer and contact person: Alexandra Munoz
Co-reviewer(s):
IE Contact Person:

Technical Summary	The project "PRODESA - Sustainable development for subsistence family farmers" aims to improve food and nutritional security and increase the income of small-scale farmers and ethnic minority groups while enhancing their resilience to climate change and other shocks. This will be done through the four components below: Component 1: Baseline assessment and community engagement and awareness raising (USD 1,960,000); Component 2: Support to the San People for alternative livelihoods and forests management and conservation (USD 1,440,000); Component 3: Technical and financial support for livelihood diversification and improved access to markets (USD 4,200,000); Component 4: Policy support and project-level knowledge management strategy (USD 741,014). Requested financing overview: Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 875,576 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,216,590 Implementing Fee: USD 783,410

	Financing Requested: USD 10,000,000 The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant of USD 150,000. The initial technical review raised several issues, such as the project compliance with the Fund's ESP and gender policy, its cost effectiveness, the sustainability and replication options, the socio-economic benefits as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review. The second technical review raises several issues, such as a clear Theory of Change for the proposed project, a general framework for USP compliance with the ESP and gender requirements during implementation, a sound justification for the use of USPs, format amendments, among others, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.
Date:	4 March 2026

Review Criteria	**Questions**	**First Technical Review Comments [23 January 2026]**	**Second Technical Review Comments [4 March 2026]**
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol, and/or the Paris Agreement?	**Yes.** The country has ratified both the Kyoto Protocol (08 May 2007) and the Paris Agreement (16 November 2020).	-
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	**Yes.** Climate change is already affecting people's lives and livelihoods, as well as the Angolan economy. The country is experiencing increasingly severe and frequent climate hazards. In 2021-2022, the worst drought in the last forty years hit the provinces of Huila, Namibe, and Cunene, affecting 1.32 million people, mostly women	-

		and children, and causing elevated levels of acute food insecurity.	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	**Yes.** As per the Endorsement letter dated 16 December 2025.	**-**
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?	**Yes.** The total number of pages, including Annexes, is 49. **CR1:** Please revise the references to tables throughout the document. For example, in Part II.D, page 29, it refers to Table 1 instead of Table 6.	**CR1: Cleared.** All references to tables throughout the document have been revised and now are correct. **CR1(NEW):** Please remove the bold formatting throughout the document and use it only where appropriate (for example, the titles of each section). **CR2(NEW):** Please use paragraph numbering to facilitate easier referencing and review. **CR3(NEW):** Please use captions for all tables (including, for example, the "Project/Programme Components and Financing" Table) and figures to facilitate easier referencing and review.
	3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	**Yes.** **However, additional information is required.** Part II.A (pages 13–22) provides a description of the four project components, the expected outcomes, and the eight outputs, with a focus on concrete adaptation measures.	**CR4(NEW):** Please ensure consistency in the naming of components throughout the CN. For example, **Component 1** is titled "*Baseline assessment and community engagement and awareness raising*" in the **"Project/Programme Components and Financing" Table**, whereas in the component description

		The project aims to improve information baselines for evidence-based decision-making; strengthen community engagement activities to develop 180 Community Adaptation Action Plans; provide training on FFS and EbA/NbS for ecosystem restoration and conservation; finance livelihood diversification packages; and policy recommendations for the formulation of a National Agricultural Extension System Strategy. These efforts are expected to lead to substantial and tangible outcomes. Under Component 2, the proposed project includes Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs). However, a coherent Theory of Change is not provided, and additional information is required. **CR2:** Please provide further specific information on the activities to clarify who would be involved (only governmental actors or also additional stakeholders?) and include the number of beneficiaries with gender-disaggregated figures. **CR3:** Kindly ensure and clarify how USPs under Component 2 will meet the AF requirements. Refer to this link for guidance. **CR4:** Kindly include a Theory of Change of the proposed programme, following this structure:	after the ToC figure it is presented as "*Investable baseline, safeguards screening and community engagement to enable climate-resilient investments under the USP framework".* **CR2: Not cleared.** Please ensure the following in Part II.A: • Describe the components by outlining their outcomes, outputs, and activities, rather than providing contextual information already presented in the first part of the CN (i.e., everything above Part II). The descriptions should specify what will be financed and what results and products will be generated from that financing. • Expand on what is presented in the Theory of Change from the perspective of the proposed solutions. This should clearly state what the project will be financing. For each output, the number of deliverables should be included. For each outcome, the number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender, should be specified. **CR3: Not cleared.** While some information on the use of USPs for the proposed project is included, please add a sound justification for their use under Part II.A, in accordance with the AF guidance (link).

		(i) the main problem first; (ii) the overall objective; (iii) components; (iv) outcomes, outputs, and activities. (v) Finally, assumptions and risks should be presented as transversal elements across all of the above. In addition, please include a Theory of Change Diagram after the explanation. **CR5**: Considering the mandate of the AF to fund concrete adaptation actions and given the overall objective of the project, it is unclear why such an important part of the funding is allocated to baseline data assessment and capacity building. For example, about 23% of the total project funding cost (component 1) is dedicated to baseline assessment. Kindly clarify and revise the project structuring to focus more on concrete adaptation actions especially since baseline assessment will involve community engagement. Should Output 1.2 not feed into a more concrete Output 1.2 instead of additional engagements? **CR6:** Please justify why USD1.2M is allocated to Community engagement output 1.2.	**CR4: Not cleared.** While a Theory of Change narrative and diagram have been included under Part II.A, please ensure that they clearly present the vertical logic of the proposed project. Please avoid summarizing background information from the first part of the CN. The project logic should begin by identifying the main problem addressed by the project, followed by the overall objective, the determinants (each with its corresponding specific objective), and the components, which represent the solutions. Please remember to include the expected outcomes and outputs, as well as the underlying assumptions (with more detail than currently shown in the ToC figure) and the potential risks identified as cross-cutting elements throughout. **CR5**: **Not cleared.** Please clarify and amend accordingly the following under Part II.A: 1. Please justify 3.4M for baseline and community engagement and plans under components 1 and 2. 2. Please reorganize the components' structure to ensure that most of the funding is allocated to concrete adaptation actions. Please also review the percentage distribution of funding across components. 3. Please review the outputs and consolidate them where appropriate.

		CAR1: The entire component 1 and part of component 2 seem to be a preparatory step before a CN design and full development. It is unclear why such steps have not been developed as part of project preparation by the IE and country or using part of the PFG. Kindly clarify.	For example, should Output 1.2 not feed into a more concrete Output 1.1 rather than adding additional engagement activities? 4. Please consider including baseline data assessments in the PFG form, if they are strictly required for the USPs. 5. Please consider including specific objectives for the proposed project, one for each component. *<u>Please note that the AF's mandate is to fund concrete adaptation actions</u>** **CR6: Not cleared.** Please justify why USD 1,260,000 is allocated to Community Engagement under Output 1.2, while only USD 140,000 is allocated to community engagement under Output 2.1. Please refer explicitly to the amounts in the CN when providing this explanation. **CAR1**: **Not cleared.** Component 1 and part of Component 2 seem to be preparatory steps before a CN design and full development. It is unclear why such steps have not been developed as part of project preparation by the IE and country or using part of the PFG. Kindly clarify and see **CR5**.

	4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Yes.** **However, more information is required.** Part II.B (pages 22-25). The proposal highlights economic, social, and environmental benefits of the project for each output. It includes that the proposed project will benefit approximately 90,000 direct beneficiaries (at least 50% women). It also indicates that in the full proposal, a defined selection of project activities will be identified for each target area, which will then allow a more detailed quantification of economic, social and environmental benefits in the case of USPs. However, it offers no quantitative estimates of these benefits and does not explain how specific vulnerable groups (women, youth, others) will be targeted equitably. **CAR2**: Please include an Initial Gender Assessment to determine the different needs, capabilities, roles and knowledge resources of women and men, and/or identify how changing gender dynamics might drive lasting change. **CR7:** Kindly present the benefits separately for economic, social, and environmental categories, instead of grouping them together. In addition,	**CAR2**: **Cleared.** **As per information provided on pages 11-12.** An Initial Gender Analysis based on desktop research has been included. The information provides qualitative and quantitative data on access to education, the labor market, and poverty rates, as well as information on existing social norms. **CR7: Cleared.** **As per information provided under Part II.A.** Economic, social, and environmental benefits are presented separately, including quantitative estimates for each.

		please include quantitative estimates of the economic, social, and environmental benefits, along with a brief explanation of the calculation method. If exact figures are unavailable, include estimation proxies. **CAR3:** Please identify the specific vulnerable groups (e.g., women, indigenous peoples) that will benefit from the project, and outline how the benefits will be equitably distributed specifically for these groups. **CR7:** Please indicate whether there are any negative concerns or risks of maladaptation related to the proposed project. **CR8**: While there is clear recognition of USPs under component 1, there is little information on how the proposed activities under output 3.1 will be implemented. As presented, they fall under the USPs category, in particular for activities related to "Farmer and Agro-pastoral Field School (FFS/APFS)". Kindly confirm whether these will be implemented through USPs and its compliance with AF ESP and gender policies.	**CAR3: Cleared.** **As per information provided under Part II.A, page 30.** Targeted vulnerable groups are identified (women smallholder farmers, youth engaged in climate-sensitive rural areas, Indigenous peoples, and resource-poor subsistence farmers), along with a description of broad measures to ensure equitable distribution of benefits, such as minimum beneficiary quotas and gender-and youth-responsive eligibility criteria. **CR7: Not cleared.** Please explicitly clarify (in one or two lines) under Part II.B whether there are any negative concerns or risks of maladaptation associated with the proposed project. **CR8**: **Cleared.** **As per information provided under Part II.A, output 3.1.** It is stated that "*Implementation of site-specific activities under this Component will be conditional on the gated screening, eligibility and sequencing processes established under Component 1, including safeguards screening in line with the AF ESP and Gender Policy*".
	5. Is the project / programme cost effective?	**No.** **Further information is required.**	

		Part II.C (page 25-29). The proposal provides the estimated cost per direct beneficiary for each component, including criteria to guide the selection of the activities. It also states that "*The proposed design is more cost-effective than plausible alternatives".* However, the proposal does not present and does not clarify the selected scope and approach. **CAR4:** 1. Please clarify the selected scope and approach of the project's cost-effectiveness**.** 2. Please include a brief paragraph to demonstrate the cost effectiveness is demonstrated from a sustainability point of view. **CR9**: Once **CAR1** and **CR5** are addressed, kindly revise the cost-effectiveness section to better demonstrate the project overall cost effectiveness.	**CAR4: Cleared.** **As per information provided under Part II.C, pages 34-35.** The project's cost-effectiveness approach has been clarified. In addition, a brief paragraph has been included to demonstrate cost-effectiveness from a sustainability perspective, highlighting capacity building, institutional strengthening, the promotion of diversified and market-linked livelihoods, and the integration of traditional knowledge and technology. **CR9**: **Not cleared.** Once **CAR1** and **CR5** are addressed, kindly revise the cost-effectiveness section to better demonstrate the project overall cost effectiveness. Currently, **CAR1 and CR5 are not cleared.**
	6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and	**Yes.** **However, more information is required.** Part II.D (pages 29-32). The proposed programme is consistent with 9 national instruments, including the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2011, the NDC	

	adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	(updated 2021), National Climate Change Strategy (ENAC) (2022-2035) and the National Development Plan (PND) 2023-2027, among others. However, more information is needed. **CR10:** Please ensure that all relevant sectoral plans and strategies are included. Although gender, development, and food and nutrition strategies are already referenced, kindly review whether additional sectoral plans, such as those related to education and biodiversity, should also be incorporated.	**CR10: Cleared.** **As per information provided in Part II.D, Table 16.** Three additional national policies related to education and biodiversity have been included: (i) Environmental Management and Natural Resources; (ii) Education and Skills Development; and (iii) Biodiversity Conservation.
	7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	**No.** Part II.E (pages 33-34). The proposal identifies 10 national technical standards from a broad perspective, including the Environmental Law, the Land Act, Law No. 6/17 on Forest and Wildlife Basic Legislation and its implementing Forestry Regulation, among others. The CN states that "*At full proposal stage, the Implementing Entity and Executing Entity will prepare a detailed legal and technical standards matrix*". However, at the CN stage, specific information on how the proposed project will comply with the identified standards is required. **CAR5:** Please include all information on the identified national standards in	**CAR5: Not cleared.** A table listing all relevant standards has been included under Part II.E, along with their relevance to the proposed project and a broad description of the steps required for compliance. Please expand

		a table. For each standard, kindly provide: (i) a specific description of its scope and relevance; (ii) an explanation of how it relates to the project, clearly identifying the outputs and activities that require compliance; and (iii) the project's compliance status. If compliance is required, outline the steps needed to achieve it. Please ensure that the table is comprehensive. **CAR6**: Although at CN stage, please provide a framework for USP compliance with ESP and gender during implementation. Such framework and eligibility criteria of the proposed actions can be further developed at full design stage.	on the main steps (as a short list) needed to achieve compliance. **CAR6**: **Not cleared.** The CN states that: *"At full proposal stage, the Implementing Entity and Executing Entity will prepare a detailed legal and technical standards matrix, cross-referencing each eligible USP option and CAAP-type investment with the relevant national laws, regulations and ministerial clearances. This matrix will be integrated into the ESMP and the project's screening procedures and will guide the systematic obtaining of all required licences and approvals prior to implementatio*n". However, at the CN stage, a general framework for USP compliance with the ESP and gender requirements during implementation should be included. This can be further expanded at the Full Proposal Stage.
	8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	**No.** **However, further information is required.** Part II.F (page 35). The concept note lists eight ongoing projects and initiatives that are complements to the proposed project. However, a clear justification to ensure non-duplication is needed.	

		CR11: While the PDAC, PROTAF, RECLIMA, Southern Angola Climate Resilient Agriculture Initiative, and the Angola Agricultural Value Chain Promotion Programmes indicate that "*design stage of the full proposal, consultations will be carried out to ensure there is no risk of duplication*", please provide a clear justification of no duplication at this stage. **CR12:** Please clarify whether past projects implemented in the intervention regions are related to the proposed project. If so, please include them in Table in Part II.F. Kindly ensure the table is comprehensive.	**CR11**: **Cleared.** **As per revised Table under Part II.F.** A complete justification has been included for each related project in the table. **CR12: Cleared.** **As per revised Table under Part II.F.** Five completed projects have been included in the Table of related projects, including MOSAP I and the IFAD-supported Rural Development Projects (previous phases).
	9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	**Yes.** **However, further information is required.** Part II.G (page 36). The proposed project includes Component 4 specifically on learning and knowledge management, and in some activities under Components 1, 2 and 3. The CN indicates that Component 4 will provide support for the development of knowledge products such as policy recommendations reports and training manuals and deploy a project-level Knowledge Management Strategy. However, no information is provided on how the experiences gained will be	

		tracked, and additional details are required. **CAR7:** Kindly clarify the following: • Which entities will be responsible for tracking the experiences gained, how this will be done, and when the tracking will take place. • Explain how the knowledge generated will be sustained after the project concludes and what arrangements will be needed to support these actions.	**CAR7: Cleared.** **As per information revised under Part II.G**. A learning and KM system has now been included and will be structured with clear tracking mechanisms and responsibilities. In addition, a general explanation has been provided on how the knowledge generated through this project will be sustained from both institutional and financial perspectives.
	10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Yes.** **However, further information is required.** Part II.H (pages 36-39). The proposal indicates that a participatory consultation process was carried out with a total of 14 meetings, 66 key informant interviews. These included over 176 participants, with representatives of smallholder farmers, women-led cooperatives, youth associations, traditional leaders, pastoralist groups, civil society organizations, UN agencies, and government officials from MINAGRIF, MoE, and IDA/EDA. It also indicates that the consultations contribute to the design of Outputs 1.2, 2.1, and 2.2.	

		However, it is unclear how gender considerations and the concerns of other minority groups have been addressed. **CAR8:** Please include the following: (i) Background information to verify whether marginalized and vulnerable groups have been consulted. (ii) A summary of the topics/issues discussed, and any agreements reached for each session. (iii) An explanation of how participants' interests have been incorporated into the proposed project, including how gender and other minority group considerations were addressed.	**CAR8: Cleared.** **As per revised information under Part II.H.** Broad background information has been included, as well as a summary of the topics, issues, and agreements discussed, and how they were integrated into the project design by including references to the project's outputs.
	11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	**Yes.** **However, some additional detail is required.** Part II.I (pages 39-42). The CN outlines a Business-as-usual and AF Project scenarios for each of the four components to provide the full cost of adaptation reasoning. However, the proposal does not provide clear information on additional funding sources.	**CAR9: Not cleared.** Please include explicitly in the CN, under Part II.I, whether the AF will be the sole

		CAR9: Please confirm whether the AF will be the sole source of funding. If not, please clearly indicate how the project, using only AF resources, will be able to effectively meet its objectives.	source of funding. If not, please clearly indicate how the project, using only AF resources, will be able to effectively meet its objectives.
	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	**Yes.** **However, some amendments are required.** Part III.A (pages 46-47). The alignment of the project with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework is presented, considering outcomes and outputs for each component. However, some amendments are required. **CR13:** Please ensure the following in the Table at Part III.A: 1. All project's outputs and outcomes indicators are SMART. 2. Please ensure consistency between the AF outcome, outcome indicators, output and output indicators according to the Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework outlined in the updated AF Results Framework (nov 2025). For example, in the Table on page 46, Fund Outcome 2 is stated as: "*Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-*	**CR13:** **1. Not cleared.** Please ensure that all project output and outcome indicators are SMART. While most of them are SMART, some need to be revised. In addition, please amend the following project's outcome indicators, as they appear to be output indicators rather than outcomes: • **Number of livelihood diversification packages financed**. • **Number of San people who received training in farming and NbS practices for ecosystem restoration and conservation.** • **Number of beneficiaries who received training on chosen areas.** • **Number of livelihood diversification packages financed.** • **Number of capacity assessments developed.** Producing assessments is an output; improved capacity would be an outcome. • **Number of policy recommendations reports**

		induced socioeconomic and environmental losses and to integrate digital climate advisory extension services", while according to the AF Results Framework, it should be "*Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses*". 3. Please follow the instructions in the updated AF Results Framework to complete the Table as some amendments are required. As an illustration, the upper part of the Table should include all four components (please revise if specific objectives for each component are needed) and the Gran Amount should correspond to each component.	**developed.** • **Number of national KM/MIS systems supported.** "Supported" usually reflects an output (technical support delivered); strengthened or fully operational systems would be an outcome. **2. Not cleared.** Please ensure consistency of the wording of all the AF outcomes and outputs indicators between the AF Strategic Results Framework outlined in the updated AF Results Framework (nov 2025). For example, in the Table under Part III.A, Fund Output Indicator 3.1 is outlined as "*Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate*", while it should be "*No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic*". **3. Not cleared.** Please amend the Grant Amount for Outcome 1 according to comment **CR15.**
	13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	**Yes.** **However, additional information is required.** Part II.J (page 42-43). The proposed project provides general information on its sustainability from the environmental, economic, country ownership, community ownership	**CAR10: Not cleared.** While additional information was provided, it remains too general. Under the financial and institutional

		perspectives. However, more specific information is needed. **CAR10:** Please address sustainability from the financial and institutional perspectives, in addition to the aspects already included in the CN. It should be clearly how the project adaptation benefits will be sustained after the project ends. **CAR11:** Kindly explain clearly how replication and scaling up of the proposed project activities and benefits will be achieved. This should include all necessary arrangements to guarantee the project's long-term sustainability.	sustainability section, please respond using the following guiding questions: How will the absorption of adaptation functions into national and subnational systems be ensured? How is the project expected to become financially self-sustaining through its own adaptation benefits? **CAR11: Not cleared.** While additional information has been included in Part II.J, more specific details are needed to clearly describe the arrangements required to ensure the sustainability of the project's benefits. For example, are there any pre-agreements with the government? How are the financial arrangements expected to be managed?
	14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**No.** Part II.K (pages 43-46). The proposed project provides broad information about environmental and social risks. It states the project classification as Category B in the screening process. The risks have been identified against the 15 AF ESP principles. However, no mitigation measures are described, and some amendments are needed. **CAR12**: Please note for the checklist that Adaptation Fund Principles 1, 4 and 6 always apply. For more information, please visit: AF's ESP guidance and Environmental and	**CAR12: Cleared.** **Table per revised Table under Part II.K.** Adaptation Fund Principles 1, 4, and 6 have been correctly included. In addition, a line explaining how USPs will be addressed has been added under each principle.

		Social Policy . If USPs will be part of the project please address in a few sentences at Part II Section K. **CAR13:** Please revise the Table in Part II.K to ensure the following: 1. Describe all potential impacts (direct, indirect, transboundary and cumulative) and risks that could result from the project. 2. Revise the magnitude of the risks and impacts. Risk should describe as: "*There is a risk ….*" and should be accompanied by mitigation plans. Mitigation measures should be descried starting as: "*Mitigation measures are ….*" or "*To mitigate this risk, the programme ….*" 3. Kindly leave a check mark in the second column '**No further assessment required for compliance**' if no further assessment and leave blank if an assessment is to be conducted. No text should be included in the second column **CAR14:** Please include in the initial Initial Gender Assessment, qualitative and quantitative data, in order to clarify the opportunities and challenges/risks for men and women.	**CAR13: Not cleared.** Please ensure the following in Table under Part II.K: 1. Describe all potential impacts (direct, indirect, transboundary and cumulative) and risks that could result from the project. 2. Revise the magnitude of the risks and impacts. Risk should describe as: "*There is a risk ….*" and should be accompanied by mitigation plans. Mitigation measures should be descried starting as: "*Mitigation measures are ….*" or "*To mitigate this risk, the programme ….*" 3. Identify the magnitude of the risks and impacts. For example, using "low, moderate or high risk" to classify each one for each applicable principle. 4. If no risk is identified for a given principle, a sound justification must be provided. **CAR14: Cleared.** **As per information provided on pages 11-12.** An Initial Gender Analysis based on desktop research has been included. The information provides qualitative and

		The information provided should inform and guide the identification of women's specific needs. See **CAR1.**	quantitative data on access to education, the labor market, and poverty rates, as well as information on existing social norms.
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	**Yes.** The project is USD 10,000,000.	**-**
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	**Yes.** **However, some amendments are needed.** All figures are rounded to whole numbers, and the Implementing Entity Management Fee is 8.5% (USD 783,410). The PFG request is correct in size (USD 150,000), including the PFG fee for the Implementing Entity's Management of 8.5% (USD 12,750). **CR14:** Kindly ensure that the figures add up across the tables throughout the CN.	**CAR1(NEW):** Please expand the description of each of the PFG activities in the "budget note" column of the PFG form, providing details and justifications for the amount of funding required. **CR14: Not Cleared.** Please see CR15.
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	**Yes.** **However, some amendments are needed.** All figures are rounded to whole numbers, and the Implementing Entity Management Fee is 9.5% (USD 875,576).	**CR15: Not Cleared.** Please amend the figures so that they add up throughout the CN and ensure consistency across all tables. For example, the budget for Outcome 1 is indicated as USD 2,060,000 in **Part III.A**, while in the "**Project/Programme**

		CR15: Kindly ensure that the figures add up across the tables throughout the CN.	**Components and Financing" Table** it is listed as USD 1,960,000.
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	**No.** IFADs accreditation expired on 21 December 2025. *Please be advised that the findings of the AFB Secretariat's review of the funding proposal(s) do not reflect, indicate, or prejudge the outcome of the reaccreditation process currently underway. The Implementing Entity (IE) shall acknowledge that the funding proposal will not be approved by the Board if the IE's accreditation has expired, and reaccreditation has not been achieved at the time of the Board's decision. Notwithstanding this potential risk, the IE has elected to proceed with the development of the funding proposal.*	**Yes.** International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) is an accredited Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE). **Accreditation Expiration Date:** 05 February 2031.
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	n/a at concept stage	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks,	n/a at concept stage	

	in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?		
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	n/a at concept stage	
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	n/a at concept stage	
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	n/a at concept stage	
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	n/a at concept stage	
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	n/a at concept stage	
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a at concept stage	

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CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: PRODESA - Sustainable development for subsistence family farmers

Country: Angola

Thematic Focal Area: Agriculture

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)

Executing Entities: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF) / Ministry of Culture Tourism and Environment (MoE)

Amount of Financing Requested: 10,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project Formulation Grant Request (available to NIEs only): Yes ☐ No ☒

Amount of Requested financing for PFG: 150 000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities

Stage of Submission:

☐ This concept has been submitted before
☒ This is the first submission ever of the concept proposal

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: Click or tap to enter a date.

Please note that concept note documents should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes.

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Project/Programme Background and Context:

Angola is located on the western coast of southern Africa, has a land surface of 1,246,700 Km2, with a coast of 1,650 km and a land border of 4,837 km. The Republic of Angola shares borders to the north with the Republic of Congo and with the Democratic Republic of Congo, to the east with the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Zambia, to the south with the Republic of Namibia and to the west with Atlantic Ocean.

The country is endowed with large sources of renewable energy, including water and sun irradiation. However, it is also prone to natural disasters, including droughts and floods. Climate change is already affecting people's lives and livelihoods, as well as the Angolan economy. The country is experiencing increasingly severe and frequent climate hazards. In 2021-2022, the worst drought in the last forty years hit the provinces of Huila, Namibe, and Cunene, affecting 1.32 million people, mostly women and children, and causing elevated levels of acute food insecurity. In November 2023, the country was hit again by El Niño which continued into the first quarter of 2024, associated with high temperatures and below average rainfall reported worsening already dire food insecurity levels, further driving malnutrition, and spreading diseases like cholera.

Despite its potential, the agricultural sector is underdeveloped and not very productive, contributing to 9 % of GDP but employs 51 % of the population. Only about a third of Angola's arable land is used for harvests; of those, only 100,000 out of 5 million arable hectares benefit from machinery and/or animal traction for sowing and harvesting. Angola's agriculture mainly consists of subsistence farming. Achieving climate resilience is inextricably linked to the success of Angola's economic diversification, as most promising non-extractive sectors are highly climate-sensitive and already under increased stress from climate variability.

Projected increases in rainfall variability and extremes have serious implications for agriculture, fisheries, energy production, and cities. Unreliable water availability and increased extreme events are expected to pose growing challenges to agricultural production. Direct economic losses in agriculture from droughts may rise from as much as USD100 million per year nationwide today, to more than USD700 million per year by 2100[2]. With southern and southeastern[3] Angola projected to become dryer, hydropower production on the Kunene River, for example, is expected to decline. Meanwhile, in urban areas, where two-thirds of Angolans already live, and most jobs are - climate change is likely to exacerbate water scarcity, bring more intense storms and coastal flooding, and increase the risks associated with inadequate sanitation.

Digitalization and the use of Information and Communication Technologies for development is recognised in Angola as a critical pathway to sustainable development. The increased use of digital tools and internet usage in the country are an indication of the high potential to adopt digital services in the agriculture sector.
According to recent statistics, the percentage of individuals owning a mobile phone was 55.5%[1] and percentage of individuals using the internet was 44.8% in 2023. Additionally, the consumer readiness index and content and services index were 45.9 and 30.0 respectively[2].

The LBTIC 2023-2027 (Livro Branco das Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação - "LBTIC" 2023-2027)[3], also referred to as "the path to digital acceleration and transformation in Angola", was approved in December 2024, and in alignment with the Angola 2050 strategy, it aims to promote digitalisation and the use of new technologies, contributing to sustainable development. LBTIC (2023-2027) recognizes the agriculture sector among the key sectors that can be supported by technological modernization and implementing solutions that use emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence and big data. It further highlights the need to strengthen digital infrastructure, improve the regulatory environment and build capacity to promote digital inclusion and reduce the digital divide in Angola.

Establishing partnerships with the Private sector, Development Partners and other key stakeholders in the digital ecosystem is essential to strengthen digital infrastructure especially in rural areas and leverage digital channels for the dissemination of advisory extension services on climate information, and market information along the targeted value chains. The use of digital platforms and digital advisory tools with improved early warning systems will aim to enhance preparedness, strengthen climate resilience, enhance food security, and improve overall economic stability.

Historical climate trends
Precipitation. Precipitation trends are more uncertain, but rainfall variability is clearly increasing, with longer dry spells, worse

[1] https://datahub.itu.int/data/?e=AGO
[2] https://www.mobileconnectivityindex.com/index.html#year=2023&zoneIsocode=AGO
[3] https://www.plmj.com/xms/files/07_Guias_e_Manuais/2025/Colab_-_Livro_branco_-_TIC_EN.pdf

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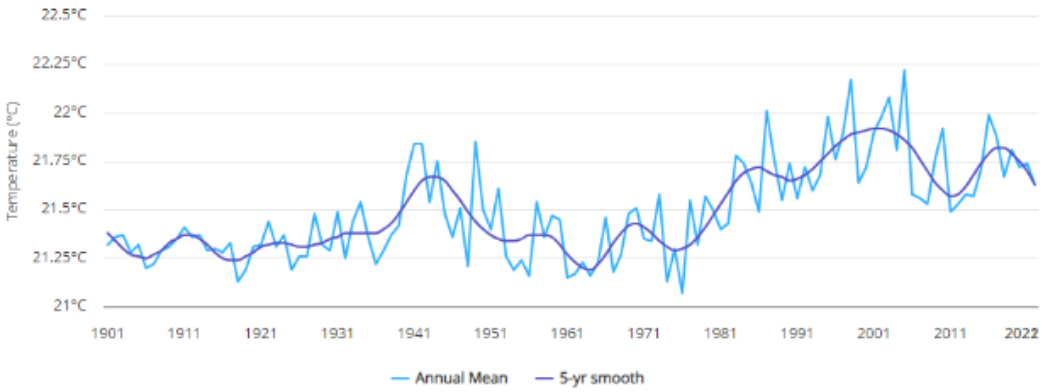
droughts, and more floods. Currently, Angola's rainy season lasts from October-May and is characterized as hot and humid. The Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) controls rainfall as it moves between the equator and tropics, bringing rainfall to Angola as it migrates southward from the equator in October. The rain coincides with the warmest months of the year with average temperatures ranging from 22-23°C. The dry season, known as "Cacimbo," occurs from June-September and is the coolest time of the year, with average temperatures between 18-20°C. Total rainfall decreases as you move from north to south and from east to west in Angola, with northeastern Angola receiving the most amount of rain. Located along the Atlantic Ocean, much of Angola's climate is tied to sea surface temperatures and variations in the Benguela Cold Current.

Temperatures. The annual mean temperature has increased by 1.4 °C since 1951 and is expected to keep rising. Southern Angola has been the hardest hit and experienced a severe and protracted drought over the past decade, with conditions described as the worst in 40 years. In 2021, an estimated 3.81 million people in the six southern provinces were reported to have insufficient food, and over 1.2 million people continue to face water scarcity because of the drought. By 2040-2060, most of the country is projected to be 1.5-2.5°C warmer, except near the coast, with significant implications for water availability, drought severity, and, in some areas, extreme heat.

Climate change projections



Precipitation. Mean annual rainfall over Angola has decreased at an average rate of around 2 mm per month (2.4 %) per decade between 1960 and 2006[4]. However, precipitation data is spatially limited, and the causes of this trend are not fully understood. Precipitation patterns are expected to be disrupted, with some regions experiencing more frequent and intense droughts while others may see increased rainfall. The southern and central regions of Angola are projected to experience more frequent and severe droughts[5], with a decrease in average annual rainfall[6]. Northern Angola may experience more frequent and intense rainfall events, leading to an increased risk of flooding. The timing and duration of the rainy season are likely to change, impacting agricultural activities and water availability.
The irregular and abnormal rainfall between causes extensive crop damage in the highland areas where first rain arrives late and then, frequent, intense, accompanied by heavy winds and even hail in some areas from November onwards[7]. This damages crops, and the resulting continuously wet conditions hamper normal weeding and consequently productivity. At the same time, the runoff from the rain causes flooding in low-lying areas, causing total crop loss.

Figure 1 Observed annual average mean surface air temperature of Angola 1901-2022

Temperature. Climate models predict a continued warming trend in Angola. Multi-model ensembles of CMIP5/CMIP6[8] and CORDEX-Africa simulations[9] indicate that by 2040–2060 most of Angola will be 1.5–2.5°C warmer than the 1981–2010 average, with slightly lower warming along the Atlantic coast. This pattern, with stronger warming in interior regions than in coastal areas, is robust across intermediate and high-emissions pathways (RCP4.5 / RCP8.5 and their SSP equivalents). The projected temperature changes could lead to more frequent and intense heat waves, exacerbating existing challenges

[4] USAID, 2011. Climate Change Adaptation in Angola. Climate Change Adaptation in Africa series. Washington DC: USAID.
[5] World Bank / CIWA, 2019. SADRI Drought Resilience Profile – Angola.
[6] World Bank, 2022. Angola Country Climate and Development Report. Washington DC: World Bank.
[7] IFAD, 2018. Climate Change and Future Crop Suitability in Angola. Rome: IFAD.
[8] World Bank (2022) *Angola Country Climate and Development Report*.
[9] Pinto I, Coughlan de Perez E, Jaime C et al. (2023) Climate change projections from a multi-model ensemble of CORDEX and CMIPs over Angola, *Environmental Research: Climate*, 2(3):035007

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related to water scarcity, agricultural productivity, and human health[10]. The impact of these changes will vary across different regions and sectors, necessitating tailored adaptation strategies.

Table 1 Summary of climate change projections

Projection	Condition	Trend
Air temperature	The average global temperature of the earth's surface is likely to exceed, by the end of the 21st century, 1.5 ° C with respect to trademarks registered in the 1850-1900 period.	Increase
Sea water temperature	Positive changes in the temperature of the water in the cold Benguela current may affect outcrop pulses in the planktonic system. There is shading of effects and causes with the condition of the ichthyofauna and the activities of commercial overfishing in the area, as well as secular variations typical of marine dynamics	Slight increase or stability in the behaviour of the phenomenon, but with uncertain effects
Sea Current Temperature	A tropicalization of the equatorial heating zone of the cold Benguela current is expected by 2050. However, the heating of the Benguela current as well as new phenomena such as El Niño de Benguela respond to secular dynamics that cannot yet be statistically separated from each other. possible consequences of global warming.	Stability in the behaviour of the phenomenon, but with sub-dimensioning of data to establish effects arising
Precipitation	A decrease in average annual rainfall in the south and north of the country and an increase in the central coast is expected. In monthly terms, a decrease is expected in the driest months, extending the dry season to the months of April and October. The maximum daily precipitation is expected to increase throughout the territory, this increase being more accentuated in the coastal zone. In the South, precipitation episodes will decrease by the end of the century but will be more intense in the future.	Increase
Sea Level Rise	Average sea level increased until the year 2100 between 0.26m and 0.77m considering the 67 % confidence interval, between 17 % and 84 %. Already incorporating an increase in the global average temperature between 1.5 ° C and 2.0 ° C, the increase in sea level would be between 0.35m and 0.93m for the same confidence interval.	Slight increase or stability in the behaviour of the phenomenon, but with uncertain effects
Wind Direction	No drastic changes expected. Local phenomena produced by urban corridors may have a specific impact, more linked to the effects of urbanization than global warming.	Slight increase or stability in the behaviour of the phenomenon, but with uncertain effects
Direction of sea current	No drastic changes planned in terms of direction. Variability can be recorded in terms of vertical adjustments resulting from changes in temperature.	Slight increase or stability in the behaviour of the phenomenon, but with uncertain effects
Rainwater pH due to anthropogenic action	Expressively linked to the emission into the atmosphere of compounds derived from fossil fuels or possible mining of sulfur compounds in the open.	Increase
Rainwater pH by natural effects	No drastic changes predicted by natural conditions. Anthropogenic action would be primarily responsible.	Slight increase or stability in the behaviour of the phenomenon, but with uncertain effects
Occurrence and intensity of extreme events	*Drought:* They will tend to increase in frequency and intensity in the coastal area, but with significant consolidation in the central and western regions of the country. *Floods:* Expected to increase the frequency of floods as well as their intensity, however interspersed with more consolidated periods of drought. *Heat waves*: Expected to increase the frequency *Storm surges:* Expected to increase the frequency *Wildfires:* As global temperatures rise, wildfires are getting more frequent and intense.	Increase
Ocean acidification	The ocean has been playing an important role in helping slow down global climate change by removing the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere. However, decades of ocean observations show that the CO2 absorbed by the ocean is changing the chemistry of seawater. When seawater absorbs carbon dioxide its acidity is increased	Increase

Extreme weather events

Droughts and Dry spells. About 80 % of disasters in Angola are related to water, either due to its excess or it lack[11]. Both the semi-arid and the central plateau suffer frequent droughts and dry spells. Drought-related crop failures or livestock mortality causes families to lose their livelihood, hence increasing poverty rates. Annually, over 35 % of the country's total crop area is exposed to drought, making Angola the second most exposed country. On average one million nine hundred thousand people are directly affected by droughts in Angola, under current climate conditions[12]. This is 7.5 % of the population and will increase to 13 % under future predicted conditions. Hunger and lack of water cause cascading effects and systemic risk, increasing the need for child labor, out-migration, longer transhumance livestock migrations, more considerable difficulties in

[10] Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, 2020. Climate Profiles of Countries in Southern Africa – Angola.
[11] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2021) *Drought disaster risk in Angola, Tanzania and Zambia*. https://www.undrr.org/publication/drought-disaster-risk-angola-tanzania-and-zambia
[12] Angola National Commission for Civil Protection (CNPC) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2016) *Post Disaster Needs Assessment of the Angola 2012–2016 drought*. https://www.preventionweb.net/files/78463_cs6.fullcasestudyangolatanzaniazamb.pdf

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fetching water for family consumption, and closure of some schools. Literature[13] has shown an increase in school dropouts, domestic violence, migrations, and increased deforestation due to prolonged dry spells and droughts. Charcoal production increases as an alternative source of revenue and this has become a considerable deforestation threat.

The country experiences dry spells as a recurring phenomenon, influenced by various factors such as El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) shifts. These dry spells can vary in duration and intensity, but their frequency is increasing in recent years, impacting agriculture, water resources, and human livelihoods. Data from meteorological agencies in Angola indicates that the frequency of dry spells in specific regions of Angola has increased notably in recent years.

Extreme Precipitation and Floods. There are more than 47 rivers and five major watersheds in Angola, all of which are at risk of flooding, particularly in the rainy season[14]. The low-lying floodplains that run north-south in the eastern part of the country are particularly at risk. Cunene Province in south-eastern Angola has been particularly flood-prone in recent years. In some rural areas most people choose to live along rivers and banks because they want to live close to fertile soil and be close to watercourses for fishing. Communities along the banks of the Zambezi River and the rivers in the province of Kunene report that in recent years floods have been more frequent. Some communities judge that they can calculate when they need to abandon flood zones, but at present the traditional cycles of rain and drought are not predictable, and the existing warning systems used by the communities are not sufficient to protect those who live in risk zones.

Floods already pose very large threats to Angolan cities for example flooding in Lunda in April 2021, damaged about 2,300 homes, and affected about 11,000 people. The subsequent displacement of people, and the loss of crops and valuable assets have caused extreme social, economic, and psychological vulnerabilities, as well as in the health.

Climate change impacts on agriculture

Crops. Climate change is already translating into measurable economic losses for Angola's agriculture-dependent economy[15][16][17]. Agriculture employs around half of the population yet contributes less than 10 % of GDP, reflecting low productivity and strong exposure to climate shocks, with 50 % of poor people living in rural areas and largely dependent on subsistence farming[18][19]. Angola's agriculture sector is predicted to suffer greatly from projected climate change impacts, with crop yields likely to decline significantly, food scarcity likely to rise, and livestock production expected to face difficulties[20][21]. By 2100, temperatures are expected to rise by 1.5°C to 2.0°C under a low-emission scenario (SSP1-2.6), with moderate changes in rainfall patterns. However, under high-emission scenarios (SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5), warming could reach 3.5°C to 5.5°C by 2090. Under SSP 8.5, rainfall in the semi-arid southern regions is anticipated to reduce by 20-40% by 2080, increasing drought conditions and decreasing soil moisture, while the occurrence of extreme rainfall events in the north may rise by 10-25%, resulting to flooding and soil degradation[22].

Recurrent droughts in key cereal producing provinces such as Huambo, Huíla and Bié have repeatedly cut cereal output, including a 64 % drop in cereal production and a 25.8 % fall in cassava during the 2011–2012 drought, pushing up staple food prices by about 25 % and deepening food insecurity. Climate related disasters between 2005 and 2017 cost an estimated

[13] Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (2021) *Climate Profiles of Countries in Southern Africa: Angola*. https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/Climate-Profiles-of-Countries-in-Southern-Africa-Angola.pdf
[14] Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (2021) *Climate Profiles of Countries in Southern Africa: Angola*. https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/Climate-Profiles-of-Countries-in-Southern-Africa-Angola.pdf
[15] UNDP (2023) *Country Programme Document for Angola (2024–2028).* https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N23/285/07/PDF/N2328507.pdf
[16] World Bank (2022) *Angola Country Climate and Development Report.* https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099150012022242096/pdf/P1769171f457c3010198d31b375aaddd937.pdf
[17] Correia CDN, Amraoui M, Santos JA (2024) Analysis of the impacts of climate change on agriculture in Angola: systematic literature review, *Agronomy.* https://doaj.org/article/c4e7f9eadef647e694d3cc3d52f37871
[18] UNDP (2023) *Country Programme Document for Angola (2024–2028).* https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N23/285/07/PDF/N2328507.pdf
[19] Correia CDN, Amraoui M, Santos JA (2024) Analysis of the impacts of climate change on agriculture in Angola: systematic literature review, *Agronomy.* https://doaj.org/article/c4e7f9eadef647e694d3cc3d52f37871
[20] Ibid.
[21] IPCC (2022) Climate change 2022: impacts, adaptation and vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/
[22] World Bank (2022) Angola Country Climate and Development Report. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099150012022242096/pdf/P1769171f457c3010198d31b375aaddd937.pdf
Correia CDN, Amraoui M, Santos JA (2024) Analysis of the impacts of climate change on agriculture in Angola: systematic literature review, Agronomy. https://doaj.org/article/c4e7f9eadef647e694d3cc3d52f37871

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USD 1.2 billion, and without adaptation, annual agricultural losses from droughts alone are projected to rise from about USD 100 million today to more than USD 700 million by 2100, with overall agricultural productivity potentially declining by about 7 % by 2050.[23] At farm level, modelling of future crop suitability in East and Southern Africa suggests that in a worst case scenario maize production per household in Namibe province could fall by up to 77 % by 2050, highlighting the magnitude of climate related income and livelihood risks facing smallholders in Angola without targeted adaptation investments in resilient production systems, water management and rural infrastructure.

Crop yields will decline significantly, particularly for key food crops such as maize, cassava, sorghum, and beans. Under SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5, maize yields are anticipated to fall by 25-50% by 2050, with some southern regions having near-total crop failures due to increased drought frequency. Cassava, which is more drought-resistant, may see a 10-20% reduction in yield due to heat stress, impacting smallholder farmers relying on it for food security. Although its output may drop by 5-15%, sorghum - which is often more tolerant of dry conditions - may emerge as a more attractive option in regions where maize production is increasingly unsuitable. Food security may be further impacted by the increased prevalence of bacterial and fungal crop diseases in northern provinces like Malanje and Uíge due to excessive rains[24].

To summarize, the most negatively impacted crops will be maize, bean and groundnut, all important crops for food security and nutrition in Angola. Cassava, millet, sorghum, and banana, which are more drought-tolerant crops, will be less impacted, and more climate-resilient crops like cassava will largely see an increase in suitability, especially in the central regions. Southern regions will generally become less suitable for crop production, with Namibe, Bie, Bengo and Moxico most affected.

Table 2 below provides an overview of projected climate change impacts on key crops under a low, medium and high-emissions scenario.

Table 2 Summary of projected climate change impacts on key crops

Crop	SSP1-2.6 (Low Emissions)	SSP3-7.0 (Medium Emissions)	SSP5-8.5 (High Emissions)
Maize[25]	5-10% yield reduction due to moderate temperature rise and slight rainfall variability	15-30% yield reduction due to increased drought frequency and temperature rise	25-50% yield reduction, near-total failure in arid regions due to severe drought
Cassava[26]	Stable yields with minimal reduction (0-5%) due to heat stress	5-15% reduction due to increased heat stress and soil degradation	10-20% decline due to extreme heat stress, affecting resilience
Sorghum[27]	Minimal impact (0-5%) as sorghum is drought-tolerant	5-10% decline in dry regions, stable in wetter areas	5-15% decline, though it may remain viable in drought-prone areas
Beans[28]	5-10% decline due to shifting rainfall patterns	10-20% decline due to increased droughts and higher temperatures	20-40% decline due to extreme heat, water shortages, and soil erosion
Groundnuts[29]	Slight reduction (5-10%) due to increased temperatures	10-20% decline due to water stress and heat	20-35% decline due to high temperatures and water stress
Sweet Potatoes[30]	Negligible impact, slight reduction (0-5%) due to soil moisture loss	5-15% reduction in drier regions, stable in wetter regions	10-25% decline due to extreme drought conditions
Coffee[31]	5-10% reduction in productivity due to slight temperature increase and changing rainfall patterns	10-20% reduction due to increased heat stress and irregular rainfall	25-40% decline in production due to extreme heat and rainfall variability
Bananas[32]	Minimal impact, slight reduction (0-5%) in drier regions	5-15% decline due to increased drought periods	15-30% reduction due to drought stress and heat impacts
Mangoes[33]	Stable yields with minor reductions (0-5%) due to temperature rise	10-15% decline due to heat stress and erratic rainfall	20-35% decline due to extreme temperatures affecting fruiting

[23] International Fund for Agricultural Development (2021) *What can smallholder farmers grow in a warmer world? Climate change and future crop suitability in East and Southern Africa.* https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/-/publication/what-can-smallholder-farmers-grow-in-a-warmer-world-climate-change-and-future-crop-suitability-in-east-and-southern-africa
[24] Ibid.
[25] FAO (2022), Future Maize Yield Projections in Angola; IPCC AR6 (2021), Regional Climate Impacts on Agriculture
[26] CGIAR (2023), Climate Impacts on Root Crops Report; SADC (2021), Agriculture and Climate Change Report
[27] SASSCAL (2021), Crop Resilience Study; FAO (2022), Drought-Tolerant Crop Adaptation
[28] World Bank (2023), Climate Adaptation in Agriculture Report, Angola; IPCC AR6 (2021)
[29] SADC (2021), Agriculture and Climate Change Report; FAO (2022), Drought-Resilient Crops in Africa
[30] FAO (2022), Climate-Resilient Root Crops in Southern Africa; CGIAR (2023), Future Yield Impacts on Root Crops
[31] International Coffee Organization (ICO) (2022), Climate Change Impacts on Coffee Production; World Bank (2023), Climate Risks for Coffee Farming in Angola
[32] FAO (2022), Banana Crop Sensitivity to Climate Variability; CGIAR (2023), Banana Farming and Changing Weather Patterns
[33] IPCC AR6 (2021), Projected Climate Stress on Fruit Trees; African Development Bank (AfDB) (2022), Agroforestry and Climate Resilience in Angola

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Crop	SSP1-2.6 (Low Emissions)	SSP3-7.0 (Medium Emissions)	SSP5-8.5 (High Emissions)
			cycles
Citrus (Oranges/Lemons)[34]	Slight reduction (5-10%) due to increased temperatures	10-20% decline due to water stress and higher temperatures	25-40% reduction due to severe drought and heat stress
Oil Palm[35]	Minimal impact (0-5%) but some stress in drier regions	5-15% decline due to reduced soil moisture availability	10-25% reduction due to prolonged dry seasons affecting tree growth

Livestock. Extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and altered precipitation patterns threaten the health, productivity, and well-being of animals. Livestock mortality could increase due to prolonged water distress and heat exposure, in addition to causing a general decline in milk and meat production. The number of livestock affected by extreme climate conditions is expected to surpass 70 % of total livestock populations between 2050 and 2100, up from 40 % currently, with major losses in livestock mostly expected in the southern regions. Climate risk to livestock will likely expand from the South towards more eastern and northern parts of the country. The dynamics between drought, increased population pressure, and increased agricultural development of lands will put pressure on grasslands and may lead to a decline in the quality and quantity of pasturelands. The distribution of animal diseases depends to a certain extent on temperature and humidity. The north of Angola is a tsetse fly zone. Control measures to limit the epidemic expanding beyond this area have been implemented since 2002. A change in temperature could create a risk of this area expanding.

Biodiversity. The impacts of the indirect effects of climate change such as floods, severe droughts and soil erosion will have implications for the increase in displacement and loss of species and for the increased risk of fire in forests. Stress to flora and fauna caused by variations in climate will condition the life of species, which can cause extinctions. The increase in soil erosion and flooding may affect the distribution and resilience of Angolan biodiversity. These adverse effects will have catastrophic consequences on vulnerable populations who depend on natural areas for food, materials, and medicine, such as the San People.

Soil Health. Soil erosion, which is a problem in most areas, may be aggravated, or accelerated by more intense rain. Greater soil erosion has implications for sedimentation in the fluvial basins, as well as for agriculture, infrastructure, and industry. More severe rainfall events could cause massive landslides in poorly constructed urban areas, or along denuded or deforested slopes.

Water Resources. Angola is a country abundant in water resources, with sufficient availability to satisfy all drinking water needs, if supported by adequate storage, supply, treatment, and distribution infrastructures. Longer, more frequent, and intense droughts will increase the demand for water in areas already impacted by drought, as well as in new drought zones that will arise with climate change. Natural soil erosion aggravated by climate change has implications for sedimentation in river basins.

Target strategy. In agreement with the GoA, PRODESA will cover the provinces of Cuando-Cubango, Moxico and Lunda Sul. These three provinces were selected based on the following criteria: (a) incidence of poverty and level of vulnerability to food and nutritional insecurity; (b) impact of climate change (intensity of rainfall or severity of droughts in the area); (c) level of current investment (areas that are underserved by investment and where there is an urgent need to intervene to ensure the resilience of populations that have not benefited from sustainable development interventions in the recent past); (d) the opportunity to create synergies with other ongoing or future interventions in the area; (e) lack of coverage by other IFAD projects in the portfolio.

Table 3 Selected demographic and socioeconomic indicators

Province	Cuando Cubango	Moxico	Lunda Sul	Total
Number of municipalities	9 (7 targeted)	9 (7 targeted)	4 (all targeted)	22
Total Pop	677,400	758,568	690,073	2,126,041
Rural Pop	305,436	442,483	142,438	890,357
Poor pop.	228,466	337,172	99,137	664,775
Area (km2)	204,000	201,000	83,000	488,000

[34] UNDRR (2023), Flood and Drought Risks on Horticulture in Angola; SADC (2021), Agriculture and Climate Change Report
[35] FAO (2022), Future Climate Impact on Oil Palm Production; IPCC AR6 (2021), Projected Temperature and Water Stress Effects on Tree Crops

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Population density	33,21	3,774	8,314	
Poverty rate (%)	74,8	76,2	69,6	
Main crops	Rainfed sorghum, millet, beans, maize, horticulture, livestock	Horticulture, beans	Cassava, rice	

Cuando Cubango South: characterised by low population density and very poor road connectivity; traditional hunter-gather-pastoralists only practicing farming for the last 10-15 years supported by the Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário (IDA/EDA) established Farmer Field Schools (FFS) focused on horticulture along riverbanks watered with buckets. Most horticulture products are sold in Namibia. Key rainfed field crops cultivated in-land from the rivers include sorghum, millet and some beans and maize. It's a semi arid zone with very sandy soils with low water holding capacity and the last three years communities have been severely affected by dry spells in the growing season, losing most of their crops and seeds and some communities are now experiencing hunger. Livestock raising and pastoralism is an important livelihood activity. IDA/EDA capacities are very limited.

2) *Cuando Cubango North and Moxico:* characterised by tarmacked main roads, but poor feeder roads and some remote communities. Smalls-scale farmers cultivate a range of crops with horticultural crops and beans being the cash crops sold in local markets and there is also connection to the markets in Zambia. Water resources are available but there is a lack of irrigation infrastructure. Few farmers use simple gravity irrigation via earth canals at best. IDA/EDA is currently building experience with international investment projects through the implementation of the World Bank MOSAP II project using the FFS approach.

3) *Lunda Sul:* Small-scale farmers mainly cultivate cassava, and some do rice and horticulture production. There is widespread use of slash and burn practices to clear land that is used for 2-3 years, causing deforestation. High annual average rainfall (600-1200 mm) reduces risks for rainfed farming, with some opportunities for improving productivity through supplementary irrigation for horticulture. The province government and IDA/EDA have recently started to support agriculture but have limited experience with international investment projects and the FFS approach.

4) *The San Nomadic Community:* Cuando Cubango and Moxico is home to 10,000 people belonging to the San nomadic community. In contrast to the other communities, they live from hunting and gathering, and their traditional livelihoods are directly impacted by the degradation of forest ecosystems. The decreasing availability of fauna and eatable flora puts the San in competition with others who exploit these resources for commercial purposes, leading to high food and nutrition insecurity. While the San, don't engage in trade of products, some engage in work for food. They have no access to education or health care. There is an evident requirement for advanced knowledge and inclusive government policies for the protection of the ethnic minority nomadic people in Angola.

Small-scale farmers and in particular nomadic people including agropastoralists are mostly dependent on local customary land governance systems without formalised titles. The Angola 2004 Land Law sets out a governance framework where the overall land ownership is with the state. MINADER and the Geodesic and Cartographic Institute of Angola (GCIA) as well as provincial governments can issue concessions and communities can obtain a “perpetual right of useful customary domains” recognizing the crucial role traditional leaders (soba) play internally in the communities in land governance and conflict resolution in rural areas. However, policies for concessions and issuing of the perpetual rights of useful customary domains are not clear and the 2004 Law lacks implementation leaving most rural communities, cooperatives, and farmers without land user right titles. This makes them vulnerable to loss of farmland in some areas and prevent them from accessing loans.

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Impact Category	Cuando Cubango[36][37][38][39]	Moxico[40][41][42][43]	Lunda Sul[44][45][46][47]
Temperature Rise by 2050[48]	Projected to increase by 2.5-4.0°C by 2050, leading to increased heat stress, higher evapotranspiration, and extended dry seasons.	Projected temperature increase of 2.0-3.5°C by 2050, with more frequent heatwaves in the dry season and increased atmospheric moisture.	Projected warming of 2.5-3.8°C by 2050, with rising temperatures exacerbating water stress and increasing heat-related impacts on agricultural production.
Rainfall Trends[49][50]	Anticipated 5-15% decrease in annual rainfall, coupled with increased interannual variability, leading to prolonged dry periods, and shortened wet seasons.	Rainfall is projected to remain relatively stable, though highly erratic, with increasing frequency of extreme rainfall events and flooding.	5-10% increase in annual rainfall, though with greater seasonal variability and higher frequency of short-duration, high-intensity rainfall events.
Main Agricultural Risks	Declining soil moisture and 15-30% reduction in maize and cassava yields due to persistent drought conditions. Increased evaporate inspiration leading to lower groundwater recharge rates	10-20% reduction in rice and cassava productivity due to soil degradation and excessive moisture conditions. Greater variability in the onset and duration of the rainy season, disrupting traditional crop schedules.	10-30% reduction in cassava and groundnut productivity, exacerbated by erratic rainfall patterns and soil nutrient depletion. Higher post-harvest losses due to excessive humidity and increased susceptibility to mold and rot.
Ecosystem & Water Risks	Declining water levels in the Cuvelai-Okavango Basin, affecting both local communities and the broader Okavango Delta ecosystem. Increased wildfire frequency due to drier conditions and vegetation stress, threatening biodiversity, and forested areas.	Periodic flooding in the Zambezi River Basin, impacting both agriculture and human settlements. Wetland degradation in the Lungue-Bungo River system, affecting fish stocks and freshwater biodiversity.	Seasonal fluctuations in water availability, contributing to increased hydrological uncertainty. Forestry loss and habitat degradation due to expanding agricultural and mining activities.
Key Disaster Risks	Increased water scarcity, leading to potential migration and displacement of rural communities. Rising incidence of desertification, particularly in the southern parts of the province, accelerating land degradation.	Increased malaria and waterborne disease outbreaks linked to prolonged flooding events. Soil erosion and infrastructure damage, exacerbating the vulnerability of subsistence farming communities.	Greater incidence of flash floods, damaging roads, agricultural fields, and rural infrastructure. Increased risk of landslides in hilly areas, particularly in regions with extensive deforestation.

Gender. There is widening gender inequality in Angola. Angola's overall Global Gender Gap score is 0.657, positioning it at 119th out of 153 countries in the world. Women in rural areas constitute 70 % of the small-scale subsistence farmers and contribute with most of the labour. Women constitute 50.5 % of Angola's population, but several constraints exacerbate gender inequality: access to productive resources (inputs, finance, knowledge), lack of access to education, market access, drudgery, climate change, low income, and employment opportunities. These deprivations affect family incomes and wellbeing. Women-headed households constitute 51.8 % of the households (consisting of 51.4 % in urban areas and 52.2 % in rural areas)[51]. Poverty is more prevalent in rural areas (87.8 % vs. 35.0 % in rural areas) and more so in female headed households (Multidimensional poverty is 55.2 % in female-headed households and 53.5 %), which has direct implications for how climate-resilient agriculture support is delivered[52].

Women in rural areas constitute the backbone of smallholder agriculture but face systematic constraints in access to

[36] SADC Water Resources Report, Future Risks to the Okavango Basin, 2023.
[37] FAO, Projected Maize, and Cassava Yield Declines in Angola, 2022.
[38] UNDP, Climate Adaptation and Water Security in Angola's Southern Provinces, 2023.
[39] World Resources Institute (WRI), Wildfire Risk and Desertification Trends in Southern Africa, 2022.
[40] African Development Bank (AfDB), Water Management in Angola's Key Agricultural Zones, 2022.
[41] UNDRR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction), Flood and Drought Risks in Angola, 2023.
[42] WHO, Climate-Induced Health Risks: Malaria and Waterborne Diseases in Angola, 2021.
[43] SASSCAL (Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management), Climate Change and Agriculture Study, 2021.
[44] UNDP, Climate Adaptation Programs in Angola, 2023.
[45] African Union, Climate Change Impacts on Central and Southern Africa, 2022.
[46] FAO, Groundnut and Cassava Yield Projections under Extreme Rainfall, 2022.
[47] World Resources Institute (WRI), Flood Risk in Angola's Agricultural Sectors, 2023.
[48] IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), Regional Climate Projections for Southern Africa, 2021.
[49] World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, Angola Climate Projections under SSP Scenarios, 2023.
[50] SADC Climate Change Report, Regional Climate Risks for Angola, and Southern Africa, 2023.
[51] World Bank (2021) *Angola: Investing in Females' Empowerment for Human Capital Improvements.* https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/812691620812231739/pdf/Angola-Investing-in-Females-Empowerment-for-Human-Capital-Improvements.pdf
[52] Tvedten I, Paulo F, Rosário C (2017) *Urban poverty in Luanda, Angola.* Chr. Michelsen Institute Report R 2017:7. https://www.cmi.no/publications/6497-urban-poverty-in-luanda-angola

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productive resources. FAO estimates[53] that 4.8 million women live in rural areas and that 38.3 % of all women have agriculture as their main activity, and national assessments indicate that women provide around two thirds to 70 % of the agricultural labour force, while agriculture, livestock and forestry contribute only about 8 % of GDP and around 42 % of total employment. Despite this contribution, women typically farm smaller and more degraded plots, have weaker and often informal land rights, and have less access than men to irrigation, extension services, climate information, improved seeds, mechanization and rural finance, which depresses their productivity and limits their capacity to adopt climate-resilient technologies.

Existing social norms negatively affect women's participation in all productive activities and constrain the voice and influence in household expenditures and at community level. In a survey on community based natural resource management, 22 % of women aged 15-49 years had no education compared with 8 % of men, and 63 % of men had secondary or higher education compared with 43 % of women[54]. Employment rates were higher among men than women. There is inequitable work balance between men and women at household level and gender-based violence is common. Rural women face daily challenges in balancing their domestic and economic responsibilities. Limited education and protection hinder rural women's ability to adapt in agriculture. Girls complete fewer school years (7.0 vs. 9.2 for boys) and face significant gaps in literacy and secondary completion, particularly in rural areas, alongside high rates of early fertility. The prevalence of intimate partner violence is higher among women with lower education, poverty, and in rural settings[55]. These issues reduce access to climate information, training, and participation in agricultural value chains, increasing the risk of negative coping strategies like child labor, early marriage, or withdrawing girls from school during climate shocks[56].

The constraints will be addressed by the empowerment of women and men through the Gender Action Learning System (GALS+) to be applied in FFS, technical capacity building in agricultural production and post-harvest handling, literacy training, introduction of labour-saving technologies, involvement of women in management committees, income generation activities, and advocacy. PRODESA aims to transform gender relations by supporting the government in improving and disseminating the legal and normative arsenal to create an environment conducive to gender equality. At least 50 % of PRODESA beneficiaries will be women.

Barriers to adaptation

- Limited joint planning and collective action within communities to address production, resilience, market-access barriers, and ability to adapt to climate change impacts on agricultural systems
- Limited knowledge of modern production practices/technologies to support productivity diversification and climate adaptation. A side effect of which is higher work burden for women and limited farming opportunities for women and youth.
- Inadequate digital infrastructure and limited digital capacity for the integration and adoption of digital technologies for climate resilience.
- Limited knowledge of modern nutritional practices and guidance.
- Barriers to productive livelihoods and general wellbeing for San minority group
- Limited marketing and business planning skills and capital, and high transaction costs for reaching markets
- Insufficient supporting policies for agriculture value chain strengthening and small-scale producer inclusion in value chains

Project/Programme Objectives:

The project aims to improve food and nutritional security and increase the income of small-scale farmers and ethnic minority groups while enhancing their resilience to climate change and other shocks.

Project/Programme Components and Financing:

[53] FAO (2023) *Angola: National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods (Country Gender Assessment Series).* https://www.fao.org/gender/resources/country-assessments/en/
[54] Ibid.
[55] Skandro S, Siguta S, Jose J et al. (2023) Socio-demographic determinants of intimate partner violence in Angola: insights from the 2015–2016 Demographic and Health Survey. *BMC Women's Health* 23:566. https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10791757/
[56] World Bank (2021) *Angola: Investing in Females' Empowerment for Human Capital Improvements.* https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/812691620812231739/pdf/Angola-Investing-in-Females-Empowerment-for-Human-Capital-Improvements.pdf

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Project/ Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
Component 1. Baseline assessment and community engagement and awareness raising	Output 1.1. Development of baselines and necessary assessments to enable the uptake of climate resilient measures investments	Outcome 1. The information, data, knowledge, and planning mechanisms required to identify viable concrete adaptation measures are collected and established	700,000
	Output 1.2. Community engagement and participatory planning with farming communities		1,260,000
Component 2. Support to the San People for alternative livelihoods and forests management and conservation	Output 2.1. Community engagement and participatory planning of resilience measures	Outcome 2. The San People have the tools, knowledge, and mechanisms to sustain and diversify their livelihoods	140,000
	Output 2.2. Implementation of community-led conservations plans and livelihood diversification packages		1,300,000
Component 3. Technical and financial support for livelihood diversification and improved access to markets	Output 3.1. Establishment of FFS/APFS training and demonstration plots	Outcome 3. Community-led livelihood diversification packages are financed and implemented	3,000,000
	Output 3.2. Financing of livelihood diversification options and productivity assets		1,200,000
Component 4. Policy support and project-level knowledge management strategy	Output 4.1. Capacity building for national and provincial institutions	Outcome 4. National and provincial level institutions are capacitated and their knowledge management capacity strengthened to enhance the delivery of extension services	581,014
	Output 4.2. Establishment of KMS and support to national MIS		160,000
Project activity cost (A)			8,341,014
Project Execution costs (including M&E) (B)			875,576
Total Project Costs (A+B)			9,216,590
Project Cycle Management Fees charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) (8.5%) (C)			783,410
Total Amount of Financing Requested (A+B+C)			10,000,000

Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	Q3 2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	Q4 2029
Project/Programme Closing	Q4 2032
Terminal Evaluation	Q2 2032

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project/programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

Theory of Change

The proposed project is based on the recognition that increasing climate variability and climate-induced shocks are undermining food security, livelihoods, and ecosystem stability in the target provinces, particularly among vulnerable smallholder farming communities women, agro-pastoralists, and Indigenous San populations with limited adaptive capacity. In the absence of adequate downscaled climate information, safeguards screening, and structured engagement with local communities, adaptation investments risk being poorly targeted, socially exclusionary, or resulting in maladaptive outcomes.

Under the proposed Theory of Change, Component 1 provides the necessary enabling conditions to enable the effective inclusive, and climate-risk-informed implementation of adaptation measures under Components 2 and 3, including through

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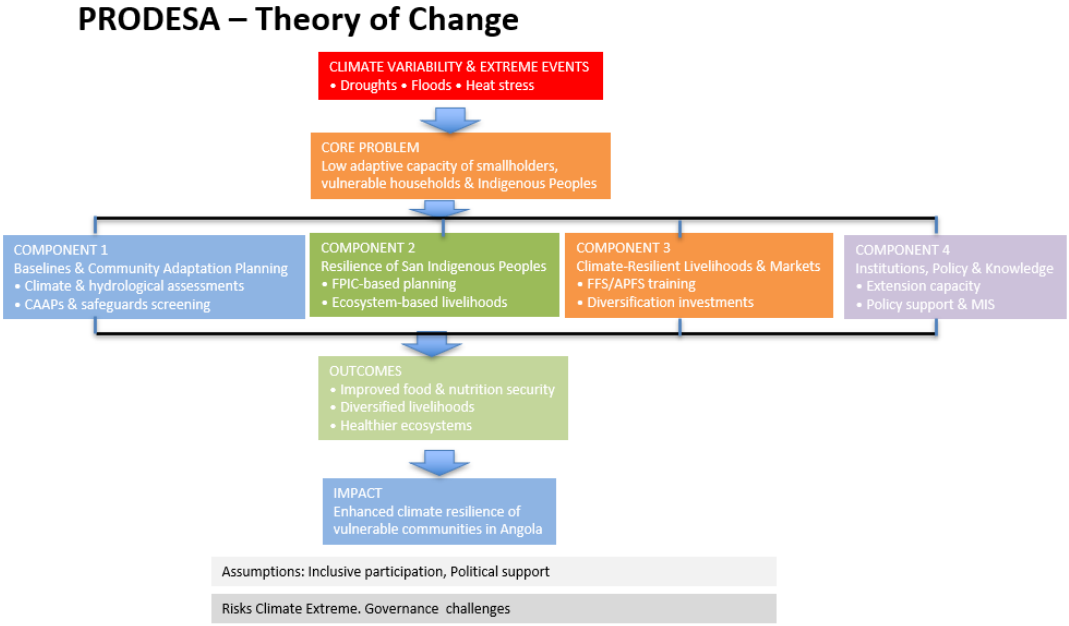
Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs). Through the development of baselines, climate and hydrological assessments, assessments, and community-led planning processes, Component 1 supports the identification of eligible communities and the prioritisation and sequencing sequencing, and design of appropriate adaptation measures, while ensuring that environmental, social, and gender-related risks are identified screened, and managedand managed prior to implementation.

If these conditions are in place, adaptation investments implemented under Components 2 and 3 can be tailored to locally identified vulnerabilities and capacities, and delivered in a manner that is technically feasible, socially inclusive, culturally appropriate, and environmentally sustainable over time. This is expected to reduce the risk of maladaptation, improve compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, and strengthen the uptake and effectiveness of climate-resilient practices and ecosystem-based adaptation measures. The project design is informed by an Initial Gender Assessment that identifies gender-differentiated vulnerabilities, roles, and capacities and integrates gender-transformative approaches to strengthen climate resilience. The project's Theory of Change is underpinned by explicit targeting of vulnerable groups and equity-focused delivery mechanisms to ensure that adaptation benefits reach those most exposed to climate risks.

As a result, the project is expected to contribute to improved food security, reduced livelihood losses, from climate-related shocks and enhanced resilience of production landscapes in the target areas, while strengthening adaptive capacity at household, community, and landscape levels.



The project recognises that, if not properly designed and implemented, certain adaptation interventions may carry risks of maladaptation. Potential risks include inappropriate water abstraction in water-scarce areas, reinforcement of unsustainable land-use practices, exclusion of vulnerable groups from decision-making and benefits, or investments that are not aligned with downscaled climate projections and local ecosystem limits.

These risks are addressed through the project's design. All site-specific activities will be informed by climate vulnerability, hydrological, and production landscape assessments and will be identified through Community Adaptation Action Plans. Investments will be subject to gated screening and approval under the Unidentified Sub-Projects framework and screened in line with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. Free, Prior and Informed Consent will be applied for activities affecting Indigenous San communities. Continuous monitoring and adaptive management will be used to ensure that interventions remain climate-resilient, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable over time. The project applies full cost of adaptation reasoning, with Adaptation Fund resources financing all climate adaptation-specific measures required to achieve the proposed resilience outcomes.

Component 1. Investable baseline, safeguards screening and community engagement to enable climate resilient investments under USP framework

Insofar the lack of available data on several aspects pertaining to the target districts has hampered concrete and sustained

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adaptation actions taking place. According to the beneficiary groups categorization, smallholders, and cooperatives with low access to agricultural inputs have low adaptive capacity to identify climate change impacts such as extended dry periods, droughts, and rainfall variability. Further at the province and municipal level, downscaled and evidence-based climate information is not available which results in a lack of targeted assistance from extension services to smallholders and jeopardizes adaptation planning and the effective targeting of investments. Lastly, identified climate impacts such as dry periods and droughts put a significant strain on depleting water resources, which result in low yields for key food crops in the target provinces, particularly among the southern provinces. Remedying these gaps will therefore be the key focus under Output 1.1, as a prerequisite to safely and credibly deploy project investments under Components 2 and 3, including through Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs).

The review of past and ongoing baseline projects and programmes (see Section F. for more information) as well as inputs from stakeholder consultations shed light on the necessity to plan, design and implement adaptation actions from the bottom-up, by securing early engagement with local communities, providing the necessary tools to support them design and implement chosen adaptation strategies that are relevant to their needs and priorities. Moreover, damages to ecosystems and production landscapes are driven by resource depletion due to unsustainable farming, gathering, hunting, and harvesting practices which create a negative feedback loop aggravated by climate change-induced degradation. The resulting project design considerations under Output 1.2 therefore include the development of community-based and community-led planning mechanisms, such as Community Resilience Actions Plans, not as stand-alone planning exercises, but as a targeted mechanism to verify eligibility, manage environmental and social risks, and establish an implementation-ready pipeline for investments and USPs under Component 2.

Results under Component 1 will be delivered through the implementation of two outputs which will be implemented in sequence, whereby each output will serve toward the implementation of the next and will condition the execution of Components 2 and 3. This is a necessary implementation strategy to mitigate the risk of maladaptation and environmental and social risks, the “watering down” of project outcomes, and to sustain meaningful engagement from beneficiary communities, while ensuring that future site-specific investments implemented through the USP framework are feasible, equitable, and compliant with the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy requirements.
The design choice to support the development of community-led adaptation planning mechanisms at implementation triggers applicable safeguards and provisions as Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) under the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. Specifically, it is envisaged that the USP type under Components 2 and 3 are “partially unidentified: specific location identified, activity to be determined”, Under this approach, the main categories of activities and their risk profile are established at project formulation stage, enabling the design of proportionate tools for risks identification, screening and management prior to approving any site-specific investment. At full proposal stage, an exclusion list and eligibility criteria, complemented by a pre-defined menu of potential adaptation actions and investments under Components 2 and 3, will be developed and used to guide USP screening and approvals.At full proposal stage, an exclusion list and eligibility criteria complete with a list of potential adaptation actions and investments will be developed for Components 2 and 3.

As acknowledged in the Guidance Note on Unidentified Sub-Projects, it is not be desirable to predefine all site-specific adaptation actions under the proposed project. This design choice is primarily intended to reduce maladaptation and safeguards risks and to ensure that investments are locally viable, equitable, and sustained over the long term, in particular through a gated decision process under Component 1. This is warranted for the following reasons:

1. Defining detailed site-specific adaptation actions a priori would increase the risk of maladaptation, particularly for activities relating to the San Peoples and to water-related infrastructure, where feasibility, social dynamics, and safeguards considerations must be validated locally before finalising designs and locations.
2. Decision-critical baselines and assessments are required to strengthen the climate justification and to enable safeguards-compliant definition, targeting and sequencing of investments under Components 2 and 3. These enabling outputs are therefore embedded under Component 1 as gatekeeping conditions for downstream financing decisions.
3. The justification for this design choice lies in the identified need to support community-led adaptation planning so that concrete adaptation actions are locally endorsed, socially viable, and sustained over the long term. This is made possible through the establishment of evidence-based baselines and structured support to communities for the development of CAAPs, which also serve as a basis for eligibility verification and safeguards screening.
4. There are precedents of applying a top-down approach to climate and development projects in the target areas which have demonstrated limited impacts. The proposed USP approach, coupled with Component 1 gatekeeping, is intended to ensure that site-specific investments are selected through locally validated priorities and screened against agreed safeguards requirements prior to implementation.

Output 1.1 Development of baselines and necessary assessments to enable uptake of climate resilient measures and investments

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In the context of the target areas, designing concrete adaptation interventions a priori would only result in unsustainable outcomes at best, and poses a high risk of maladaptation. To enable the design and planning of inclusive, virtuous, and concrete adaptation actions, evidence-based information and data must be collected at the provincial and municipal level. As opposed to a short-termism view whereby project benefits and co-benefits would be delivered within the timeframe of project implementation, the proposed project under Component 1 aims to lay robust foundations to secure benefits and strengthen the adaptive capacity of communities and ecosystems over the long term and to guide the identification, screening and sequencing of investments under Components 2 and 3, including those implemented through the USP framework.

Activities under Output 1.1 will consist in the following:

1. Production landscape assessments: a gender-sensitive characterization of the production basin in each municipality will be carried out to detail and disaggregate further the existing farming types and understand local challenges and opportunities for small-scale farmers. The characterization will include:
    a) Mapping of current agricultural production systems and productivity levels
    b) Assessment of barriers and constraints to resilient agricultural production
    c) Land tenure and land access issues
    d) Food security and unmet nutrition gaps by local production and opportunities for small-scale producers to address these gaps.
2. Downscaled climate information and climate vulnerability assessments (CVAs): Consultations with MINAGRIF and MoE have revealed the unavailability of downscaled climate information at the province-level. The project will remedy these knowledge gaps by generating climate information and data using SSPs, and use the knowledge generated to carry out localised vulnerability assessments which will complement the findings of the production landscape assessments and enable the triangulation of information.
3. Hydrological assessments: Similarly, the status of surface and ground water resources is unknown in the three target provinces, as well as detailed information on water availability and use for both sanitation and agriculture purposes. The project will support a hydrological assessment at the province and municipal levels to identify viable and concrete adaptation actions pertaining to water storage that could be implemented under Component 3 and to safeguard against maladaptation risks associated with water resource depletion.

Output 1.2. Community engagement and participatory planning with farming communities

Results to be delivered under this output will safeguard against the risk of maladaptation, secure buy-in from local communities, foster the sustainability of project outcomes and ultimately contribute to their cost-effectiveness and potential for scale-up and replication. Although community-led adaptation is not a novel approach, lessons learned from baseline projects have shown an insufficient involvement of beneficiary communities in the planning of project interventions has resulted in low engagement and short-term positive impacts on livelihoods. Under this output, the project aims to concretize the development of 180 Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) developed through participatory community planning processes (70 in Cuando Cubango, 70 also in Moxico and 40 in Lunda Sul). These CAAP processes will serve as a prerequisite mechanism to enable the compliant, equitable, and scalable use of USPs and other investments under Components 2 and 3, by verifying eligibility, managing environmental and social risks, and establishing an implementation-ready pipeline of prioritised measures. Beneficiaries will identify training areas in sustainable and resilient agriculture and livestock management, as well as ecosystem-based adaptation and life skills (financial literacy, accounting) that will help inform the development of FFS/AFPS training manuals and modules under Component 3.

The CAAPs will not introduce any new categories of measures or investments rather, they will prioritise and tailor support within the pre-defined and costed menu of interventions described under Components 2 and 3 (FFS/APFS curricula, demonstration plots, livelihood diversification packages and community-level infrastructure). Additionally, all site-specific selections emerging from CAAPs will remain subject to the project's ESMF, gender action plan and the AF's USP guidance, ensuring that environmental and social risks, gender impacts and eligibility are fully assessed before implementation. The CAAPs will therefore serve as a practical basis for screening, selection and sequencing of investments under Component 2 and Component 3, including those implemented through USPs, as well as for monitoring and learning.

Activities under Output 1.2 will include:

1) Community consultations and workshops for CAAPs development: The project will convene target communities in focus groups to initiate dialogue and hold discussions in plenary groups with a view to reach consensus on collective needs, priorities, and potential concrete adaptation actions. Specific attention will be paid to the integration of traditional knowledge into the potential adaptation actions to be developed. The community

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consultations and workshops will also support the verification and validation processes of climate data collected to enhance the precision of digital advisory services. IFAD's GALS methodology will be used to raise awareness on gender relations and their impacts on the success of livelihood activities in terms of income and food security and nutrition and the need for equal participation and benefits to men and women as well as young people in the community. The participatory process will end with the preparation of the draft CAAPs.

2) Participatory mapping of community stakeholders: (producer groups, pastoral groups, associations, cooperatives, women, and youth groups, etc). This mapping of stakeholders will facilitate the implementation of CAAPs as well as the delivery of FFS/APFS training under Components 2 and 3. This process will strengthen community engagement and foster accountability of project outcomes and support the verification of representation and mechanisms to reduce elite capture risks for downstream investments and USPs.
3) Finalisation and community approval of the CAAPs: The final drafts of the CAAPs will specify the stakeholder groups and training curricula to be delivered using the FFS/APFS approach under Component 3 as well as the technologies to be demonstrated with the demonstration plots and piloting of innovative solutions. Further, the CAAPs will include the measures to be financed under Component 3 to support livelihood diversification packages and community infrastructure. The CAAPs will also specify the conditions required to proceed with site-specific investments under Components 2 and 3, including through USPs.

Component 2. Support to the San People for alternative livelihoods and forest management and conservation

Under Component 2, dedicated activities will be implemented to provide inclusive and targeted support to the most vulnerable beneficiaries under the proposed project, the semi-nomadic community of the San People. The overall objective of Component 2 is to enhance the resilience and livelihoods of the San hunter-gathers people by recognizing the value of their traditional knowledge in forest and landscape conservation, involving them in management and sustainable use of forest areas, and supporting them in diversifying their livelihoods.

The project activities will reach an estimated 715 beneficiaries out of approximately 10,000 San people living in the Cuando Cubango and Moxico provinces. Component 2 will work with 20 groups of the San people hunter-gathers communities in Cuando Cubango and Moxico, who do not currently have recognised land-use rights to their ancestral landscapes and are vulnerable to displacement and the degradation of the forest ecosystems their livelihood depends on. There are a few NGOs that have supported the San people, but they have traditionally not been targeted by government development investment projects. In recent years the Ministry of Environment and GEF initiatives have been implementing smaller projects with them. The San people are also foreseen to be benefitting from the World Bank RECLIMA project that has recently started implementation. It will be ensured that PRODESA support is fully aligned and complementary to ongoing and planned support from others, including the Government, the World Bank, GEF, NGOs, and that there is no risk of duplication, including through structured coordination during implementation and integration into Component 4 policy and knowledge management functions.

Component 2 will be delivered through the implementation of the following outputs:

Output 2.1. Community engagement and participatory planning of resilience measures

Under this output, tailored support will be provided to the San People to facilitate the development of community-based and community-led CAAPs and FWCPs to secure and diversify food and income sources over the long term. Technical assistance packages and implementation support will be provided in conjunction to ensure compliance with priorities set under the plans. As a result, 715 San people will have increased security in access to land and received training in selected areas pertaining to nature-based solutions (NbS) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) applied to ecosystem restoration and conservation. In addition, an anticipated 20 San communities will receive financing toward selected livelihood diversification packages, which taken together will secure food security and provide alternative livelihood options for the most vulnerable.

Any site-specific activity that may affect the San Peoples' rights, resources, or cultural practices will only proceed following full, effective and meaningful consultation leading to FPIC, consistent with the AF ESP. Activities under this output will follow a similar implementation rationale to under Output 1.1 and will include:

1) Community engagement and awareness raising: In the same fashion that for other target communities under Component 1, the first activity under Component 2 will pertain to inclusive community engagement with the San People
2) Participatory community planning: Focus groups will be organized with each of 20 San groups ensuring that livelihood development needs and opportunities are identified through participatory methods adjusted to their culture and governance traditions. This process will be guided by Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles and approaches leading to consent on the final plan on the adaptation actions to be

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implemented under the project. The participatory planning process will include:

a. mapping of their use of forest, water, and biodiversity resources in the landscapes they live in.
b. assessments of threats and opportunities to their livelihoods including loss of habitat and hunting areas and resources.
c. regulatory barriers impacting their way-of-life and land-use tenure security (to inform Output 4.1).
d. opportunities for their participation in landscape restoration and conservation of forest areas to enhance ecosystem resilience.
e. opportunities for livelihood diversification supporting their food security and nutrition and needs for training and capacity building and small equipment, tools, and inputs (to inform Output 2.2).

3) Preparation and approval by the community of the CAAPs including the areas of required training, needed investments and technical support. This activity foresees to support the development of 20 CAAPs (one per community)
4) Preparation and approval of Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans (FWCPs) including the piloting the assignment of forest land-use rights to nomadic groups eventually including non-timber forest income such as honey production and eco-tourism activities. This initiative recognizes the unique connection these communities have with the forest landscapes and seeks to empower them by formalizing their rights to manage and protect forest resources, that at the same time sustain their way-of-life and ensures resilient ecosystems services for neighbouring communities.

Output 2.2. Implementation of community-led conservation plans and livelihood diversification packages

As specified in the Context section, the San nomadic community differs from other project target groups in several ways: their livelihoods are traditional whereby their primary food source comes from hunting and gathering, and the degradation of landscapes and forest ecosystems dramatically impact their livelihoods. As a landless people, environmental degradation and the reduced availability of flora and fauna for food consumption puts the San People in direct competition with other forest and land users who use the landscapes for production and trade purposes. This situation has resulted in worrying rates of food insecurity and nutrition, in addition to land-based conflict. Additionally, the San People do not benefit from education or healthcare and are very much marginalized compared to other target communities who benefit from a greater level of integration into society and are engaging in agricultural trade.

Based on the outputs from the community participatory planning and mapping exercise conducted under Output 2.1, the project under Output 2.2 will see the provision of technical assistance and training to the 20 San communities in nature-based solutions applied to ecosystem restoration and conservation to enable the implementation of the FWCPs. Further, Output 2.2 will finance selected livelihoods diversification packages as chosen by the San People in the CAAPs, which may include equipment, tools and inputs for beekeeping, agroforestry, ecotourism pilots among others. Key outcome to be delivered under Output 2.2 will include the provision of alternative sustainable food and nutrition sources respecting traditional practices, as well as the secured and sustained conservation of forests and rangeland ecosystems the San People depend on. All selected packages will be screened for feasibility and safeguards compliance and will be implemented with proportionate technical guidance and monitoring to avoid unintended environmental or social impacts.

Activities under Output 2.2 will include:

1) Training on FFS and EbA/NbS for ecosystem restoration and conservation: Leveraging existing and new FFS structures in the project area, this activity will see the delivery of training in nature based and EbA conservation and restoration measures to support the implementation of the FWCPs.
2) Implementation support: To ensure the long-term compliance and technical ability of the San People with the provisions set in the CAAPs and FWCPs, the project will provide dedicated implementation support in the form of field visits, focus groups and applied knowledge. This will strengthen the delivery of outcomes specified in the CAAPs but also safeguard against land-based conflict that could arise because of the piloting and assignment of forest land to the San People.
3) Financing of livelihood diversification packages: using outputs from the CAAPs and mapping exercises conducted under Output 2.1, the project will finance selected livelihood diversification packages to the 20 San communities. This indicatively may include beekeeping, agroforestry kits, and ecotourism, to be further detailed during proposal development through in-depth consultations with the San communities.

Component 3. Technical and financial support for livelihood diversification and improved access to markets

The overarching objective of Component 3 is to train beneficiaries in and unlock financing for selected concrete adaptation actions identified by beneficiary communities under Component 1 using areas and eligible investments identified in the CAAPs. The rationale and climate justification of these investments will be further detailed during the full proposal development stage and validated utilizing the results of the production landscape assessments, downscaled climate

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information and CVAs. The technical feasibility of potential investments such as rainwater harvesting systems for example will be enabled with the outputs of the CVAs and hydrological assessments. Finally, these investments will match identified needs and priorities as specified in the Community Adaptation Action Plans which makes the case for the sustainability of project outcomes. The beneficiaries of Component 3 according to the beneficiary categorization are the most vulnerable farmers and farming-dependent communities with limited access to agricultural inputs and land, and vulnerable small agricultural enterprises with limited ability to secure finance to improve agricultural productivity.

For Output 3.1, building on the established baselines and adaptation planning mechanisms developed at community-level under Component 1, the project will be equipped with the necessary knowledge, information and tools required to develop tailored training curricula to leverage the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) system which has proven to be a successful tool for climate resilience and improved farming systems in Angola. Output 3.1 will further see the establishment of demonstration plots and the piloting of chosen innovative technologies and practices selected by project beneficiaries under Component 1 as part of the CAAPs.

Implementation of site-specific activities under this Component will be conditional on the gated screening, eligibility and sequencing processes established under Component 1, including safeguards screening in line with the AF ESP and Gender Policy.

Output 3.1. Establishment of FFS/APFS training and demonstration plots

Activities under Output 1.3 will leverage the Farmer and Agro-pastoral Field School (FFS/APFS) extension methodology as the main approach through which extension services will be provided to equip beneficiary farmers with the knowledge, analytical and decision-making skills that will enable them to adopt improved, sustainable, and resilient farming practices and technologies. The project will identify and support existing FFS groups to continue and complete their FFS learning and will establish new schools in the target areas. Efforts will be made to ensure that clusters of FFSs/APFSs emerge in the targeted areas of the project by forming groups of FFSs/APFS near each other, thus enabling the advantages resulting from this to be exploited.

1) Development of training curricula: Based on outputs from the CAAPs, the FFS/APFS training curricula will be designed to address vulnerabilities identified for each stakeholder groups to be benefitting from this output. Indicatively, the APFS curriculum in the nomadic pastoralist system in the drought-prone south of Cuando Cubando will focus on food security through interventions that will address both livestock and crop production. In this regard, the project will partner with the Institute of Veterinary Services (INSV) to provide the necessary expertise for the livestock training courses at the Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS) and to support the implementation of other APFS-related interventions.
2) Delivery of FFS/APFS training: The project will support the implementation of 900 FFSs in 18 municipalities in the three target provinces, of which 40 APFSs will be implemented in the dry areas of the selected municipalities in southern Cuando Cubango. The total number of expected beneficiaries for the FFS/APFS training program is 27,000 people, of which about 50% of whom are expected to be women and 30% young people. The network for the delivery of FFS/APFS training in each of the 18 participating municipalities will consist of 1 FFS/APFS master trainer, 6-8 frontline extension workers and 100 community based FFS facilitators. This is based on the size of the extension network needed to implement a total of 50 FFSs in each of the 18 target municipalities and 40 APFSs in the agro-pastoral municipality targeted by the project (Cuando Cubango). The assumption is that each extension worker will facilitate around 6-8 FFSs/APFs, and each FFS/APFS will be assisted by two community based FFS facilitators (2 per FFS, 1 male and 1 female). In addition, each FFS Master Trainer (MT) will be responsible for providing support to approximately 4-6 FFS frontline extension workers. The training will also target EDA technicians to help build and strengthen their knowledge and skills in participatory extension, particularly the FFS-based extension approach. In particular, the training will target those who will be responsible for the follow-up and supervision of the process of implementation of the project's FFS/APFS. In this regard, efforts will need to be made to ensure that at least two EDA extension workers are available in each of the target municipalities, recognising that the target municipalities have few or no extension workers.
3) Establishment of demonstration plots: These demonstrations plots will introduce small-scale technologies selected based on the participatory planning process described in Output 1.2. For example, tailored demonstrations can focus on cassava post-production handling such as improved drying and soaking practices as relevant in Moxico, Lunda North and Lunda South, and techniques such as the use of shade-net houses in Bie and Northern Cuando Cubango. These FFS pilot demonstrations will provide practical examples of the potential positive impact on productivity, production efficiencies and produce quality, leading to broader application and scaling of these technologies across other farming communities.

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Output 3.2 Financing of livelihood diversification options and productivity assets for the most vulnerable farmers and communities

Although the final list of requested interventions and investment categories will be established as part of the CAAPs, consultations carried out with project beneficiaries as part of the project design phase have enabled the identification of four macro-level categories of potential crops and supply chains to be supported under this Component. These categories will be verified against identified climate vulnerabilities and projections relating to crop suitability in the target area to 2050 and 2090 horizons. As previously mentioned, the list of crops and eligible investments to be supported will be finalised using input from the CAAPs and using the results of the baseline assessments to be undertaken under Output 1.1. Indicatively, the list of crops is:

Cereals & Tubers: Maize, Cassava; Wheat (the latter only in specific municipalities that are not drought prone, to be confirmed by the CVAs to be conducted under Output 1.1)
Legumes: Beans (butter bean, black-eyed bean, kidney bean, etc.); Cowpea
Horticulture : Tomato, Onion, Garlic, Kale/Rape, Cabbage, Carrot, Pumpkin, etc.
Tree crops: coffee, timber, and non-timber forest products (NFTPs)

As indicated during the design mission and based on the discussions with communities, IDA, EDA, Provincial Government, and other stakeholders, it is foreseeable that a large part of the investments will be linked to inputs such as (i) animal traction, (ii) transport (e.g. three-wheeled motorbikes, 'kaleluias'), (iii) storage facilities, (iv) processing machinery (milling, etc.), (v) agricultural inputs, (vi) small-scale irrigation, (v) shade-nets, (vi) external service provision (one-off), among others.

Additionally, livelihood diversification packages could include small livestock (small ruminants for example) and aquaculture investments, depending on the selected province and climate suitability. Small agricultural infrastructure (such as rainwater harvesting systems, solar-powered micro irrigation systems, fences, tools, small machinery etc.) as requested under the Community Resilience Actions Plans may also be financed under this Output.

It is envisaged that different ticket sizes will be defined according to different stakeholder categories i.e. individual smallholders, small agricultural enterprises, cooperatives, women-headed initiatives etc. A list of eligible investments and associated exclusionary criteria will be developed in compliance with the Adaptation Fund ESP Policy. It is envisaged that all USPs to be financed under Components 2 and 3 will belong to either E&S category B or C.

The project will further seek to leverage digital tools and platforms for increased resilience by providing increased access to digital advisory support to the beneficiaries on appropriate climate adaptation measures and access to financial services and markets. This will strengthen farmers' capacity to anticipate and respond to climate shocks and ensure sustainable agricultural livelihoods. Digital market platforms will connect farmers and rural entrepreneurs with buyers, suppliers and cooperatives reducing post-harvest losses, improving price transparency, and strengthening Public Private Producer Partnerships (4Ps). The approach will also involve identifying synergies and linkages with existing initiatives[57] in the digital ecosystem that promote digital inclusion and scale up digital public infrastructure for increased access to digital services. Beyond strengthening climate resilience and increased market access, digital tools and platforms can offer additional information such as alerts on emerging, crop and livestock diseases or pest outbreaks, reducing losses.

Component 4. Policy support and project-level knowledge management strategy

The overarching objective of Component 4 is to address remaining technical, policy and knowledge gaps at the national and provincial levels that would otherwise hamper the delivery of MINAGRIF and MoE support to vulnerable farming communities. In addition, the core consideration of this Component is to strengthen the sustainability of project outcomes, whereby national and provincial level institutions will be capacitated and have improved knowledge management tools to sustain the uptake of resilient measures throughout the project implementation period and beyond. Component 4 will ensure that environmental and social risk management requirements under the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy are operationalised during implementation, including the procedures and tools required to screen, approve and monitor site-specific investments implemented through USPs, and to document compliance. Learning and knowledge management activities will capture lessons on safeguards screening, FPIC processes and the performance of livelihood packages and small investments, and will be used to refine implementation guidance for USPs and service delivery during the project.

[57] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/factsheet/2024/06/27/inclusive-digitalization-in-eastern-and-southern-africa-program-afe-angola

Output 4.1. Capacity building for national and provincial institutions

Activities undertaken under Output 4.1. will include:

1) IDA/EDA capacity and institutional assessment: To identify specific gaps in extension services delivery, the first activity will pertain to an institutional and capacity gap assessment, specifically of Standard Operating Procedures to assess the standards and technical specifications used in the delivery of extension services. This process will ensure that IDA/EDA agents can capture lessons learned and collect data to inform interventions in the field, and that vertical communication is effective between the municipal, provincial, and national levels.
2) Capacity building to EDA/IDA at province and municipal level: Building on the results of the institutional gap assessment, this initiative aims to strengthen the capabilities of the Institute for Agricultural Development (IDA) with a particular focus on agriculture and pastoralist extension services. The extension service on agro pastoralism is quite new to Angola and needs to be integrated into the existing extension services. Institutional capacity building and targeted training on climate-smart agriculture will be delivered to empower agricultural extension officers and the beneficiaries to improve decision-making, increase adoption of climate-smart technologies, and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks. Additionally, building capacity among policy makers, private sector and agribusinesses will aim to strengthen policy frameworks and institutional coordination for integration of digital advisory services into national climate adaptation strategies. Strengthening technical capacities of local and national institutions will enable the delivery of tailored climate information through digital climate advisory services and enhanced early warning systems.
3) Policy recommendations report for the Formulation of a National Agricultural Extension System Strategy: This activity will provide consulting services for the formulation of a National Agricultural Extension System Strategy. As part of this initiative, two key policy papers will be developed and submitted to MINAGRIF and MoE for review:
    - Slash and Burn/Shifting Cultivation and Bush Burning: This policy paper will address the traditional practices of slash and burn, shifting cultivation, and bush burning. It will revise existing policies to better support climate adaptation and improved soil management. The aim is to promote sustainable land use practices that mitigate environmental degradation and enhance soil fertility, thereby contributing to long-term agricultural sustainability.
    - Effective land titling: The second policy paper will focus on effective land titling for small-scale producers and cooperatives. This paper will propose revisions to current land policies to ensure that small-scale farmers and cooperatives have secure land tenure, which is crucial for their economic stability and growth.
4) Policy recommendations report on land user rights for semi-nomadic peoples (San People): Building on initial findings from the piloting of forests and land assignment (Output 2.1), the policy report will address the unique needs of nomadic populations, ensuring they have recognized rights to use land for grazing and other purposes, thereby supporting their traditional livelihoods. This recommendations report will be submitted to MoE for review.

Output 4.2. Establishment of KMS and support to MIS

1) Project-level KMS, including Integration of traditional knowledge and lessons learned from activities with the San people under Component 2. Learning and knowledge management activities will capture lessons on safeguards screening, FPIC processes and the performance of livelihood packages and small investments, and will be used to refine implementation guidance for USPs and service delivery during the project.
2) Support to update MINAGRIF/IDA/EDA and Ministry of Environment Management Information System: to improve data generation, collection, reporting and management practices: This initiative aims to enhance the capabilities of field extension officers in collecting and managing data effectively. Training programs will be provided to equip these officers with the necessary skills and tools for accurate and efficient data collection. This includes understanding data collection methodologies, using digital tools for data entry, and ensuring data quality and integrity. Additionally, efforts will be made to strengthen the existing Management Information System (MIS) for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF). This involves upgrading the system to handle larger volumes of data, improving data storage and retrieval processes, and ensuring that the system is user-friendly and accessible. By enhancing both the data collection skills of field officers and the MIS infrastructure, the project aims to improve the overall data management capabilities of MINAGRIF, leading to better-informed decision-making and more effective agricultural policies and programs.
3)

Project implementation will follow a multi-stakeholder approach involving both governmental and non-governmental actors. Government institutions will include the ministry responsible for agriculture and rural development (lead executing

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entity), provincial and district agricultural extension services (IDA/EDA agents), and relevant line ministries responsible for environment, forestry and wildlife conservation.
Additional stakeholders will include community-based organisations, traditional leadership structures, San community representative groups, Farmer Field Schools and Agro-Pastoral Farmer Schools local NGOs and civil society organisations supporting ecosystem-based and nature-based solutions, as well as technical and research institutions involved in baseline assessments, training delivery and knowledge management.
The project is expected to directly benefit approximately 15,000 people, of whom at least 52% will be women and 30% youth (18–35 years), including members of ethnic minority groups such as the San People. Indirect beneficiaries, including household members and wider community spill-over effects, are estimated at approximately 60,000 people. All participatory planning processes, training activities and livelihood diversification packages will apply minimum participation targets of 50% women and 30% youth, and beneficiary data will be collected and reported in a sex- and age-disaggregated manner.

B. Describe how the project/programme provides economic, social, and environmental benefits, with reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Economic Benefits
The project is expected to generate measurable economic benefits for approximately 90,000 direct beneficiaries, primarily subsistence farmers, agro-pastoralists, women, youth, and Indigenous San communities.
Quantitative estimates (proxies):

- Household income increases:Evidence from IFAD-supported Farmer Field School (FFS) programmes indicates income gains of 10–25% following adoption of climate-resilient practices. Applying a conservative 15% increase to an estimated 18,000 beneficiary households (average household size approximately 5) results in an estimated annual income gain of USD 120–180 per household, equivalent to an aggregate annual benefit of approximately USD 2.2–3.2 million.
- Reduced climate-related production losses:Improved water management, crop diversification, and climate advisory services are expected to reduce climate-induced crop and livestock losses by 20–30% among supported households.
- Post-harvest loss reduction and market access: Investments in storage, processing, and digital market access are expected to reduce post-harvest losses by 15–20%, improving price realization and net returns for producers.

Social Benefits
The project will generate significant social benefits by improving food and nutrition security, strengthening inclusion, and reducing vulnerability to climate shocks.

- Food and nutrition security: Approximately 90,000 people are expected to benefit from improved food availability and dietary diversity, including at least 45,000 women and 27,000 youth.
- Women's empowerment: At least 50% of FFS/APFS participants (approximately 13,500 women) will be women. Based on Gender Action Learning System (GALS) experience, women's participation in household and community decision-making is expected to increase by 20–30%.
- Youth inclusion: Approximately 30% of direct beneficiaries will be youth, benefiting from skills development, productive assets, and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities.
- Indigenous Peoples (San):Approximately 715 San community members will benefit from dedicated livelihood diversification and ecosystem-based adaptation support.

Environmental Benefits
The project will deliver tangible environmental benefits through climate-resilient land management, ecosystem restoration, and reduced pressure on natural resources.

- Land under climate-resilient practices:
- An estimated 25,000–30,000 hectares will be brought under climate-resilient agricultural, agroforestry, or pastoral management practices.
- Ecosystem conservation and restoration:
- Approximately 15,000 hectares of forest, rangeland, and mixed-use landscapes will benefit from ecosystem-based adaptation and conservation measures, particularly in San community areas.
- Reduced land degradation:
- Adoption of sustainable land management practices is expected to reduce land degradation pressure by 20–30% in targeted communities.
- Water-use efficiency:

- Small-scale water harvesting and irrigation investments are expected to improve water-use efficiency by 25–40%.

The project is expected to generate significant economic, social and environmental benefits for approximately 90,000 direct beneficiaries, of whom at least 50 % (around 45,000) will be women. Where feasible at concept stage, the table below provides approximate numbers of direct beneficiaries by output, disaggregated by gender. For several activities that will be defined during implementation through Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) and the USP mechanism, it is not yet possible to pre-define specific investments or to fully quantify all benefits. During full proposal preparation, and following community consultations, a defined selection of project activities will be identified for each target area, which will then allow a more detailed quantification of economic, social and environmental benefits.

Project output	Expected economic, social, and environmental benefits including gender considerations
Output 1.1. Development of baselines and necessary assessments to enable the uptake of climate resilient measures investments	- Gender-sensitive characterization of production basins in the target areas - Enhanced understanding of water availability and use, particularly by women smallholders - Increased knowledge base on agricultural production, hydrological levels and downscaled climate data and projections - Enhanced community engagement, including traditional leaders and women, and awareness of projected climate change impacts - Increased access to real-time, reliable climate information through digital tools and platforms - System-level benefits for the project's 90,000 direct beneficiaries (around 45,000 women) through more accurate targeting of climate-resilient investments and extension support.
Output 1.2. Community engagement and participatory planning with farming communities	- Enhanced participation of women and traditional groups in locally-led adaptation planning processes (CAAPs) - Increased integration of women's and marginalized groups priorities and needs in adaptation planning processes at the local level - Cost-effectiveness of community-led adaptation planning processes compared to top-down approaches - Greater adaptation impact potential of chosen measures due to community knowledge of their local contexts - Clear delineation of different stakeholder's needs and priorities, including those of women, women-led cooperations and households, and marginalized groups, directly informing training and livelihood diversification packages - Increased awareness and knowledge among communities on climate risks and tailored climate adaptation and mitigation measures using digital tools and platforms - Approximately 54,000 people (at least 27,000 women) expected to participate directly in CAAP processes, strengthening their voice in local adaptation planning and prioritisation of investments. - For CAAP-defined investments, specific economic, social and environmental benefits will be quantified at full proposal stage once the menu of priority activities has been identified with communities.
Output 2.1. Community engagement and participatory planning of resilience measures	- Dedicated adaptation planning support for marginalized traditional communities (San people) - Enhanced participation of women and traditional groups in locally-led adaptation planning processes (CAAPs) - Increased integration of women's and marginalized groups priorities and needs in adaptation planning processes at the local level - Cost-effectiveness of community-led adaptation planning processes compared to top-down approaches - Greater adaptation impact potential of chosen measures due to community knowledge of their local contexts - Clear delineation of different stakeholders' needs and priorities, including those of women, women-led cooperations and households, and marginalized groups, directly informing training and livelihood diversification packages - Around 600 San community members (at least 300 women and girls) engaged in dedicated adaptation planning processes and Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans tailored to their livelihoods. - For San CAAPs, detailed benefit indicators (for example, food security, income diversification, use of ecosystem services) will be refined during full proposal preparation following targeted consultations.
Output 2.2. Implementation of community-led conservations plans and livelihood diversification packages	- Enhanced ecosystem resilience and delivery of ecosystem services (CAAPs and Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans) - Increased soil moisture retention capacity; reduced evapotranspiration; and increased soil organic carbon content - Reduced loss of habitat for key endemic species - Increased availability of fauna and flora associated with traditional livelihoods - Increased diversified income sources enabling the sustainability of traditional ways of life and reducing food insecurity - Enhanced community knowledge in literacy, resilient conservation, and farming practices - Enhanced land security and strengthened land use rights for the San people - Enhanced knowledge based on barriers and opportunities for the participation of nomadic and semi-nomadic communities in conservation and restoration efforts - Reduced emissions associated with slash and burn practices, bush burning and wildfires - Livelihood and ecosystem benefits expected to accrue to the same 600 San beneficiaries, with gender-differentiated monitoring of income sources, food security and use of forest resources. - Specific economic and environmental benefit estimates (for example, hectares under improved management, number of households with diversified income sources) will be finalised once the set of CAAP-prioritised investments is agreed during full proposal design.
Output 3.1. Establishment of FFS/APFS training and	- Organization of training sessions in accordance with women's schedules and responsibilities to enhance access and engagement

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Project output	Expected economic, social, and environmental benefits including gender considerations
demonstration plots	- Increased share of women training champions, master trainers and extension officers at municipal and provincial levels - Increased knowledge base and technical capacity of beneficiary communities to implement and sustain resilience measures - Tailored knowledge resources developed on the use of digital climate advisory services and integrating climate information into agricultural advisory services - Enhanced digital literacy among extension workers and beneficiaries on the use of digital climate advisory services - Tailored demonstration plots for post-harvest and processing tasks usually carried out by women - Demonstrated cost-effectiveness and efficiency of demonstrated resilient farming practices - Approximately 27,000 farmers and pastoralists (at least 13,500 women) trained through FFS/APFS and demonstration plots, leading to increased adoption of climate-resilient practices.
Output 3.2. Financing of livelihood diversification options and productivity assets	- Reduced crop and post-harvest losses; increased yields - Increased and diversified income sources for communities - Increased value-addition of agricultural products (when processed or transformed) - Enhanced access to agricultural inputs and production assets for women smallholders and women-led initiatives (cooperatives, associations) - Increased access to digital advisory support on appropriate climate adaptation measures and access to financial services and markets. - Enhanced public and private collaboration to strengthen digital infrastructure and access to digital tools for digital climate advisory services and market information. - Enhanced ecosystem health on-farm and off-farm - Increased soil moisture retention capacity; reduced evapotranspiration; and increased soil organic carbon content - Reduced emissions associated with slash and burn practices, bush burning and wildfires - Increased water availability and access for irrigation - A substantial share of the 27,000 trained farmers and additional vulnerable households will receive targeted support packages, with monitoring to track how many women and men access livelihood diversification grants and productivity assets. - For USP-financed investments, the economic (for example, changes in yields and income) and environmental benefits (for example, land area under improved practices, reduced burning) will be quantified at full proposal stage once the CAAP-prioritised investment menu is defined.
Output 4.1. Capacity building for national and provincial institutions	- Reduced operational costs due to increased efficiency in extension service delivery for IDA/EDA - Increased share of women extension officers - Enhanced knowledge base for policy levers on slash and burn, bush burning and shifting cultivation practices - Enhanced knowledge base on land user rights for semi-nomadic peoples and avenues for action - Increased adoption of sustainable farming practices - Increased adoption of digital climate advisory services. - Improved institutional capacity to deliver Digital Climate Advisory Services and enhanced early warning systems. - Integration of digital climate advisory services into national policies. - Institutional benefits expected to improve the quality and reach of extension and advisory services for the 90,000 direct beneficiaries (around 45,000 women) and additional farmers beyond the project area over time.
Output 4.2. Establishment of KMS and support to national MIS	- Streamlined integration and dissemination of traditional knowledge in project lessons learned case studies - Reduced operational costs due to enhanced vertical communication and data collection and management processes among IDA/EDA structures - System-level improvements in data and knowledge management that will indirectly benefit all project beneficiaries and inform future adaptation investments in the agriculture sector.

All quantitative estimates presented above are conservative proxies provided at proposal stage. Final, location-specific benefit estimates will be refined during early implementation based on approved Community Adaptation Action Plans, screened Unidentified Sub-Projects, baseline surveys, and project monitoring systems.

Adaptation Fund ESP and Gender. The proposed project aligns closely with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund. At concept stage, PRODESA has already been screened against the 15 AF environmental and social principles using IFAD's SECAP procedures, and a preliminary risk categorisation has been undertaken, as reflected in Section K. This initial screening has informed the project design, including the focus on highly vulnerable rural communities and the dedicated component for the San People, and has helped identify where targeted management measures and further analysis will be required at full proposal stage.

Building on this, the project will develop a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) during full proposal preparation. The ESMP will describe the screening process and procedures to appraise USPs during implementation, specify roles and responsibilities for risk identification and mitigation, and clarify how mitigation measures will be funded, monitored and enforced. Before approval and implementation of each USP, the proposed activity will be screened against all 15 AF ESP principles, and where relevant, proportionate impact assessments and management measures will be applied. This

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ensures that the level of risk screening and management remains consistent with the ESP throughout the life of the project, while recognising that the overarching risk categorisation and approach are defined at design stage.

Meaningful and inclusive stakeholder engagement has already been initiated during concept development, including consultations with national and provincial institutions and with organisations working with vulnerable rural populations in the three target provinces. At CN stage, representatives of the San People and/or organisations that support them have been consulted to identify key concerns related to land-use rights, access to forest resources, and the design of alternative livelihood options, and these have been reflected in the dedicated San component and the emphasis on Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans. During full proposal preparation, these processes will be deepened and systematised through a structured stakeholder engagement plan. A project-level grievance redress mechanism will be put in place to promptly address any environmental or social concerns arising during project implementation.

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) will be applied in line with IFAD's SECAP guidelines, the Adaptation Fund ESP and Angola's national laws. At the design stage, FPIC principles have informed the way the project engages with San representatives and frames proposed support to their communities. At full proposal and implementation stages, FPIC processes will be carried out with San communities in each target area, using culturally appropriate methods, local languages and traditional governance structures. This will ensure that project interventions affecting San land, resources and livelihoods are co-designed with them and that consent is obtained before activities are implemented.

The project also aligns with the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. An initial gender analysis, drawing on available data and stakeholder inputs, has identified that women in the target provinces face specific constraints in access to land, finance, extension services and decision-making, and are over-represented among poor, food-insecure and labour-constrained households. These findings have informed the design of project activities, including: the target of at least 50 % female direct beneficiaries; the use of participatory approaches that deliberately include women; and the incorporation of gender-responsive features in FFS/APFS, CAAP processes and livelihood support packages. At full proposal stage, a more detailed gender assessment will be carried out to refine this analysis and to further tailor interventions to the needs of different groups of women (including women-headed households, young women and women in San communities).

A Gender Action Plan will then be finalised, with gender-responsive targets and indicators for all components, to support the inclusion of women and marginalised groups in decision-making processes and to promote their empowerment and ability to transform their livelihoods to be more climate-resilient. During implementation, the project-level M&E framework will monitor performance against gender-disaggregated indicators, so that any disparities in the delivery of project outcomes to women and men can be identified and addressed.

Targeted Vulnerable Groups and Equitable Benefit Distribution
The project will directly benefit the following vulnerable groups:
(i) women smallholder farmers, including women-headed households;
(ii) youth engaged in climate-sensitive rural livelihoods;
(iii) Indigenous San communities, particularly in Cuando Cubango and Moxico;
(iv) agro-pastoralist households in drought-prone areas; and
(v) resource-poor subsistence farmers with limited access to land, finance, and services.
Equitable distribution of benefits will be ensured through:

- minimum beneficiary quotas (at least 50% women and 30% youth) applied across all components;
- dedicated, FPIC-based activities and financing for Indigenous San communities under Component 2;
- gender- and youth-responsive eligibility criteria embedded CAAPs;
- application of the GALS to strengthen intra-household and community-level equity;
- differentiated support packages and investment "ticket sizes" for women-headed households, youth groups, and marginalized producers; and
- disaggregated monitoring of beneficiaries by sex, age, and vulnerability category.

These measures ensure that benefits are not only widespread but also equitably distributed, with targeted support tailored to the specific needs, capacities, and vulnerabilities of each group

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project/programme.

Cost-effectiveness was a core consideration in the design of the proposed project. To ensure that scarce adaptation finance is directed toward the most vulnerable groups and the most promising response options, the design combined a structured climate risk analysis with stakeholder consultations, Government priorities and the Implementing Entity's experience in similar operations. This process led to the development of a longlist of potential adaptation actions responding to the main climate

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risks identified in the target provinces. This longlist is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 4 List of potential adaptation actions for identified climate risks

Climate risks	Potential impacts on value chains	Potential adaptation actions
Climate variability	Poor Yields and livestock production	Provision of affordable and reliable irrigation supplies to support livelihood security of farmers
		Introduce smart irrigation technologies (solar pumps, precision irrigation) to improve water management in targeting area of vulnerable farmers and livestock
		Re-schedule planting and harvesting dates.
		Research traditional farming practices to identify approaches that may be suited to a different climate
		Research new crops, new breeds, and opportunities/ risks of introduction.
		Make contingency plans to deal with loss of crops due to drought or flood
		Consider the effect of new weather patterns on the health and well-being of agricultural workers.
		Capacitate extension staff with knowledge on climate change to support small-holder farmers deal with climate risk
		Promote the use and adoption of digital technologies for increased and inclusive access to digital climate advisory services
Increased temperatures and droughts	Low water availability and reduced crop yields Ecosystem changes that are conducive conditions for wildfires	Diversify livelihoods / create income sources from activities other than agriculture and livestock
		Introduce new varieties of crops, e.g., with greater drought or flood resistance
		Promote community and small-scale irrigation structures and better water management practices
		Build new storage facilities / micro-dams to cope with drought
		Develop community and nutritional projects (school gardens, poultry, and rabbit breeding)
		Construct fire guards
		Reinforce policy implementation to curb wildfires
		Identify alternative sources of water supply during drought
		Increase water availability through village-level wells and boreholes
	Droughts may lead to total livestock and crop failure and loss of substantial investment for farmers	Promote design of attractive and affordable crop and livestock insurance products for farmers
		Diversify agricultural activities within single farm units, e.g., introduction of agro-forestry systems
	Reduced precipitation may lead to reduced and scarcity of water for livestock.	Construct new water harvesting infrastructure
		Increase range of water sources (and collection/ storage facilities)
	Increased warm temperature led to pest and disease outbreaks	Improve pest and disease control practices
		Enhance capacity in pest and disease surveillance
Increased precipitation intensities and flood occurrence	Increased precipitation led to landslide, occurrence of floods, loss of crops, livestock, and damage investment infrastructures	Increase the number of meteorological and hydrometric stations to improve monitoring of rainfall and basins
		Promote micro catchment conservation (afforestation, micro dams, contour bunds and vetiver)
		Implement a water collection and storage system in drought-prone areas to ensure

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Climate risks	Potential impacts on value chains	Potential adaptation actions
		continuity of human supply and watering of livestock
		Promote flood control structures and river flood defences near vulnerable farming areas
		Promote zoning and proper land use planning to avoid investment in flood and landslide prone areas
		Produce evacuation plans for low-lying agricultural areas
		Promote Climate resilient infrastructure development (animal structures, storage structures) etc.
	High soil erosion from floods on bare lands and increased sedimentation in water bodies	Change approach to farmland management to work with flooding, rather than fighting against it (particularly in flood plains where flood sediments increase productivity of pastures)
		Introduce new tillage and drainage methods to reduce soil erosion.
Impact on Livestock	Disease incidence and death	Make use of integrated systems involving intercropping and/or other activities like aquaculture and apiculture to improve resilience
		Promote drought resilient livestock production and capacity building in fodder production
		Research on resilient breed for each type of livestock
Increased occurrence of strong winds and cyclones	Strong winds and cyclones led to loss of crops, livestock, and investment assets	Build expertise in the use of climate forecast information for improvement of cropping strategies.
		Assume a lower life expectancy and plan for more frequent infrastructure replacement activities.
		Collect climate and flood data for the project area and identify areas that are vulnerable to climate related damage (drought, flooding, soil erosion)
		Develop early warning systems to improve response to climate disasters
Risk on Human Health	Disease incidence and deaths	Improve existing wastewater collection and treatment systems and build new systems in underserved areas focusing on urban areas with a high concentration of population
		Ensure basis access to health services and health monitoring
Pest, weed and diseases, disruption of pollinator ecosystem services	Reduced Yields	Develop and implement Integrated Pest Management Plan (monitoring and control of crop diseases and pests is key)
		Use expertise in coping with existing pests and diseases, including after harvest.
		Build on natural regulation and strengthen ecosystem services.
		Maintain healthy soils
		Use drip irrigation or flood irrigation to keep plant leaves and stems healthy.
Deterioration of soil health and erosion	Reduced Yields	Reduction of soil erosion, nutrient leaching from soil and minimized wind damage. (Soil erosion control and water holding structures)
		Promote balanced fertilizer application
		Promote use of bio-fertilizer or organic fertilizers
		Promote use of shade trees and plantation of leguminous varieties for nitrogen fixation

The longlist was then screened through a Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) to determine which options offered the best balance between adaptation impact, social inclusion and cost-effectiveness. The MCA applied criteria that included: (i) the relevance of each measure to priority climate risks for crops, livestock and natural resources; (ii)

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expected benefits for food and nutrition security and income diversification; (iii) technical, institutional and social feasibility in the Angolan context; (iv) indicative costs and financing requirements; (v) accessibility for small-scale farmers and marginalised groups, including the San; and (vi) potential for replication and scaling in other provinces. The resulting list of priority adaptation actions is used to structure the project components and to define the menu of eligible investments.

Table 5 List of priority adaptation actions

No.	Priority action	Rationale
1	Introduce new varieties of crops, e.g., with greater drought or flood resistance.	New varieties of crops will be adopted much easier since the farmers are already familiar with them. Further if they have greater drought or flood resistance, they will address the climate risks
2	Promote drought resilient livestock production and capacity building in fodder production	Health animals resistant to pest as well as health pastures will result in productivity and good safety net.
3	Make use of intercropping systems to improve resilience.	The farmers must diversify their crops so that if one crop fails, the other crop may serve as source of income.
4	Improve pest and disease control practices	The improvement of pest and livestock disease control practices will ensure high yield and healthy animals which translates to higher livestock productivity.
5	Make contingency plans to deal with loss of crops and fodder due to drought or flood	Contingency plans to deal with loss of crops and fodder due to drought or flood will ensure that the food is available, and animals have adequate feed even during difficult times.
6	Build technical and management capacity of extension workers and farmers/pastoralists respectively to manage climate change and climate change variabilities.	Fundamental to successful adaptation and embracing of new technologies

This prioritised list directly informs the selection and sequencing of activities under each component. Under Components 1 and 3, it guides the content of Farmer Field School (FFS) and Agro-Pastoral Field School (APFS) curricula and demonstration plots, focusing the training package on measures with a strong evidence base and high uptake potential, such as water harvesting, drought-tolerant varieties, improved rangeland management and agroforestry. Under Components 2 and 3, the MCA results are used to define the eligible livelihood diversification packages and productive investments to be financed. In this way, the project avoids high-cost, low-uptake interventions, such as generic research on new livestock breeds or isolated infrastructure works that are difficult to maintain, and instead prioritises integrated, locally appropriate packages that deliver sustainable adaptation benefits at lower average cost.

For activities designed as partial Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs), the project further strengthens cost-effectiveness by allowing communities to identify the concrete adaptation investments to be financed within a predefined menu. Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) are prepared and validated at local level, combining climate information, traditional knowledge and livelihood priorities. A dedicated budget of USD 1.26 million under Component 1 is allocated to develop and supervise CAAPs across the target areas. Based on current targeting, around 54,000 people (approximately 60 % of the 90,000 direct beneficiaries) are expected to participate in CAAP processes, resulting in an average planning cost of about **USD 23 per person**. This compares favourably with repeated top-down planning missions, and ensures that the project's investment envelope is focused on clearly prioritised, community-endorsed measures.

The cost-effectiveness of technical assistance is reinforced under Component 3. Output 3.1 finances the establishment and operation of FFS/APFS and demonstration plots, with a budget of USD 3.0 million. An estimated 27,000 farmers and pastoralists will participate in these schools, for an average cost of around **USD 111 per FFS/APFS participant**. This investment supports the adoption of climate-resilient practices across cropping, livestock and natural resource management systems, embeds a learning-by-doing approach at community level and strengthens the capacities of public extension agents who will continue to deliver these services beyond the project's lifetime. In parallel, Output 3.2 channels USD 1.2 million into targeted livelihood diversification and productivity investments, reducing the risk that training remains theoretical and increasing the returns to the training package.

Component 2 deliberately concentrates resources on a small, highly marginalised group: the San communities in Cuando Cubango and Moxico. The combined allocation to Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 (USD 1.44 million) is expected to reach approximately 600 San beneficiaries, equivalent to around **USD 2,400 per beneficiary**. Although this per-

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capita cost is higher than for other project components, it is justified by the very high vulnerability of the San, their semi-nomadic livelihoods and the remoteness of the forest landscapes in which they live, all of which make service delivery more expensive. The support package combines community engagement and planning, Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans, adapted FFS/APFS and livelihood diversification grants. In the absence of such an intensive and tailored package, these communities would remain largely excluded from public programmes and would continue to face recurrent income losses, food insecurity and cultural erosion.

At project level, total project costs net of Implementing Entity fees (Components 1–4 plus execution costs) amount to USD 9,216,590million for an estimated 90,000 direct beneficiaries, corresponding to an average of approximately USD 102.4 per direct beneficiary. Given the breadth of support provided – climate information and risk assessments, community-led planning, training, productive investments, institutional strengthening and knowledge management – this average cost compares favourably with agriculture and rural development projects in Angola and in the wider region, particularly when considering the depth of support provided to the San and other highly vulnerable groups.

The proposed design is more cost-effective than plausible alternatives. Under a business-as-usual scenario, public spending would continue to concentrate on ad hoc emergency responses, isolated infrastructure and top-down extension campaigns, with limited community ownership and low sustainability. Such approaches have repeatedly proven costly and have not prevented recurrent food insecurity in the target provinces. A purely infrastructure-focused alternative, based on large-scale irrigation or water transfer works, would imply significantly higher upfront and maintenance costs, benefit a narrower share of the rural population and be less flexible in the face of evolving climate risks. Likewise, a programme implemented entirely through external service providers would involve higher unit costs and create parallel structures that are difficult to sustain. In contrast, PRODESA works through public institutions and community structures, builds stable local capacities and uses CAAPs to target investments where they generate the greatest adaptation benefits per unit of grant funding.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed project is assessed in relation to its target population, geographic focus, delivery mechanisms, and sequencing of investments. The project targets approximately 90,000 direct beneficiaries across three climate-vulnerable provinces and prioritises interventions that deliver multiple resilience benefits per unit cost.
The selected approach emphasises enabling investments first, followed by locally prioritised and scalable adaptation measures. Component 1 establishes the data, safeguards, and community-led planning foundations required to ensure that downstream investments under Components 2 and 3 are well targeted, technically appropriate, and socially inclusive. This sequencing reduces the risk of ineffective or maladaptive investments, thereby improving cost efficiency compared to top-down or pre-defined intervention models.
The project uses cost-efficient delivery mechanisms, including:

- Farmer and Agro-Pastoral Field Schools which reduce per-beneficiary training costs through group-based learning;
- Community Adaptation Action Plans to prioritise investments with the highest local benefit-cost ratios;
- the USP framework to flexibly allocate resources to the most cost-effective site-specific measures identified during implementation; and
- differentiated investment *ticket sizes* to match support levels to beneficiary needs and absorptive capacity.

Compared to plausible alternatives such as centrally planned infrastructure investments or uniform subsidy-based support the selected scope and approach maximise cost-effectiveness by combining targeted planning, flexible investment selection, and community ownership, while maintaining safeguards compliance.

Cost-Effectiveness from a Sustainability Perspective
Cost-effectiveness is further strengthened by the project's focus on long-term sustainability and reduced recurrent costs. Investments prioritise climate-resilient practices, ecosystem-based adaptation, and livelihood diversification measures that continue to generate benefits beyond the project lifetime with limited ongoing financial inputs.
Sustainability is enhanced through:

- capacity building of farmers, Indigenous communities, and extension services to maintain and scale practices independently;
- institutional strengthening and policy support under Component 4, reducing reliance on future external

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assistance;
- integration of traditional knowledge and locally available technologies, lowering operation and maintenance costs; and
- promotion of diversified and market-linked livelihoods that improve household income stability and reduce sensitivity to climate shocks.

By embedding adaptation capacity at household, community, and institutional levels, the project reduces future adaptation costs and the likelihood of repeated emergency or relief interventions. From a sustainability perspective, the selected approach therefore delivers higher cumulative resilience benefits per dollar invested than short-term or asset-heavy alternatives.

Finally, Component 4 enhances cost-effectiveness by strengthening existing national and provincial systems rather than creating new ones. Capacity building for the Institute for Agrarian Development (IDA) and local extension services (EDA) in climate-resilient agriculture, livestock management and community facilitation enables the same cadre of staff to serve multiple programmes and provinces over time, reducing the marginal cost of delivering extension services. The institutional capacity assessment and upgrading of the MINAGRIF Management Information System will improve data collection, analysis and feedback across levels of government, thereby increasing the efficiency of planning and monitoring not only for this project but also for future investments. These system-level gains mean that the benefits of the proposed Adaptation Fund grant will extend beyond the direct beneficiaries reached during implementation, further improving the overall cost-effectiveness of the intervention.

Justification of Requested Financing and Full Cost of Adaptation

The requested AF financing is justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning. The proposed project has been designed such that all requested AF resources are directly attributable to addressing climate change impacts and strengthening adaptive capacity in the target areas. The project does not finance baseline development activities; rather, it focuses exclusively on incremental measures required to reduce climate vulnerability and enhance resilience beyond what would occur in the absence of climate change.

The AF will be the primary source of financing for the proposed adaptation activities. AF resources will fully finance the adaptation-specific components, including climate vulnerability and hydrological assessments, community-led adaptation planning, ecosystem-based adaptation measures, climate-resilient livelihood diversification, safeguards implementation, and learning and knowledge management systems. These activities represent the full cost required to enable vulnerable communities to adapt to current and future climate risks.

Where relevant, existing government programmes and partner initiatives provide an enabling baseline context (such as extension services, policy frameworks, or institutional presence) but do not finance the adaptation investments proposed under this project. The project has therefore been designed to be fully implementable using AF resources alone, without reliance on parallel or co-financing to achieve its stated adaptation objectives.

This approach ensures that AF financing directly supports climate adaptation outcomes, avoids the risk of financing non-adaptation development activities, and delivers measurable resilience benefits consistent with the Adaptation Fund mandate.

D. Describe how the project/programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

The project proposed activities demonstrate full alignment with the national policies of Angola as relevant to climate change, environmental protection, agriculture, gender, and socioeconomic development. Table 66 below provides an overview of the project alignment with national policies and plans and their associated strategic objectives and targets.

Table 6 Project alignment with national policies of Angola

National policy	Key objectives and targets	Project alignment
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2011)[58]	Angola's NAP aimed to identify the priority adaptation needs of key vulnerable sectors namely agriculture, water, and coastal areas). The policy's overall strategic objectives were to enhance the resilience of rural poor communities to identified climate change events, including rainfall variability and extreme weather events; to build national institutional capacity to respond to these shocks and integrate climate change adaptation into the national planning agenda; and to improve DDR mechanisms. Specific targets included the implementation of 10 selected projects covering agriculture, water management and coastal protection; the establishment of community-level early warning systems and the development of national guidelines for climate-resilient agriculture and water resource management.	Activities under the proposed project are in full alignment with the NAPA's strategic objectives and specific targets. The project contributes to each of the Plan's strategic objectives. Specifically, the project objective is to enable the development of community-based and community-led livelihood diversification strategies, support technology transfer, strengthen technical human and institutional capacity on the use of digital technologies for climate resilience, to increase yields and ultimately increase incomes and food security. Further under Output 4.1. the project will support the formulation of several policy recommendations reports on the National Agriculture Extension System Strategy and on land users' rights and titling with a view to improve the delivery of extension services. The project's focus area is agriculture with a secondary focus on water availability and use which directly contributes to the NAPA priority adaptation needs.
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (Updated 2021)[59]	Angola submitted its revised NDC in 2021 with the following overarching strategic objectives: to strengthen national technical capacity in the agriculture, water and infrastructure sectors; to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities especially rural farmers and coastal communities to climate change impacts; to improve access to climate information services to support adaptation planning; and to promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation for environmental protection and water security. The NDC's targets included to increase the number of climate-smart agriculture projects by 50% by 2030; to establish integrated water resource management in all major river basins; to ensure access to climate information services to at least 80% of the rural population; and to restore 1 million hectares of degraded land through NbS and climate resilient measures such as reforestation and conservation agriculture.	The project contributes to the achievement of the NDC targets in several ways: through the provision of capacity building for IDA/EDA extension officers, and through leveraging the FFS approach to strengthen the technical capacity of farming communities (Component 3). Under Component 2 with a specific focus on the San People, nature-based and ecosystem-based adaptation measures applied to ecosystem restoration and conservation will be promoted to protect degraded ecosystems. The use of digital platforms will increase accessibility to real time climate data for improved decision making, increase adoption of climate-smart technologies and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks. Downscaled climate data on the target provinces will be generated which will directly support the monitoring of climate indicators toward NDC targets, including the target on increasing the number of climate-smart agriculture projects by 2050.
National Climate Change Strategy (ENAC) (2022-2035)[60]	The ENAC policy's overarching strategic objectives match those of the NAP and NDC, and additionally call for increased financing from international development agencies and climate change adaptation programmes. Specific targets as relevant to agriculture include reducing crop losses by 40% by 2035 through the utilisation of drought-resistant varieties and farming techniques; to increase national budgets for climate change adaptation to at least 5% of national GDP; and to train 5,000 climate change adaptation specialists by 2030.	The project adds to the request for further international development financing for climate change adaptation programmes formulated in the ENAC. Further, the project activities support the ENAC targets, whereby the training and livelihood diversification packages financed will reduce crop losses for smallholder farmers; and through the provision of drought-resistant crop varieties in drought-struck communities in Cuando Cubango, Moxico and Lunda Sul. Lastly, the project will provide training in climate change adaptation planning and climate-resilient agriculture practices for IDA/EDA extension agents, which will strengthen the knowledge base on a national scale as requested in the ENAC.
National Strategy on Food and Nutrition Security (ENSAN) (2010-2025)[61]	The Plan aims to enhance food security considering observed climate change impacts by supporting climate-resilient agricultural systems. To achieve this objective, the Policy calls for improving access to sustainable irrigation practices and technologies as well as water conservation techniques; to strengthen the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers and to enhance post-harvest food storage and distribution systems. Specific targets include expanding	The provision of training and the establishment of demonstration plots leveraging the FFS scheme will improve knowledge and access to sustainable irrigation practices, water conservation techniques and improved agricultural practices. This in turn will increase yields and reduce post-harvest losses. Livelihood diversification packages to be financed under Components 2 and 3 may include storage and processing facilities to reduce food losses, thereby directly contribute to the ENSAN Policy targets.

[58] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2011). *Angola National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).*
[59] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2021). *Angola's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).*

[60] Ministry of Environment of Angola (MinAmb). (2022). Estratégia Nacional para Alterações Climáticas (ENAC) 2022-2035.
[61] Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Angola. (2010). National Strategy on Food and Nutrition Security 2010-2025.

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National policy	Key objectives and targets	Project alignment
	sustainable irrigation surface area to 25% of farmed land by 2025; reducing post-harvest losses by 30% through enhance storage and distribution; training 100,000 farmers in climate-resilient agriculture measures; and to establish resilient food storage facilities in at least 20 provinces.	
National Development Plan (PND) (2023-2027)[62]	The National Development Plan aims to mainstream climate adaptation policies into national socioeconomic development planning to strengthen the resilience of key sectors (agriculture, infrastructure, and socio services). The PND calls for reducing climate-induced food insecurity and income losses by improving the technical and adaptive capacity of local communities, notably though investment in climate-resilient infrastructure, including roads, water management systems and health. Relevant targets include the reduction of climate-related economic losses by 30% by 2027, and the incorporation of climate considerations into 50% of all new national infrastructure projects by 2030.	The project's objectives fully align with the PND's strategic orientation to reduce food insecurity and income losses. The adaptive capacity of local communities as well as extension agents will be enhanced through the provision of targeted training in agricultural and agropastoral sustainable practices, enhanced digital literacy and increased use of digital platforms to access digital climate advisory services and market information that will result in improved yields and reduced post-harvest losses. This will be completed with the financing of community-led livelihood diversification packages, thereby contributing to the diversification and growth of the agriculture sector in the face of climate change impacts.
National Gender Policy (PNG) (2013)[63]	The National Gender Policy promote gender-response adaptation planning to strengthen the resilience of women especially those depending on climate-vulnerable sectors i.e. agriculture, fisheries. The Policy calls for gender-inclusive participation in adaptation planning and decision-making processes and targeted supported for enhanced technical capacity to adapt to climate shocks. Specific targets include: a minimum of 40% of climate adaptation-related projects have direct female beneficiaries; increase the adoption of climate-resilient farming measures from women by 50% to 2030; train 5,000 women leaders in climate change adaptation, governance, and DDR.	All project activities will include ambitious gender-disaggregated targets in adequation with the local contexts. For the financing of livelihood diversification packages, priority will be given to women-headed households and women-led initiatives and cooperatives, in addition to project-level targets. The development of the CAAPs will fully streamline the needs and priorities of women beneficiaries as well as traditional knowledge and conservation practices. All training and workshops activities will be organised to accommodate women's schedules and responsibilities to enable full engagement with the project. Lastly, a gender-disaggregated target will be included in the project-level GAP for the training of IDA/EDA extension agents, which enhances adaptation planning by women leaders in governance processes in alignment with the PNG and National Action Plan targets.
National Action Plan for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality (2018-2022)[64]	The Plan emphasises the need to increase women's economic resilience considering observed climate change impacts. To achieve this, the Plan calls for improving access to adaptation funding for women beneficiaries, women-led SMEs, and cooperatives; to strengthen national support and delivery for gender-responsive adaptation projects; and to increase women's representation in climate change adaptation and DDR governance and decision-making bodies. Specific targets include: 50% of all climate-related microfinance loans to be granted to women-led initiatives; expanding access to sustainable irrigation techniques in at least 10 provinces; ensuring that women are included in at least 30% of all national-level climate-related institutions as decision-makers.	
United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2024-2028)[65]	Developed in collaboration with UN agencies present in Angola, the UNSDCF complements existing national policies to mainstream the integration of climate change adaptation strategies to support the achievement of SDG objectives. Overarching objectives relate to improving interinstitutional frameworks to deliver climate change adaptation projects; to foster community-based and community-led adaptation projects and to promote sustainable and resilient livelihoods in the face of climate change impacts. Specific targets include an increase in adaptation financing to USD 5 billion by 2028, and the implementation of community based CCA projects in 50 rural regions.	The proposed project seeks to mobilise Adaptation Fund financing to deliver community-based and community-led adaptation activities, in full alignment with the provisions under the UNSDCF. Further under Component 3, the project will support an institutional and capacity gap assessment of IDA/EDA extension structures, which will enhance the capacity of national and provincial institutions to support communities in the implementation of adaptation measures and enable access to inclusive technology and digital platforms to transform and sustain their livelihoods.

[62] Government of Angola. (2023). *Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento (PND) 2023-2027.* Presidential Decree No. 225/23.
[63] Government of Angola. (2013). Política Nacional para Igualdade de Género (PNG).
[64] Ministry of Social Action, Family, and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU). (2018). Plano Nacional de Género para Igualdade e Empoderamento da Mulher 2018-2022.
[65] United Nations Angola. (2023). United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028.

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National policy	Key objectives and targets	Project alignment
Livro Branco das Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação - "LBTIC" (2023-2027)[66]	LBTIC also referred to "the path to digital acceleration and transformation in Angola", was approved in December 2024. It aims to promote digitalization and the use of new technologies in different sectors including the agriculture sector, to achieve sustainable development.	The proposed project fully aligns with the LBTIC (2023-2027) by enabling digital transformation of the agriculture sector using climate smart technologies, establishing private sector partnerships to strengthen digital infrastructure, policy engagement to create an enabling environment and building digital capacity to promote digital inclusion.
Environmental Management and Natural Resources	National Environmental Protection and Sustainable Land Use Policie	The programme promotes climate-resilient agricultural practices, sustainable land management, and reduced pressure on forests and rangelands, while strengthening institutional capacity for environmental monitoring and natural resource management.
Education and Skills Development	National Education Sector Strategy (and related adult education and rural skills policies)	The programme contributes to national education objectives through Farmer and Agro-Pastoral Field Schools, community-based training, and knowledge-sharing platforms that strengthen climate literacy, technical skills, and lifelong learning for rural populations, including women and youth.
Biodiversity Conservation	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	The programme supports ecosystem-based adaptation, forest and wildlife conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources, particularly through Component 2 targeting Indigenous San communities. Activities contribute to biodiversity conservation while enhancing ecosystem resilience and services.

E. Describe how the project/programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The project will be implemented in full compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and the applicable national technical standards of Angola. Because several activities are structured as partial USPs, the precise technical standards and ministerial clearances required will depend on the specific livelihood packages and investments prioritised through the Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs). During full proposal preparation and inception, the project will therefore define a **narrow, pre-screened menu of eligible adaptation options** (for crops, livestock, water infrastructure and natural resources management). Each option will be checked ex-ante against the legal and technical framework summarised below, and the ESMP and technical guidelines will specify: (i) the standards to be applied; (ii) the permits, licences or notifications required; and (iii) the responsible authorities at national, provincial and municipal level.

Environmental protection and impact assessment. Project activities will comply with the Basic Environmental Law (Law No. 5/98), which sets out the general principles for environmental protection, pollution control, sustainable use of natural resources and public participation. Environmental assessment and licensing requirements under Decree No. 51/04 on Environmental Impact Assessment and Presidential Decree No. 117/20 approving the General Regulation for Environmental Impact Assessment and the Environmental Licensing Procedure will guide screening of all USPs and any infrastructure or land-use change that may trigger an EIA or Environmental Licence.

Land tenure, territorial planning and indigenous land use. Activities affecting land access or land-use planning will respect the Land Act (Law No. 9/04) and Law No. 3/04 on land, territorial and urban planning, including provisions on classification of rural land, community rights, concessions and expropriation for public utility. These frameworks will inform how CAAP investments are located and how community and San customary land-use patterns are recognised, so that no activity undermines existing lawful rights or triggers involuntary resettlement.

Water resources and irrigation systems. Any interventions related to small-scale irrigation, water harvesting or water points will follow Law No. 6/02 on Water Use, which establishes the legal regime for water property, allocation, quality standards, and integrated management of surface and groundwater resources. Where relevant, regulations on general use of water resources and pollution prevention will be applied to safeguard water quality and downstream users.

[66] https://www.plmj.com/xms/files/07_Guias_e_Manuais/2025/Colab_-_Livro_branco_-_TIC_EN.pdf

Forests, rangelands, wildlife and biodiversity. Activities involving forest resources, rangeland rehabilitation or wildlife habitats will comply with Law No. 6/17 on Forest and Wildlife Basic Legislation and its implementing Forestry Regulation (Presidential Decree No. 171/18), as well as recent decrees on hunting, wildlife management and conservation areas. These instruments set out rules for sustainable use, licensing, quotas and protection of endangered species, which will be reflected in the eligibility criteria for community-led conservation and NRM measures under Components 1, 2 and 3.

Cultivated plants, seeds and plant health. Support to climate-resilient crops, seed systems and plant health services will adhere to Law No. 5/21 on Plant Health and Law No. 7/05 on Seeds, together with Presidential Decree No. 93/16 (Regulation of the Law on Seeds). These establish phytosanitary requirements, seed quality standards, and procedures for registration and circulation of plant material. Any promotion of improved or local varieties, nurseries and seed multiplication under the project will follow these standards and the guidance of the competent services.

Livestock and animal health. Livestock-related livelihood diversification options (small ruminants, poultry, etc.) will comply with Law No. 4/04 on Animal Health and its implementing Regulation (Decree No. 70/08), which govern disease prevention, veterinary controls, movement of animals and animal products, and sanitary certification. The project will coordinate with veterinary services to ensure that any livestock inputs or infrastructure financed under USPs respect these requirements.

Agro-chemicals, pesticides and hazardous substances. Any use of pesticides or agro-chemicals within CAAPs will be restricted to products registered at national level and consistent with Resolution No. 7/07 implementing the Rotterdam Convention on hazardous and highly toxic pesticides, as well as with the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management. Technical assistance under Component 3 will prioritise integrated pest management and safe handling, storage and disposal in line with national and international standards.

Disaster risk management and civil protection. The project's early warning, contingency planning and climate-risk-informed CAAPs will align with the Basic Law on Civil Protection (Law No. 28/03) and its amendment Law No. 14/20, which define disaster-risk-reduction responsibilities and civil protection mechanisms at national and local levels. Coordination with Civil Protection structures will ensure that community plans and USP-supported investments reinforce, rather than duplicate, existing DRM arrangements.

Food safety and quality standards. Support to value-addition, processing and local food markets will comply with the food safety framework, including Presidential Decree No. 138/19 creating the National Food Quality Control Service and Presidential Decree No. 179/18 on mandatory laboratory analysis of products for human and animal consumption. These requirements will be reflected in any USP-financed processing units or storage facilities and in related capacity-building for producer groups.

Building, rural infrastructure and public works. Any small-scale infrastructure that may be financed under USPs (e.g. storage facilities, small processing units, water points or community centres) will observe the General Regulation for Urban Buildings (Decree No. 13/07) and the General Regulation for Urban and Rural Territorial Plans (Decree No. 2/06), as applicable. Designs will be reviewed during implementation to ensure compliance with national building standards and that structures are climate-resilient to projected temperature and rainfall extremes.

At full proposal stage, the Implementing Entity and Executing Entity will prepare a detailed legal and technical standards matrix, cross-referencing each eligible USP option and CAAP-type investment with the relevant national laws, regulations and ministerial clearances. This matrix will be integrated into the ESMP and the project's screening procedures, and will guide the systematic obtaining of all required licences and approvals prior to implementation.

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National Standard	Scope and Relevance	Project Relevance (Components / Outputs)	Compliance Status and Measures
Environmental Law (Law No. 5/98)	Establishes the legal framework for environmental protection, environmental impact prevention, and sustainable development in Angola.	Applies to all components, particularly Components 2 and 3 involving land use, livelihood investments, and ecosystem-based adaptation.	Compliance required. All site-specific activities will be screened under the project ESMF and aligned with AF ESP. Environmental permits and mitigation measures will be applied where required.
Land Act (Law No. 9/04)	Regulates land tenure, land-use rights, and customary land access, including community land rights.	Relevant to Components 2 and 3 where land-based livelihood investments and community infrastructure are implemented.	Compliance required. Community land-use arrangements will be verified during CAAP preparation; FPIC and customary rights recognition will be applied where relevant.
Law No. 6/17 on Forest and Wildlife Basic Legislation	Governs forest management, wildlife conservation, and sustainable use of forest resources.	Directly relevant to Component 2 (San communities), ecosystem-based adaptation, and forest conservation activities.	Compliance required. Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans will be prepared and implemented in coordination with relevant authorities.
Forestry Regulation (Decree No. 26/17)	Provides implementing regulations for forest exploitation, conservation, and community use rights.	Relevant to activities involving forest use, restoration, and non-timber forest products under Component 2.	Compliance required. Activities will follow approved conservation plans and obtain required authorisations.
Water Law (Law No. 6/02)	Regulates the use, protection, and management of surface and groundwater resources.	Relevant to Component 3 investments involving water harvesting, irrigation, and livestock water access.	Compliance required. Hydrological assessments will inform design; water abstraction permits will be obtained where required.
National Policy on Climate Change / ENAC (2022–2035)	Provides strategic guidance for climate adaptation and mitigation actions.	Applies across all components as the overarching climate policy framework.	Compliance ensured. Project objectives and activities are aligned with national adaptation priorities.
Law on Protection of Indigenous Peoples and Communities (Customary Law Framework)	Protects rights, livelihoods, and cultural heritage of Indigenous and traditional communities.	Directly relevant to Component 2 activities targeting Indigenous San communities.	Compliance required. FPIC procedures will be applied prior to any activity affecting Indigenous Peoples.
Labour Law (Law No. 7/15)	Regulates labour conditions, occupational health and safety, and worker protections.	Relevant to project implementation, contractors, and service providers.	Compliance required. All contracts will comply with national labour and OHS standards.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policies	Promote gender equality and protection of women's rights.	Applies across all components, particularly beneficiary targeting and capacity building.	Compliance ensured. Gender Action Plan and GALS methodology will be applied.
Cultural Heritage Protection Regulations	Protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage sites.	Relevant where activities may occur near culturally significant areas.	Compliance required. Screening will identify risks; chance-find procedures will be applied if relevant.

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F. Describe if there is duplication of project/programme with other funding sources, if any.

Project / Programme	Status	Implementing / Financing Entity	Geographic Coverage	Main Objective / Financed Activities	Relationship to Proposed Programme	Justification of No Duplication at Concept Note Stage
PDAC	Ongoing	Government of Angola / Development Partners	National / selected provinces	Agricultural development, extension services, and productivity enhancement.	Related – agriculture sector.	No duplication. PDAC focuses on general productivity and extension, while the proposed programme finances **climate adaptation**, including climate vulnerability assessments, CAAPs, ecosystem-based adaptation, and AF-compliant site-specific investments not supported by PDAC.
PROTAF	Ongoing	Government of Angola / Development Partners	National	Agricultural transformation, value-chain development, and commercialisation.	Related – agriculture and value chains.	No duplication. PROTAF targets commercially oriented producers, whereas the proposed programme targets subsistence farmers, agro-pastoralists, women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples, prioritising resilience and adaptation rather than commercial expansion.
RECLIMA (World Bank)	Ongoing	World Bank / Government of Angola	National / selected regions	Climate resilience, disaster risk management, and policy-level climate action.	Related – climate resilience.	No duplication. RECLIMA operates mainly at **macro and policy levels**. The proposed programme fills a gap by financing **direct community-level adaptation investments** through CAAPs and USPs.
Southern Angola Climate Resilient Agriculture Initiative	Ongoing / Pilot	Development Partners / NGOs	Southern Angola	Pilot climate-resilient agricultural practices in drought-prone areas.	Related – climate-resilient agriculture.	No duplication. The proposed programme does not replicate pilots but scales up and systematises adaptation investments, adding safeguards screening, ecosystem-based adaptation, and institutional strengthening.
Angola Agricultural Value Chain Promotion Programme	Ongoing	Government / Development Partners	Selected value chains	Market access and agribusiness support for viable producers.	Related – value chains.	No duplication. The proposed programme does not finance value-chain promotion or agribusiness investments and focuses instead on **food security and livelihood resilience** for vulnerable groups.
MOSAP II (World Bank)	Ongoing	World Bank / Government of Angola	Selected rural areas	Smallholder productivity, rural infrastructure, and market access.	Related – smallholder agriculture.	No duplication. MOSAP II focuses on infrastructure and productivity, while the proposed programme focuses on adaptation planning, climate risk management, ecosystem-based adaptation, and AF safeguards-driven investments.
MOSAP I (World Bank)	Completed	World Bank / Government of Angola	Selected rural areas	Productivity and market access for smallholders.	Past related project.	No duplication. The project is completed and did not include Adaptation Fund-specific climate adaptation design, USP mechanisms, or AF ESP compliance. Lessons learned inform design only.

IFAD-supported Rural Development Projects (previous phases)	Completed	IFAD / Government of Angola	Various provinces including proposed intervention areas	Rural livelihoods, agricultural support, and community development.	Past related projects.	No duplication. These projects are completed and focused on development objectives without AF-specific climate adaptation, safeguards, or flexible investment mechanisms.
FAO Emergency Livelihoods and Food Security Projects	Completed	FAO / Development Partners	Various provinces	Emergency food security, inputs, and early recovery.	Past related projects.	No duplication. These were short-term, emergency-oriented interventions and did not finance sustained adaptation investments.
FAO Farmer Field School Pilot Projects	Completed	FAO / Government of Angola	Localised	Pilot FFS training and extension support.	Past related projects.	No duplication. Pilot-scale initiatives without climate-finance-driven scaling, ecosystem-based adaptation, or AF safeguards frameworks.
NGO-led Community Conservation and Livelihood Projects	Completed	NGOs / Development Partners	Localised	Small-scale conservation, agroforestry, and livelihood pilots.	Past related projects.	No duplication. These initiatives were small-scale and time-bound; the proposed programme provides scaled, structured, and AF-compliant adaptation financing.
NGO-supported San Community Assistance Projects	Completed	NGOs	Cuando Cubango, Moxico	Social and livelihood support for Indigenous San communities.	Past related projects.	No duplication. Pilot assistance without ecosystem-based adaptation financing, formal FPIC procedures, or integration into national adaptation frameworks.

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Based on the above analysis, no duplication of activities or financing with other funding sources has been identified at Concept Note stage.

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

At the project level, in its oversight function the Implementing Entity will develop a Knowledge Management Action Plan in the first year of project implementation. The objectives of the KMAP are as follows: a) identify knowledge gaps and carry out a prioritization exercise of knowledge products to be developed; b) systematically document methods to ease the up-scaling of best practices in Angola or repackaging of innovative approaches developed elsewhere; c) disseminate knowledge using various communication tools such as national and regional platforms and websites, news articles, and case studies. The dissemination will serve as an avenue for sharing relevant information among implementing partners and other stakeholders such as other development partners operating in the country.

Component 4 acts as a the Knowledge Management component whereby its dual objectives will be to a) provide support for the development of knowledge products (policy recommendations reports, training manuals) to be used by policy makers, MINAGRIF and MoE staff, and IDA/EDA extension agents; and b) deploy the project-level Knowledge Management Strategy and strengthen data collection, compiling, monitoring and dissemination processes within IDA/EDA structures at the national and provincial levels through the revision of their Management Information System. Taking together, outputs under Component 4 will strengthen the data and knowledge management capabilities of institutional partners from the bottom-up, which will facilitate the provision of extension services, adaptation planning processes, and operational management over the long term.

Learning, Knowledge Management, and Feedback Mechanisms

The project will establish a structured learning and knowledge management (KM) system to systematically capture, analyse, and feedback lessons generated during implementation. Responsibility for learning and KM will be shared across institutional levels, with clear roles, tools, and timelines.

Responsibility for tracking experiences and lessons learned

- The **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will have overall responsibility for coordinating learning and knowledge management activities under Component 4.
- Implementing partners at provincial and community levels, including extension services and technical service providers, will be responsible for **primary data collection and documentation of field-level experiences** under Components 1, 2, and 3.
- The **Implementing Entity (IE)** will provide quality assurance, methodological guidance, and consolidation of lessons across components.

How learning will be tracked and when

Learning will be tracked through a combination of quantitative and qualitative tools, including:

- routine monitoring and evaluation data disaggregated by component, geography, gender, and beneficiary group;
- structured learning notes and implementation reviews prepared on a **semi-annual basis**;
- documentation of lessons emerging from Community Adaptation Action Plans, Unidentified Sub-Projects, and ecosystem-based adaptation pilots;
- annual learning workshops involving project partners, government institutions, and community representatives.

Key learning milestones will be captured **throughout implementation**, with synthesis products prepared at mid-term and prior to project completion to inform adaptive management.

Sustaining knowledge beyond the project lifecycle

To ensure sustainability of knowledge and learning outcomes beyond project closure, the project will:

- integrate validated lessons, tools, and training materials into national and provincial extension systems and relevant line ministries;
- support adoption of learning products (e.g. manuals, guidelines, policy recommendations) by government institutions and training centres;
- host project knowledge products within existing national information platforms and institutional repositories, rather than stand-alone project systems; and
- build the capacity of national institutions and extension services to continue learning, documentation, and dissemination functions after project completion.

Through these arrangements, learning generated by the project will be institutionalised and remain accessible, ensuring that knowledge continues to inform climate adaptation policy and practice beyond the project's duration.

Moreover, under other components (Components 1, 2 and 3) the project will generate many knowledge products, lessons learned and insights. Under Component 1, output 1.1 will support the establishment of baselines in terms of agricultural

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production systems in the target provinces; carry out a hydrological assessment of ground and surface water resources; and generate downscaled climate data and projections at the province level. Output 2.2 will facilitate the development of CAAPs in 18 target municipalities which will constitute frameworks for the planning and implementation of adaptation measures at the local level. Output 3.1. aims to leverage existing FFS structures and create new ones particularly with a focus on sustainable livestock production practices, enabled through the development of training manuals and modules to be used by beneficiary communities and extension agents. Each output under Component 1 therefore generates knowledge products which will be compiled and disseminated as per the project-level KMAP. Components 2 and 3 will generate lessons learned and data because of the financing of livelihood diversification packages - this data will relate to production yields, increased income because of selected packages, enhanced soil health, among other indicators. These learnings will directly inform the financing of packages during project implementation and later provide important insights on the successes and challenges faced by other initiatives.

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The design of PRODESA has been informed by a comprehensive, inclusive, and iterative stakeholder consultation process conducted between 12 to 30 August 2024. A total of 14 meetings, 66 key informant interviews, and stakeholder consultations conducted across the provinces of Cuando-Cubango, Moxico, and Lunda Sul, as well as at the national level in Luanda. These consultations included over 176 participants, representing a diversity of stakeholder groups including smallholder farmers, women-led cooperatives, youth associations, traditional leaders, pastoralist groups, civil society organizations, UN agencies, and government officials from MINAGRIF, MoE, and IDA/EDA.

Stakeholder Consultation Process, Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups, and Integration of Feedback
Background and Inclusion of Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups
A participatory and inclusive consultation process was undertaken during Concept Note preparation to inform project design, in line with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. A total of 14 consultation meetings and 66 key informant interviews were conducted, involving over 176 participants across national, provincial, and community levels.
Specific efforts were made to ensure the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups, including:

- women smallholder farmers and women-led cooperatives;
- youth associations;
- Indigenous San communities and traditional leaders;
- pastoralist and agro-pastoralist groups; and
- resource-poor subsistence farmers in climate-vulnerable areas.

Consultations were conducted using culturally appropriate methods, including engagement through community leaders, separate focus group discussions where appropriate, and use of local languages to ensure effective participation. These measures helped to address potential barriers related to gender norms, literacy, and social exclusion.

Summary of Key Topics Discussed and Agreements Reached
Across consultation sessions, the following key topics were discussed:

- Climate risks and impacts affecting agriculture, livestock, and natural resources (e.g. droughts, erratic rainfall, floods);
- Livelihood vulnerabilities and coping strategies, with emphasis on differentiated impacts on women, youth, and Indigenous communities;
- Priority adaptation needs, including water management, diversified livelihoods, ecosystem restoration, and access to climate information;
- Institutional and service delivery gaps, particularly in extension services and market access; and
- Safeguards, land use, and inclusion concerns, including land access, cultural heritage, and protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights.

Agreements reached during consultations included:

- prioritisation of community-led adaptation planning as the entry point for investments;
- inclusion of dedicated activities for Indigenous San communities, including ecosystem-based adaptation and livelihood diversification;
- adoption of gender-responsive approaches, including targeted support for women-headed households and women's participation in decision-making; and
- integration of youth-focused livelihood opportunities linked to climate-resilient agriculture and natural resource management.

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Integration of Stakeholder Inputs into Project Design
Inputs from consultations directly informed the design of the project, particularly Outputs 1.2, 2.1, and 2.2, as well as cross-cutting gender and inclusion measures.
Specifically:

- Feedback from communities and vulnerable groups informed the design of Community Adaptation Action Plans (Output 1.2), ensuring that local priorities, traditional knowledge, and differentiated needs are reflected in investment decisions.
- Concerns raised by Indigenous San communities shaped Output 2.1, including the application of FPIC, culturally appropriate livelihood options, and forest and wildlife conservation planning.
- Women's and youth groups' inputs informed Output 2.2, leading to differentiated livelihood support packages, inclusion thresholds (at least 50% women and 30% youth beneficiaries), and the application of the GALS.
- Issues related to access, exclusion, and safeguards informed the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework and Gender Action Plan.

  Through these measures, stakeholder consultations were not only inclusive but also instrumental in shaping project objectives, components, and delivery mechanisms, ensuring that gender and minority group considerations are systematically addressed.

Special efforts were made to ensure the meaningful participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups, including the San nomadic communities. In line with IFAD's SECAP guidelines and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social and Gender Policies, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was applied in engaging the San People. The process used local traditional governance structures and a local NGO (Mbakita) to reach the San people and request their consent. The NGO works with the San people and was useful in addressing language barriers and resulted in clear articulation of community priorities around ecosystem preservation, secure forest access, and livelihood diversification (e.g., beekeeping and eco-tourism). Further consultations will done during design mission.

The consultation process directly informed the design of Outputs 1.2, 2.1, and 2.2, especially the development of Community Adaptation Action Plans and Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans. These participatory planning frameworks incorporate locally validated climate information, traditional knowledge systems, and gender-responsive priorities.

Stakeholder Group	Level	Province/Location	Method	Date	Key Issues Raised	Integrated in...
San Communities	Local	Moxico, Cuando-Cubango	Community dialogue through local NGO (Mbakita)	13 to 21 August 2024	Forest access, food security, recognition of land rights	Outputs 2.1 & 2.2
Women's Farming Groups	Community	All 3 provinces	Community dialogues,	13 to 21 August 2024	Drudgery, need for post-harvest tech, access to finance	Component 3 & Gender Action Plan
MINAGRIF, MoE, IDA/EDA	National/Prov	Luanda + Provincial Hubs	Technical consultations	13 to 21 August 2024	Digital tools, extension needs, early warning system	Components 3 & 4
Youth Cooperatives	Community	Lunda Sul	Interviews, group discussions	14 to 15 August 2024	Land access, start-up inputs, mobile advisory services	Output 3.2
NGOs working with San People	Local/NGO	Moxico, Cuando-Cubango	KIIs, validation meetings	2 September 2024	Avoid duplication, link with RECLIMA, ensure targeting	Component 2
Traditional Leaders	Community	All 3 provinces	FGDs, Participatory Mapping	13 to 21 August 2024	Land governance, migration patterns, conflicts	Output 1.2 & policy support
Other stakeholders UNDP, WFP, FAO, AfDB, World Bank	National level	Luanda		26 to 27 August 2024	Synergies, avoid duplication, link with RECLIMA	Components 3 & 4

Ongoing consultation mechanisms will be maintained throughout project implementation via quarterly community review forums and the project's integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism. Community based facilitators will ensure that feedback loops remain functional, particularly for women, youth, and minority groups.

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Table 7 List of stakeholders consulted as part of project design

Name	Gender	Position	Entity	Municipality	Province
Yolanda Mutondo	Female	Director	GASFIG	Headquarters	Moxico
Angela	Female	Head of Dpt	Moxico	Headquarters	Moxico
Eduardo Manuel	Male	Representative	SP-INE	Headquarters	Moxico
Castilho Boa	Male	Director/ Ambiente	Directorate of Enviornment	Headquarters	Moxico
Maria do Ceu	Female	Technical Staff	IDA	Headquarters	Lunda
Chili Sandumba	Male	Head of Dpt	Agriculture, Fisheries & Livestock	Headquarters	Moxico
Eduardo Viera	Male	Head of Dpt	IDA	Headquarters	Moxico
Mukazo Wavumbi	Male	Head of Section	IDA	Headquarters	Moxico
Francisco Londoca	Male	Technical Staff	IDA	Headquarters	Moxico
Ernesto Gomes	Male	Head of Section		Headquarters	Moxico
Ester Josefa	Female	Head of Dpt	GPCTFD	Headquarters	Moxico
Evaristo Caumba	Male	Technical Staff	Directorate of Enviornment	Headquarters	Moxico
Benson Bambi	Male	Administrator	Municipal Administration	Bundas	Moxico
Laston	Male	Director	Agriculture, Fisheries & Livestock	Bundas	Moxico
Helder Coreia Joao de Brito	Female	Deputy Administrator - Technical area	Municipal Administration	Bundas	Moxico
Alfredo Ndumba Mussole	Male	Deputy Administrator - Finance	Municipal Administration	Bundas	Moxico
Quintas Sempieka	Male	Administrator	Municipal Administration	Luchazes	Moxico
Eduardo Antonio	Male	Deputy Administrator - Social Affairs	Municipal Administration	Luchazes	Moxico
Qguilherme Quadro	Male	Director	GEPE	Luchazes	Moxico
Adriano	Male	President	Cooperative of Ex-combatants	Luchazes	Moxico
Dackson	Male	Director	Agriculture, Fisheries & Livestock	Luchazes	Moxico
Palmira Lucas	Female	Executive Secretary			Moxico
Rosita Ihemba Soneka	Female	Administrator	Comunal Administration - Murieji	Muconda	Lunda Sul
Luis Domingos	Male	Administrator	Municipal Administration	Cacolo	Lunda Sul
Joao Quinzol	Male	Deputy Administrator	Municipal Administration	Cacolo	Lunda Sul
Eduardo Emiliano Mutondo		Head of Dpt	Agriculture, Fisheries & Livestock	Headquarters	Lunda Sul
Domingos Muaiuma	Male	Head of Dpt	IDA	Headquarters	Lunda Sul
Francisco Ekolelo	Male	Technical Staff	IDA	Headquarters	Lunda Sul
Linguenu Muangaji	Male	Director	Agriculture, Fisheries & Livestock	Muconda	Lunda Sul
Andre Toze	Male	FFS Faciliator	FFS - Sajinga	Muconda	Lunda Sul
Jacinto Sajinga	Male	Traditional Leader - Soba	Sajinga Village	Muconda	Lunda Sul
Almeida Chikoka Sakaunda	Female	President	Cooperative Sajinga	Muconda	Lunda Sul
Nelson Senguitale	Male	Director	Agriculture, Fisheries & Livestock		Lunda Sul
Daniel Feliz Neto	Male	Governor	Provincial Government	Saurimo	Lunda Sul
Isaura Mario	Female	Director	Municipal Administration	Dala	Lunda Sul
Lote Zeca Moutinho	Female	Administrator	Municipal Administration	Dala	Lunda Sul
Joao manuel Muachiyava	Male	Head of EDA	EDA	Dala	Lunda Sul
Ernesto Kavumbi Sangunda	Male	Extension Officer	EDA	Dala	Lunda Sul
Carlos Jose Sassuku	Male	Traditional Leader - Soba	Biula	Dala	Lunda Sul
Felismino Costa	Male	Director	IDA		Lunda
Antonica	Female		IDA		Lunda

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Name	Gender	Position	Entity	Municipality	Province
Antonio Pitra	Male		IDA		Lunda
Paulo Gomes	Male		IDA		Lunda
Paula Batista	Female	Deputy Director	IDA		Lunda
Miguel Pereira	Male	Coordinator	SAMAP		Lunda
Miguel Guedes	Male	Procurement Expert	SREP		Lunda
Emilia Simao	Female		SENSE		Lunda
Viegas de Almeida	Male	Director	CR.P.S		Lunda Sul
Venancio A. Menga	Male	Head of Dept.	A.S		Lunda Sul
Fatima Moises Armando	Female	Director	Gabin. Acção S.Fam. Ig. Gen.		Lunda Sul
Antonio Chiteca	Male	Head of Dep.	Vet. Inst.		Lunda Sul
Nelson Muiuca	Male	Director			Lunda Sul
Belarmino Sandungo	Male	Director	Gepe		Lunda Sul
Felix S. Manassa	Male	Director	GP Infra-Estruturas		Lunda Sul
Lindo Moises	Male	Director	GP Amb. Gest. Residuos Serv. Comunitario		Lunda Sul
Antonia Manuel	Female		GP da Agricultura, Pecuária e Pescas.		Lunda Sul
Ernesto Choy	Male		AIA-LSL		Lunda Sul
Francisco Popi	Male	Head of Dep.	GP Infra-Estruturas		Lunda Sul
Danie Bimbi Alfredo	Male	Provincial Administrator		Cuito Cuanavale	Cuando Cubango
Vicotria Cacuho	Female	Deputy Adm.		Cuito Cuanavale	Cuando Cubango
Alexandre Cassonga	Male	Deputy Adm.		Cuchi	Cuando Cubango
Gilberto Meira manuel	Male	Head of Dep.	IDA		Cuando Cubango

Figure 2 Consultations in Lunda Sul

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

The requested Adaptation Fund resources are justified by the full cost of moving from a reactive, ex post response to climate shocks in Angola's dryland provinces to a proactive, community-led adaptation model. The project targets small-scale farmers and the San People in Cuando Cubango, Moxico and Lunda Sul who are highly exposed to recurrent droughts, rainfall variability and land degradation, and who currently lack the information, planning instruments and financing needed to adopt climate-resilient practices. Adaptation Fund grant financing will cover the incremental cost of identifying, planning and implementing climate-resilient livelihood options and landscape measures, which would not take place under a "business-as-usual" development trajectory.

Although specific figures for the financing gap relating to the agriculture sector of Angola do not exist, the latest UNEP Africa

Adaptation Gap Report (2023) indicates that the bulk of adaptation costs are concentrated on agriculture, water, and ecosystems. The latest World Bank Angola Country Climate and Development Report (2022) estimates that climate change impacts could cost 3-6% of national GDP in the absence of adaptation measures by 2050 under RCP 4.5 and 8.5, with the agriculture sector being hit the hardest. Economic modelling shows a decline in agricultural productivity of 7% by 2050 under a business-as-usual scenario. Additionally, the most vulnerable communities to climate change are at risk of falling further down into poverty as they are in areas of high exposure to climate change, such as the target provinces of Cuando Cubango, Moxico and Lunda Sul, showing the highest frequencies of floods (Western areas) and droughts (Southern areas).

In Angola's latest INDC, the overall cost of implementing both conditional and unconditional adaptation actions across vulnerable sectors was estimated USD 1 billion up to 2030. Despite past and ongoing efforts to secure funding for agricultural resilience, the financing requirements to finance urgent adaptation actions for Angola's agriculture sector remain largely under-addressed. Even though national budget figures for climate change adaptation are not readily available, the transition to a more resilient agriculture sector has been a top national priority in Angola for several years, as demonstrated in the section of the project alignment with national policies and plans. Conversely, the national government bears almost all costs related to emergency response to climate disasters, which are estimated at USD 75 million per year[67] and expected to increase substantially because of climate change. Between 2005 and 2017, Angola has incurred nearly USD 1.2 billion in losses and damage due to climate change-induced disasters such as floods, storms, and droughts[68]. Absorbing these costs necessitates budgetary reallocation from other sectors or areas, worsening the country's vulnerability to external economic shocks such as fluctuations in global oil prices on which government revenue largely depends. This financial burden prevents the allocation of sufficient budgets for planned and preventive adaptation actions for the agriculture and water sector.

Angola's debt-to-GDP ratio displays important fluctuations year-on-year, where it peaked at 119.1% in 2020 due to the COVID global economic downturn, and recovered at 56.1% in 2022 because of improved fiscal management. For 2024, the ratio stands at 59.3%, but although projections suggest a downward trend in upcoming years, Angola's debt levels are highly sensitive to external global shocks such as global oil prices, global economic growth, and exchange rates fluctuations. This uncertainty constitutes an argument against loans or other debt instruments to finance urgent and necessary adaptation actions, particularly considering Angola's minor contribution to global emissions at 0.06%[69]. Adaptation Fund grant financing is therefore essential to enable the Government to address the full cost of adaptation for vulnerable small-scale farmers and the San People without worsening debt dynamics.

Taken together, these arguments call for Adaptation Fund grant funding to support urgent adaptation actions pertaining to the agriculture sector, which is a major contributor to national GDP (14.9% in 2023)[70] of particular importance to the country's economic diversification efforts and national food security. AF funding will be instrumental to support drought-struck communities strengthen and diversify their livelihoods in the face of climate change impacts and prevent them from falling further into poverty. Without AF funding, the bulk of national budgets will continue to be directed towards addressing emergencies in disaster-struck communities, with limited funding left to be allocated to adaptation planning. Farming-dependant poor communities will continue to see exponential rates of crop losses and lost income opportunities and worsening food insecurity.

Table 8 below summarizes, for each Component, the business-as-usual scenario and the alternative adaptation scenario that AF resources will help concretize.

Table 8 Additionality of AF funding compared to BAU

Component	Business-as-usual scenario (without AF project)	Adaptation Fund additionality (with project)
Component 1. Baseline assessment and community engagement and awareness raising	Climate risk information for small-scale farmers in Cuando Cubango, Moxico and Lunda Sul remains fragmented and poorly integrated into agricultural planning. Communities and extension services continue to rely on implicit knowledge and ad hoc responses to droughts and floods, with little systematic analysis of climate risks, options or	AF resources finance the development of climate, livelihoods and ecosystem baselines and assessments focused on agriculture and pastoral systems in the target provinces, and the participatory preparation of CAAPs with farming communities. This enables communities and institutions to prioritise context-specific adaptation options

[67] https://www.preventionweb.net/news/beyond-report-diagnostic-action-angolas-financial-resilience
[68] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099150012022242096/pdf/P1769171f457c3010198d31b375aaddd937.pdf
[69] https://www.iea.org/countries/angola
[70] https://www.statista.com/statistics/1292639/agriculture-value-added-as-a-share-of-gdp-in-angola/

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Component	Business-as-usual scenario (without AF project)	Adaptation Fund additionality (with project)
	trade-offs. No formal Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) exist to guide investment decisions, and community engagement remains limited to project-by-project consultations.	and to use CAAPs as the basis for selecting unidentified sub-projects under Components 2 and 3. Covers the incremental cost of generating and using climate-risk information and of organising inclusive planning processes which would not occur otherwise.
Component 2. Support to the San People for alternative livelihoods and forests management and conservation	The San People remain highly marginalised and exposed to climate shocks, with limited access to basic services, insecure land and resource tenure, and reliance on low-productivity livelihoods and environmentally degrading practices in increasingly fragile ecosystems. No dedicated support to co-develop community-led Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans or climate-resilient livelihood options tailored to the San context.	AF funding finances tailored community engagement and participatory planning with San communities, leading to CAAPs and Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans that identify climate-resilient livelihood options and conservation measures. Covers the cost of piloting community-led conservation measures and diversified livelihood packages for San households, addressing both climate vulnerability and ecosystem degradation. Without AF, such dedicated, climate-focused planning and investment for the San People would not be prioritised or financed.
Component 3. Technical and financial support for livelihood diversification and improved access to markets	Small-scale farmers continue to rely on rainfed, low-productivity systems and limited diversification, with restricted access to technical support, climate-resilient technologies and finance. Existing public programmes and commercial credit lines do not systematically integrate climate-resilience criteria or target the most vulnerable households identified through CAAPs. Continued income volatility, asset erosion and pressure to adopt maladaptive practices.	AF grant resources cover the incremental cost of establishing Farmer Field Schools / Agro-Pastoral Field Schools and demonstration plots focusing on climate-resilient practices and technologies, and of financing livelihood diversification options and productivity assets selected through CAAPs. De-risks investment in new practices and livelihood portfolios more resilient to droughts and floods, particularly for poorer households that cannot access commercial finance. These investments would not be financed under business-as-usual rural development programmes.
Component 4. Policy support and project-level knowledge management strategy	National and provincial institutions responsible for agriculture, water and environment continue to have limited capacity, tools and incentives to integrate climate risks into planning, budgeting and extension services. Knowledge on effective adaptation options remains scattered across projects and is not systematically captured or fed into national systems.	AF funding finances capacity building for national and provincial institutions on climate-responsive planning, support for the development and use of a Knowledge Management System and strengthening of national monitoring and information systems relevant to climate-resilient agriculture. Covers the incremental cost of institutionalising the approaches piloted under Components 1 to 3 and of creating feedback loops between local CAAPs and national policies and systems. Without AF, these functions would remain under-resourced and fragmented, limiting the scalability and sustainability of community-level adaptation measures.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been considered when designing the project/programme.

The project design includes several elements that ensure the sustainability of its outcomes:

Community ownership. Under Component 1, the project will support communities to design and plan for adaptation actions they will ultimately implement and benefit from. This process strongly supports community buy-in, and social endorsement of the measures specified in the CAAPs, as well as the overall sustainability of the project outcomes. Beneficiaries will feel empowered to implement actions that have the potential to transform their livelihoods thereby fostering high beneficiary engagement. Continued community engagement will be sustained with the provision of training in chosen areas through the FFS system (Component 3), which will capacitate communities to implement and maintain adaptation actions over the long term.

Strengthened capacity of national and provincial institutions. The project will be integrated and implemented within agriculture sector institutions through a decentralized structure, thus IDA/EDA capacity at the local level will be strengthened to ensure long-term sustainability of interventions through systemic improvements of service delivery on the ground. IDA/EDA extension agents will be recipients of training in selected focus areas according to provinces (agriculture or livestock), which will strengthen the sustainability of project outcomes as well as enable the scale-up or replication of training modules and extension service delivery to other provinces in the country.

Environmental sustainability and best-practices. Under Component 2, the San people will receive targeted support for the development of Community Adaptation Action Plans as well as Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans. Indicative measures to be promoted will include nature-based solutions applied to ecosystem conservation and restoration, with the

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inclusion of indigenous knowledge and practices into these plans. While reaping benefits and co-benefits during project implementation, these measures will restore ecosystem services and ensure the sustainability of the traditional livelihoods of the San People beyond the project lifetime.

Economic sustainability. Avoided lost income and additional revenue generated because of livelihood diversification packages will result in greater financial autonomy for beneficiary communities. Additionally, interventions and investments to be selected by communities will require a maintenance and monitoring plan, as applicable, such as in the case of the provision of equipment, the construction of a building or processing facility, for example.

Country ownership and alignment with national priorities. The project's sustainability strategy also builds on its full alignment with national priorities pertaining to agriculture and climate change adaptation. As specified in the NAPA and the ENAC, key strategic objectives and targets for the agriculture sector are to reduce climate-related crop failures; enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to climate change risks; and to strengthen national capacity, among others. The sustainability of the project outcomes will be fostered by the continuum between the enhanced capacity of national institutions and the governmental agenda to make the agriculture sector more resilient.

Financial and Institutional Sustainability of Project Outcomes

In addition to environmental, economic, country ownership, and community ownership considerations, the project design explicitly addresses financial and institutional sustainability to ensure that adaptation benefits are sustained beyond the project lifetime.

Financial sustainability will be achieved through a combination of reduced recurrent costs, income-generating adaptation measures, and integration with existing public systems. Project investments prioritise climate-resilient practices, ecosystem-based adaptation, and livelihood diversification options that generate self-sustaining economic returns for beneficiaries (e.g. diversified crop systems, improved water-use efficiency, nature-based livelihoods), reducing dependence on continued external financing. Capacity building under Farmer and Agro-Pastoral Field Schools and targeted livelihood support will enable households to maintain and expand these practices using locally available resources.

At institutional level, the project avoids establishing parallel financing mechanisms. Instead, it strengthens the capacity of existing extension services and local institutions to support climate-resilient practices within their regular mandates and budgets. This approach reduces long-term financial liabilities and supports gradual absorption of adaptation functions into national and sub-national systems.

Institutional sustainability is ensured by embedding project processes, tools, and responsibilities within existing government structures. Community Adaptation Action Plans, safeguards screening procedures, and climate-resilient livelihood approaches will be aligned with and progressively integrated into the operational frameworks of relevant line ministries and extension services. Training and technical assistance provided under the project will strengthen institutional capacity to continue adaptation planning, service delivery, and monitoring after project completion.

Replication, Scaling-Up, and Long-Term Sustainability

The project has been designed with replication and scaling-up as explicit objectives. Replication will be facilitated through the use of standardised, documented approaches, including Community Adaptation Action Plans, Farmer and Agro-Pastoral Field Schools, ecosystem-based adaptation models, and safeguards screening tools, which can be readily applied in additional communities and provinces.

Scaling-up will be supported through:

- integration of validated adaptation approaches into national policies, guidelines, and extension curricula;
- dissemination of lessons learned, training materials, and policy recommendations through the project's knowledge management system;
- strengthening of institutional partnerships between government agencies, extension services, and development partners; and
- use of evidence generated by the project (costs, benefits, and resilience outcomes) to inform future public investment and climate finance mobilisation.

These arrangements ensure that the project's adaptation benefits extend beyond the immediate target areas and continue to influence policy, practice, and investment decisions after project closure.

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/programme.

A preliminary screening of PRODESA has been undertaken against the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and the 15 environmental and social principles, using IFAD's SECAP procedures and the CAAP/USP design logic described in Sections C and J. The project will support mainly small-scale, community-driven investments in climate-resilient agriculture, livelihood diversification and ecosystem restoration in three provinces, together with capacity building and policy support at national and provincial levels. These activities may generate localised, mostly reversible environmental and social impacts that can be effectively mitigated through standard good practice, robust screening of community investments, and targeted management measures.

On this basis, the project is expected to fall under **Category B (medium risk)** under the Adaptation Fund ESP. No activities with potentially significant, widespread or irreversible impacts that would qualify as Category A are envisaged, and all USP-financed investments under Components 2 and 3 are expected to fall in either E&S category B or C, as defined in the project's screening procedures. A detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including FPIC processes for the San, chance-find procedures and activity-specific management measures, will be developed at full proposal stage and updated during implementation as CAAPs are finalised.

The checklist below summarises which AF ESP principles are triggered and where further assessment and management will be required during full proposal development and project implementation.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks - further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law		The project operates in a context with a dense framework of land, water, forest, wildlife, EIA, plant health and labour legislation. There is a risk of partial or late compliance with permitting, licensing and technical standards for USP-financed investments (for example small storage units, water points, solar micro-irrigation systems, small livestock infrastructure or community centres). Further location-specific screening will be required at full proposal stage and during implementation to identify applicable laws and clearances for each investment, and to integrate these into the ESMP, USP eligibility criteria and project procedures. At Implementation, all USPs will be screened to confirm applicable legal requirements and clearances prior to approval, and compliance conditions will be integrated into USP procedures and the ESMP.
Access and Equity		The project deliberately targets poor and food-insecure smallholders, pastoralists and the San, but operates in a socio-cultural context where women, youth and some groups have weaker voice, mobility and access to productive assets and finance. There is a risk that better-connected households capture CAAP benefits (training, inputs, grants) while poorer or more remote groups are left behind. The design of FFS/APFS, livelihood packages and USP access rules will therefore include clear, transparent eligibility criteria, quotas where appropriate, and participatory selection processes so that no group is discriminated against or excluded from benefits. USP access rules will be applied through transparent eligibility criteria and participatory selection processes under Component 1 to reduce exclusion and elite capture risks.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		The project explicitly focuses on highly vulnerable smallholders, agropastoralists and the San nomadic community, who face multidimensional poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, and limited access to basic services and markets. Power dynamics at community level may still marginalise women, youth, people with disabilities or the poorest households in decision-making on CAAPs and USP-financed investments. Further assessment during full proposal preparation will refine the vulnerability analysis and targeting strategy, and the ESMP will include measures to ensure that CAAP processes, extension services and grant windows actively prioritise these groups and track their access to project benefits. USP screening and CAAP processes will include measures to prioritise vulnerable groups and track their access to benefits, with safeguards requirements applied prior to any investment.
Human Rights		The project is expected to strengthen, rather than undermine, the realisation of basic rights to food, water and livelihood security. However, there are contextual risks related to unequal land and resource access, discrimination and potential abuse of workers or community members if labour conditions are not monitored. The project will promote non-discrimination, meaningful participation and access to grievance mechanisms for all stakeholders, and will monitor any allegations of human rights violations linked to project workers, contractors or local partners. All USPs will be subject to safeguards screening, grievance mechanisms, and monitoring

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		provisions to prevent discrimination, abuse, or adverse impacts on rights during implementation.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		Gender inequality is a structural driver of vulnerability in the target provinces, where women often face barriers to land, finance, decision-making and market access. The project aims to address these gaps and has set a target of at least 50 % female direct beneficiaries, with gender quotas where relevant. If not carefully managed, community processes and USP eligibility criteria could still favour men or reinforce inequitable workloads for women. A detailed gender assessment and action plan, building on the planned use of the Gender Action Learning System and Household Methodology, will accompany the ESMP to ensure that women benefit equitably and that all activities are designed to reduce, not increase, gender gaps. USP eligibility criteria and screening will incorporate the Gender Action Plan and AF Gender Policy requirements prior to approval, including measures to avoid reinforcing inequitable workloads.
Core Labour Rights		The project will engage project staff, extension agents and workers contracted for small works (for example construction of storage facilities, small processing units, water harvesting structures or community facilities). Risks relate to unsafe working conditions, unfair terms of employment, and potential use of child or forced labour by third-party contractors or primary suppliers. The ESMP and related procedures will ensure compliance with Angolan labour law and core ILO conventions, including explicit clauses in contracts, monitoring of occupational health and safety, and awareness-raising on workers' rights.The project will involve project workers directly engaged to work on the project or perform work essential to the project, and some who will be employed or engaged through third parties (contractors and subcontractors) to perform various civil and other works essential to the project. The health risks (including STD / AIDS) and the safety of workers and residents are significant. The standard also applies to primary supplier workers. Government civil servants working in connection with IFAD-supported projects remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment arrangements. The project will comply with national employment and labour laws, and international commitments protecting and supporting workers in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, including women and children. For any USP involving small works or suppliers, labour requirements (OHS, no child/forced labour, fair terms) will be included in contracts and monitored through ESMP procedures prior to and during implementation.
Indigenous Peoples		The San nomadic community is present in Cuando Cubango and Moxico and depends heavily on forest ecosystems and wild resources, with limited access to services and formal decision-making. Project activities could unintentionally undermine traditional livelihoods, land-use patterns or cultural practices if designed without their full participation. The project will therefore treat the San as indigenous peoples under the AF ESP, and will apply full, effective and meaningful consultation leading to FPIC for all activities that may affect them, ensuring that support packages are culturally appropriate and that San representatives can influence CAAP priorities and benefit from project investments on fair and equitable terms. Any USP that may affect the San will require full, effective and meaningful consultation leading to FPIC prior to approval, and culturally appropriate measures will be reflected in the ESMP and USP procedures.
Involuntary Resettlement		No large-scale infrastructure or land acquisition is foreseen under PRODESA, and physical displacement is not anticipated. However, small-scale investments such as water points, fenced plots, community centres or conservation measures could, if poorly sited, restrict existing access to communal resources or grazing areas. The project will avoid any activities that require involuntary land acquisition or physical displacement, and will require CAAPs and USPs to demonstrate that any access restrictions are voluntary, negotiated, and provide fair alternatives or livelihood benefits. These aspects will be further assessed during full proposal preparation and addressed through screening criteria, community consultations and the grievance redress mechanism. USP screening will exclude any activity requiring involuntary land acquisition or physical displacement, and will verify that any access restrictions are voluntary and negotiated prior to approval.
Protection of Natural Habitats		Target provinces include forests, rangelands and riverine ecosystems that provide critical services for local communities and biodiversity. Small-scale infrastructure and agricultural investments could cause localised habitat disturbance (for example vegetation clearance around small structures, intensified use of riparian areas, or poorly planned access tracks). At the same time, many planned measures explicitly aim to restore and protect degraded ecosystems. A precautionary approach will be applied: CAAPs and USPs will be screened against habitat sensitivity and any activity that would significantly convert or degrade natural habitats, or affect protected areas, will be excluded or redesigned. Where minor habitat impacts are unavoidable, mitigation measures will be identified in the ESMP. USP screening will apply habitat sensitivity criteria and exclude or redesign activities that could significantly convert or degrade natural habitats or affect protected areas prior to approval.

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Conservation of Biological Diversity		The project area includes forests and other ecosystems that host important biodiversity and provide food, fuel, medicines and income for communities, including the San. There is a risk that increased agricultural activity or poorly managed livelihood diversification (for example small livestock, aquaculture, use of NTFPs) could put pressure on wildlife or plant species. Project activities under Components 2 and 3 will prioritise nature-based and ecosystem-based adaptation options and will comply with the Forest and Wildlife Basic Law and related regulations, including restrictions on hunting and use of threatened species. Biodiversity-sensitive screening criteria and guidance will be included in the ESMP and CAAP manuals. USP procedures will include biodiversity-sensitive screening and guidance, and exclude activities that could adversely affect threatened species or critical ecosystems prior to approval.
Climate Change	X	The project explicitly responds to climate risks such as recurrent droughts, dry spells, temperature extremes and ecosystem degradation that threaten smallholder agriculture, pastoralism and forest-based livelihoods in Cuando Cubango, Moxico and Lunda Sul. No high-emission or maladaptive activities are envisaged; however, there is a low risk that some investments (for example small machinery, expanded livestock herds) could slightly increase GHG emissions if not balanced with sustainable land and water management. All CAAPs will be screened to avoid maladaptation and to ensure that activities are consistent with national NDC priorities and promote low-emission, climate-resilient pathways, in line with the mitigation hierarchy.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		USPs may finance limited use of agro-chemicals, small processing units and small-scale infrastructure, which could generate localised waste, effluents or contamination risks for soil and water if not properly managed. The ESMP will promote integrated pest management, restrict support to nationally registered pesticides consistent with international good practice, and include guidance on safe handling, storage and disposal of chemicals and waste. Technical designs for small infrastructure will incorporate resource-efficient technologies (for example solar pumps, water-saving irrigation, rainwater harvesting) and encourage efficient use of land, water and energy. USP screening will apply requirements on safe chemical use, waste management, and resource-efficient design, with ESMP measures integrated into site-specific implementation prior to approval.
Public Health		The main public health risks relate to: (i) construction and operation of small-scale infrastructure (accidents, unsafe structures, local pollution); (ii) potential spread of communicable diseases and GBV risks if labour is brought into communities; and (iii) climate-sensitive health outcomes such as malnutrition and water-borne diseases that may be affected by project-supported changes in land and water management. The ESMP will integrate measures on community health and safety, including safe siting and design of infrastructure, awareness-raising on GBV/SEA, and coordination with health services and civil protection structures. For any USP involving infrastructure or labour influx, community health and safety measures (including GBV/SEA risk management) will be incorporated into site-specific ESMP measures prior to approval and monitored during implementation.
Physical and Cultural Heritage		The project is not expected to affect recognised cultural heritage sites or to use cultural heritage for commercial purposes. Nevertheless, there is a risk of encountering tangible or intangible cultural heritage during siting of small infrastructure or land-use interventions, particularly in areas used by the San and other communities for spiritual or cultural practices. Chance-find procedures and culturally sensitive consultations will be integrated into CAAP processes, and any USP activity that could damage known heritage sites will be excluded or redesigned in consultation with communities and relevant authorities.
Lands and Soil Conservation	X	By promoting sustainable land management, soil conservation and climate-resilient agriculture, the project is expected to improve land productivity and reduce erosion in the medium term. However, if small infrastructure or agricultural practices are poorly designed (for example siting on steep slopes, inadequate drainage, inappropriate tillage), there may be localised soil degradation or erosion. The ESMP and technical guidelines for CAAPs will include soil-conservation criteria, and extension agents will be trained to promote practices such as contour planting, mulching, agroforestry and reduced burning. USP screening will apply soil and erosion risk criteria and require adherence to technical guidelines through site-specific ESMP measures prior to approval.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Demonstrate how the project/programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s)[1]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To improve food and nutritional security and increase the income of small-scale farmers and ethnic minority groups while enhancing their resilience to climate change and other shocks.	% of total beneficiaries participating in CAAPs Number of CAAPs developed	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.2. %age of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	**2,060,000**
	Number of CAAPs developed Number of livelihood diversification packages financed	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1 %age of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	**1,440,000**
	Number of FFS/APFS established or leveraged Number of livelihood diversification packages financed	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.2. %age of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	**4,200,000**
	Technical ability of IDA/EDA agents to deliver extension services (self-scoring system)	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic & environmental losses	2.1. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased	**950,000**
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Outcome 1. The information, data, knowledge, and planning mechanisms required to identify viable concrete adaptation measures are collected and established	Number of baselines established and assessments conducted Number of Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) developed	Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate	**2,060,000**
Outcome 2. The San People have the tools, knowledge, and mechanisms to sustain and diversify their livelihoods	Number of CAAPs developed Number of Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plans (FWCPs) developed Number of livelihood diversification packages financed Number of San people who received training in farming and NbS practices for ecosystem restoration and conservation	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1.No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	**1,440,000**
Outcome 3. Community-led livelihood diversification packages are financed and implemented	Number of FFS/APFS established or strengthened Number of beneficiaries who received training on chosen areas Number of livelihood diversification packages financed	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1.No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	**4,200,000**
Outcome 4. National and provincial level institutions are capacitated and their knowledge management capacity strengthened to enhance the delivery of extension services	Number of capacity assessments developed Number of policy recommendations reports developed Number of national KM/MIS systems supported	Output 2.2: Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance	2.1.1. No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender)	**950,000**

[1] The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

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PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government

Angola: Mrs Carla Esperança Narciso Pompilio da Silva Balça Senior Climate Change Specialist Ministry of Environment, Angola	Date: 23 December 2025

B. Implementing Entity Certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Implementing Entity coordinator:  Pierre-Yves GUEDEZ Lead Multilateral Climate & Environmental Funds (AF, GCF, GEF)	email: p.guedez@ifad.org
Mr Juan Carlos Mendoza Casadiegos, Director, Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division	
Date: 24 December 2025	e-mail: juancarlos.mendoza@ifad.org
Project Contact Person: Mr Claus Reiner Regional Climate and Environment Specialist East and Southern Africa, ECG Division, IFAD	e-mail : c.reiner@ifad.org
Country Director Custodio Mucavele Country Director for Angola, ESA, IFAD	e-mail c.mucavele@ifad.org

REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA
MINISTÉRIO DO AMBIENTE

THE ADAPTATION
FUND BOARD

LUANDA

C.C: Adaptation Fund Board Secreteriat

Subject: Endorsement for the project titled 'Sustainable development for subsistence family farmers "PRODESA".

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Angola, I confirm that the above-mentioned regional proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Angola.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal for support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) will serve as the Implementing Entity. The Ministry of Environment, through National Directorate for Climate Action and Sustainable Development, will act as the lead Executing Agency, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF), through the Institute for Agricultural Development (IDA). The partnership between these two institutions will be governed by a Memorandum of Understanding.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, in Luanda, December 16th, 2025.

THE FOCAL POINT

CARLA ESPERANÇA NARCISO POMPILIO DA SILVA BALÇA

Ministério do Ambiente
AV. Do 1º Congresso do MPLA,
Edifício CIF ONE
9º Andar, Luanda – Angola.

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ADAPTATION FUND

Revised PFG Submission Form[1]

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 23 December 2025

Adaptation Fund Project ID:
Country/ies: Angola
Title of Project: PRODESA - Sustainable development for subsistence family farmers
Country: Angola
Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE): MIE
Implementing Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Executing Entity/ies: IFAD for the PFG and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF) / Ministry of Culture Tourism and Environment (MoE)) for the project

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	Upon Concept Note approval date
Completion date of PFG	(10 months) after Concept Note approval date

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US$ Amount	Budget note[2]
Stakeholder consultations	Stakeholder, engagement reports, inputs, priorities groups, included in the proposal.	20 250	To ensure transparency, and ownership of the project by all stakeholders
Technical and Feasibility Assessments	Climate risk reports, feasibility studies, intervention options developed	25 000	Evidence-based, practical, and cost-effective approaches.

[1] As presented in AFB/PPRC.33/40 Annex 1.
[2] The proposal should include a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break- down of costs at the activity level. It should also include a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use.

Environmental safeguards studies	Environmental and Social Safeguards screening and management planning developed.	15 000	To align the project with environmental and social policies.
Multi-disciplinary team of consultants	Final project proposal, logical framework, stakeholder feedback integrated in the proposal	77 000	Proposal development includes: consultancy fees, allowances and travel
Project formulation grant for concept note		137 250	Total PFG allocation for concept preparation
Implementing Entity (IE) Fee (8.5%)		12 750	IE fee based on 8.5% of total PFG
Project Formulation Grant + IE fee		150 000	Total PFG budget inclusive of IE fee

Please describe below each of the PFG activities and provide justifications for their need and for the amount of funding required:

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation. The PFG will be executed by the IE. The EE will be responsible for execution of the project once approved.

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr Pierre Yves Guedez, Lead, Multilateral Climate and Environmental Funds, ECG Division, IFAD		23/12/2025	Mr Claus Reiner, Regional Climate and Environment Specialist, IFAD	+254 11 5492302	E - mail: p.guedez@ifad.org E - mail: c.reiner@ifad.org