Meeting of the Board
21 – 24 October 2024
Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea
Provisional agenda item 10

GCF/B.40/02/Add.01

30 September 2024

Consideration of funding proposals – Addendum I

Funding proposal package for SAP044

Summary

This addendum contains the following six parts:

a) A funding proposal titled "Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola (CREW Angola)";
b) No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s);
c) Secretariat's assessment;
d) Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment;
e) Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment; and
f) Gender documentation.

Table of Content

Simplified Approval Process
Funding Proposal

Project/Programme title:	Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola (CREW Angola)
Country(ies):	Angola
National Designated Authority(ies):	*Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment*
Accredited Entity:	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
Date of first submission:	*[2024/05/17]*
Date of current submission/ version number	*[2024/08/08] [V.7]*
If available, indicate GCF code:	*SAP 22560*

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Contents

Notes to accredited entities on the use of the SAP funding proposal template

- The Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme (SAP) supports projects and programmes with a GCF contribution of up to USD 10 million with minimal to no environmental and social risks. Projects and programmes are eligible for SAP if they are ready for scaling up and have the potential for transformation, promoting a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development.
- This template is for the SAP funding proposals and is different from the funding proposal template under the standard project and programme cycle. Distinctive features of the SAP funding proposal template are:
  - *Simpler documents*: key documents have been simplified, and presented in a single, up-front list;
  - *Fewer pages*: A shorter form with significantly fewer pages. The total length of funding proposals should **not exceed 20 pages,** annexes can be used to provide details as necessary;
  - *Easier form-filling*: fewer questions and clearer guidance allows more concise and succinct responses for each sub-section, avoiding duplication of information.
- Accredited entities can either directly incorporate information into this proposal, or provide summary information in the proposal with cross-reference to other funding proposal documents such as project appraisal document, pre-feasibility studies, term sheet, legal due diligence report, etc.
- Submitted SAP Pilot Scheme funding proposals will be disclosed simultaneously with submission to the Board, subject to the redaction of any information which may not be disclosed pursuant to the GCF Information Disclosure Policy.

Please submit the completed form to:
fundingproposal@gcfund.org
Please use the following name convention for the file name:
"SAP-FP-[Accredited Entity Short Name]-[yymmdd]"

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADPP	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Angola
AE	Accredited Entity
AF	Adaptation Fund
AMA	Accreditation Master Agreement
ARA	Adaptation results area
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
BAD	Banco de Desenvolvimento de Angola / Development Bank of Angola
BAU	Business as Usual
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CACS	Auscultation and Concertation Councils
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAC	Climate Change Action Centres
CCR	Climate Change Resilience
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CO	Communication Officer
CRA	Climate-Resilient Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
C4R	Communication for Resilience
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CN	Concept note
EDA	Enhanced Direct Access
EE	Executing Entity
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental Social Safeguard
EP	Executing Partner
CREW	Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South-west Angola, Full Proposal
FP	Funding Proposal
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FO	Farmers' Organization
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FRESAN	Strengthening Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security in Angola, EU-funded project
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoA	Government of Angola
GSP	Green Schools Programme
HH	Household
HPP	Humana People to People
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IDA	Institute of Agrarian Development
IDF	Institute of Forest Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income-Generating Activities
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISV	Institute of Veterinary Services
LDC	Least Developed Country
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MASFAMU	Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Affaires
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoED	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSC	Municipal Project Steering Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRM	Natural resource management
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OSS	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
PC	Project Coordinator
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PFS	Pre-Feasibility Study
PMU	Project Management Unit
PO	Producer Organization
PPSC	Provincial Project Steering Committee
PRODESI	Production Support, Export Diversification and Import Replacement Programme
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCM	Regional Climate Models
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
TNC	Third National Communication
TOC	Theory of change
TST	Technical Support Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY

A.1. Has this FP been submitted as a SAP CN before?	Yes ☒ No ☐				
A.2. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?	Yes ☒ No ☐				
A.3. Project or programme	☒ Project ☐ Programme	**A.4. Public or private sector**	☒ Public sector ☐ Private sector	**A.5. RfP**	Not applicable

A.6. Result area(s)		**GCF Contribution**	**Co-financers' contribution[1]**
	Mitigation total	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☐ Energy generation and access	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☐ Low emission transport	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☐ Buildings, cities and industries and appliances	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☐ Forestry and land use	Enter number %	Enter number %
	Adaptation total	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☒ Most vulnerable people and communities	40% %	Enter number %
	☒ Health and well-being, and food and water security	60% %	100% %
	☐ Infrastructure and built environment	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☐ Ecosystem and ecosystem services	Enter number %	Enter number %

A.7.1. Expected mitigation outcome *(Core indicator 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed / sequestered)*	N/A	**A.7.2 Expected adaptation outcome** *(Core indicator 2: direct and indirect beneficiaries reached)*	300,000	
			120,000 direct beneficiaries	180, 000 indirect beneficiaries
			9.44% of Cunene Province Population[2]; 0.36% of Angola Population	14,16% of Cunene Province Population[2]; 0.54% of Angola Population

A.8.1. Total investment (GCF + co-finance[3])	Amount: 9,994,032 USD	**A.8.2 Total GCF funding requested** (max USD 25M)	Amount: 9,616,032 USD
A.9. Type of financial instrument requested for the GCF funding	*Mark all that apply.* ☒ Grant ☐ Loan[4] ☐ Equity ☐ Guarantees ☐ Others:		
A.10. Implementation period (months)	5 years (60 months)		
A.11. Total project/ programme lifespan (years)	10 years (120 months)	**A.12. Expected date of internal approval**	*7/7/2024*

[1] Co-financer's contribution means the financial resources required, whether Public Finance or Private Finance, in addition to the GCF contribution (i.e. GCF financial resources requested by the Accredited Entity) to implement the project or programme described in the funding proposal.

A.13. Executing Entity information	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Angola (ADPP), NGO, registered with the Ministry of Justice in Angola since 1992. A due diligence mission was conducted by OSS to ADPP Angola where an extensive capacity assessment was undertaken as well as the financial and technical capacities were evaluated to ensure compliance with the fund requirements.

A.14. Scalability and potential for transformation (Eligibility for SAP, max. 100 words)

The involvement of all key government and civil society players and increased awareness of climate change among the beneficiaries and their households will allow for the scaling up and replication of CC resilient actions in geographical areas outside of the targeted communities. The climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Cunene will be increased by strengthening adaptive capacity and knowledge management, enhancing water security and by diversifying livelihoods. Vulnerable communities, especially women, will have improved ability to develop and implement climate resilient actions and will have increased access to climate change adaptation measures and knowledge.

A.15. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach (max. 300 words)

The main impacts of climate change for communities in the Cunene Province relate to increasing temperatures, decreasing rainfall and change in seasonality and increasing severity of droughts and extreme flooding events. The cultivation of all major staple crops will either greatly decrease or become unsuitable under current climate change projections. Women are the first observers, the first impacted and among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change by virtue of their role as caretaker of the family and responsibilities in food production as well as collection of water, fuelwood and fodder. Women also have reduced access to education, training and finance, which compromises appropriate adaptation to climatic events.

The overall objective of the project is to build climate-resilience in targeted rural communities in all six municipalities in Cunene, Angola. The project will apply a gender-transformative approach, integrating the key, climate-vulnerable sectors of agriculture, environment, water, and nutrition, with a focus on enabling factors, through investing in financial literacy, improved farming technologies and education. The specific objectives of the project are:

- To empower women and youth in playing an active role in climate change adaptation at the local level;
- To enhance the resilience of communities to climate change risk, with focus on women's groups; and
- To reduce the vulnerability of women, their families and communities to water, food and nutrition insecurity.

[2] Following the GCF request, we used the yet not official estimated 2022 population of Cunene from the National Institute of Statistics of Angola to update the beneficiary figures. This offers a closer approximation of the current population figures and ensure consistency in the beneficiary data for both Cunene and Angola. The only official and recent data for Cunene is from the 2014 Census, while the most recent official estimate for Angola is from 2022.

[3] Refer to the Policy on Co-financing of the GCF.

[4] Senior loans and subordinated loans.

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DETAILS

B.1. Context and baseline (max. 500 words)

Introduction to Angola and the Cunene community:

Socio-economic considerations: Angola is situated on the west coast of Central Africa and has a population of 33 million people, as of 2022.[5] It is classified a middle-income country but faces significant disparities between urban and rural areas. In 2021, more than half of the population (51.1%) in Angola were classified as multidimensionally poor while an additional 15.5% was classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (5,363 thousand people in 2021).[6] Its economy is poorly diversified and heavily reliant on imports in the agricultural sector. This dependency puts the local populations, especially women, at risk of climate-related shocks and market fluctuations. Moreover, Angola's Gender Inequality Index score in 0.720, implying high levels of inequality between men and women.

Geography and climate:

- Angola experiences a range of climates, from humid tropical to dry tropical, and climate conditions differ noticeably from north (rainforests and savannahs) to south (desert) along the arid 1600km coastline, the west-central plateau, and the east bordering DRC and Zambia.
- The mean annual temperature has increased by 1.4°C at a rate of 0.2°C per decade since 1951[7], and the observed mean annual rainfall decreased at an average rate of about 2 mm per month (2.4%) per decade between 1960 and 2006[8]. According to data from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), at the end of 2015, 80% of the country's water catchment holes stopped working and the reservoirs dried up, as a result of a significant decrease in water reserves of the country, after 4 consecutive years of extreme drought episodes[9]
- All climate models project that Angola will experience increased temperatures (see figure 13Annex 2: Pre-feasibility study), changes in precipitation (see figure 16, Annex 2: Pre-feasibility study), more extreme weather events, an expansion of arid and semi-arid regions, seasonal shifts in rainfall, localized floods, increased wildfires, sea level rise, increased rainfall in the northern parts of the country, changes in river flows and changes in sea and surface water body temperatures over the coming 100 years[10].
- In addition, the regional synthesis for West Southern Africa from the IPCC Interactive Atlas confirms a high confidence in decrease of mean precipitation, and increases of extreme heat, droughts, and aridity[11].

Project's target location:

- Cunene is the Angola's Southern province; it borders Namibia to the South and has a total area of about 87,000 km^2 (7.0% of the national territory). As of the 2014 Census[12], the province of Cunene has 990,087 inhabitants (3.8% of national population) and is one of the least populated regions of Angola. The province is divided administratively into 6 municipalities (Cucana, Kuanhama, Ombandja, Kuvelal, Curoca (EX Oncocua), Namacunde, Cahama) and 20 communes. The majority of the Angolan population (79%) live in rural areas, and connectivity (in terms of infrastructure or natural endowment), particularly from Cunene, affects the economic performance as well as socioeconomic vulnerabilities of the population.
- The climate in the region is semi-desert, tropical dry; megathermal, with irregular rainfall not exceeding 600 mm per year. The average annual temperature is 23°C, with large daily temperature variations. The climate is strongly seasonal, with a hot and humid season (October to May) and a cold season (June to September).
- The Cunene Province frequently experiences droughts as well as flooding (depending on the precipitation variation in the different seasons), which impacts the population and communities' limited resource base, and adaptation options. As many residents of Cunene work within the agriculture and crop production sector, they have a very high dependence on the natural precipitation cycles, yet, with the increase in GHG levels, precipitation patterns are becoming more anomalous and bizarre.
- The region has limited surface water and is dependent on groundwater resources compared to the abundant water resources in the rest of country.
- In Southwestern Angola, women are key stakeholders due to the roles they play in agriculture (primarily, subsistence agriculture) and at the community-level as well as household-levels (such as being de-facto heads of households due to male outmigration/responsible for water provisioning and household water and food security).

Climate vulnerabilities and impacts:

It has been recorded in the latest IPCC Assessment Report, the SADC Region has become a climate hotspot as there has been an increase in evapotranspiration and a decrease in precipitation by 10-20%, thus affecting agricultural growth. This has major implications on Angolan livelihoods as many within the region rely on sufficient agricultural yield.

The Angolan economy has been hit hard by the impact of climate change expressed as prolonged drought, damaging flash floods, forest fires, reduced crop production and reduced water resources. Angola is the 41st most vulnerable country and the 171st most ready country to deal with the ramifications of climate change[13]. From this evidence alone, Angola does not have the

[5] World Bank 2023
[6] UNDP 2023
[7] Pinto et al. 2023
[8] McSweeney et al. 2010
[9] CNPC 2016
[10] Republic of Angola 2012
[11] https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/
[12] INE 2016
[13] University of Notre Dame 2023

strength nor financial capacity to protect itself and its citizens from the climate crisis. Between the changes in temperature and precipitation rates, to more frequent droughts and forest fires, the livelihoods of Angolans are at risk as conditions are expected to worsen in future projections.

Traditionally in Angola, women's responsibility in the rural household includes all aspects of daily family subsistence, including the production of food crops, horticultural crops and small livestock. They are also responsible for food collection and preparation, collection of water and firewood, and carrying for children and the elderly. Moreover, women have an unequal dependence and access to land, water, resources and productive assets, as well as have limited mobility and decision-making power. All these factors contribute to women being disproportionally affected by climate change. Women are also more likely to die following a natural disaster compared to men.

Regarding Cunene specifically, the region faces several challenges such as crop failures, poor water security and a decline in public health. The region is one of the most vulnerable in the country regarding food insecurity, classified critical[14] (see figure 24, Annex 2: Pre-feasibility study), and the agricultural sector is particularly at risk the case of heat- and drought-sensitive crops such as maize (See Table 10, Annex 2: Pre-feasibility study). The impact of prolonged drought on the environment, generally in the affected provinces of Angola, is rapidly accelerating deforestation, land degradation and depleting vital water resources, especially in Cunene.

Small-scale subsistence farmers and pastoralists remain extremely vulnerable to climate-induced effects. The abilities of these communities, and especially of their most vulnerable groups, e.g. women, to cope with droughts have been greatly weakened over the years due to the aggravated impacts of such events, which have become more frequent as well as severe. As a result, communities have no alternative options but to resort to overexploitation of natural resources using unsustainable methods.

Without any further action and support, climate change will have an increasing negative impact in Angola, especially on the most vulnerable population of the Cunene region. Therefore, there is an urgent need to strengthen the adaptive capacity of Cunene's most vulnerable population, especially women, and improve their resilience to deal with climate change impacts.

The climate vulnerability baseline is also a point of convergence which taps into agricultural security for the Cunene community, especially women. This would encompass small-scale water infrastructure, irrigation system management, and leadership training to improve the environmental hazards such as droughts and flooding.

To address resilience challenges, the proposed intervention intends to raise the awareness of local communities on climate risks and adaptative practices through gender mainstreaming, training and capacity building and community livelihoods diversification.

Alignment with national strategies:

It is imperative that Angola's NDC's remain in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the National Development Plan to truly commit to real climate action. Adaptation solutions must be the priority and will be highlighted in this project. The project aligns with several national strategies, as shown in table 13, of the Annex 2: pre-feasibility study.

Complementary initiatives:

In order to optimize the investments made through donors in Angola, and especially in the Cunene region, the proposed project will build on the strengths and lessons learned of relevant projects to ensure added value and will scale up successful initiatives, such as Fortalecimento da Resiliência e da Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional em Angola (FRESAN), financed by the European Union and which aims to contribute to the reduction of hunger, poverty and vulnerability to food and nutritional insecurity, through the sustainable strengthening of agriculture in the southern provinces of Angola most affected by climate change. In the Cunene region, there are three initiatives under the FRESAN initiative, including:

- Increasing the resilience of communities in the Kunene through access to water for domestic and agricultural
- Adapting Agrarian Systems for to Improve Food Safety and Nutrition in Cunene
- Agroecological Strategies for Production and Recovery of Biodiversity to Improve food safety and nutrition in the Province of Cunene

Besides, the project will also coordinate with different international organizations implementing complementary projects, such as the GEF 9798 Sustainable Land Management in Target Landscapes in Angola's Southwestern Region, and the TCP/ANG/3902 Enhancing technical capacities for sustainable investments for transformational agriculture, both implemented by FAO.

Moreover, the CREW project will have a close collaboration with the Adaptation Fund project "Resilience Building as Climate Change Adaptation in Drought Struck South-Western African Communities", also implemented by OSS, in the boundary region between Angola and Namibia. The project aims to enhance adaptation capacity and resilience of communities to climate change impacts and variability in the region and presents good potential for transformative impact across the southern region of Angola, synergies for development of models, cost savings and poses a platform for further upscale.

Barriers:

The project aims to address the barriers related to the limited knowledge, capacity and awareness around the impacts of climate change and climate adaptation solutions from the Cunene community, particularly for women. This amalgamates with traditional gender and social roles in the region as women have limited access concerning decision making and control over their assets, thus, weakening their association within the sphere of climate resilience. Local communities' inexperience with agriculture adaptation is an instrumental factor that contributes to their poor supply of financial products and in turn limits their capacity to boost their resilience.

The barriers the project will aim to overcome are summarized in the table below:

Table 1 - Summary of Barriers for Adaptation

[14] SADRI 2021

Barrier	Description
Knowledge - Limited knowledge and awareness about climate change impacts and climate adaptation measures at the community level	Due to the limited knowledge and awareness, natural resources and ecosystems are degraded due to, for example, over exploitation of resources, which exacerbates the climate impacts on ecosystem goods and services as well as human livelihoods' vulnerability to climate change. Unsustainable practices such as poor cropping and tillage techniques and poor forestry and livestock management exacerbate the environmental degradation, leading to consequences such as vegetation, forestry and soil nutrient loss which also lead to soil instability and loss of fertility. Degradation of natural resources, therefore, further increases poverty, often leading to the implementation of negative coping strategies by the local population.
Technical - Farmer organizations (FOs) and smallholder farmers, especially women, have insufficient technical capacities to design and implement integrated climate resilient solutions to improve local livelihoods, welfare and access markets	Smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, are not included in the FOs of the region and are often underrepresented in the market and do not elicit benefits to support climate resilient livelihoods. Farmers are affected by the lack of information on market prices, and more specifically on increased prices fluctuations caused by climate variables. The lack of farmers associations and solidarity groups impedes their equitable participation in markets and trading at fair prices. Where such organizations exist, they often lack organizational capacity, entrepreneurship development skills, access to finance services (e.g. loans, grants) and engagement with the private sector.
Institutional - Limited institutional capacity at the national and local level to facilitate the knowledge management and apply climate adaptation best practices	Although there is an effort from the national government to disseminate climate adaptation and build capacity at the local, provincial and national levels, the gap in terms of knowledge management in the country persists. In Cunene, there is no local or provincial knowledge management mechanism that extracts lessons learned from recent interventions to integrate into a complete package of technologies for the restoration, improvement, and maintenance of farms and ecosystems.
Financial and economic - Limited offer of financial resources to support the implementation of climate adaptation measures and/or diversify livelihoods at the community level	The majority of financial institutions in Angola suffer from a diffused lack of expertise and long-term experience in agricultural lending in general, and lending to smallholder farmers and farmer organisations in particular. There is lack of institutional capacity to assess business opportunities for specific products and value chains, and the consequent lack of interest in developing specialized financial products and services tailored to the needs of these chains' actors, resulting in a very limited supply of financial products. The available products show basic features that are similar to non-agricultural ones (short terms, fixed repayment terms, no grace period), with higher costs reflecting the transaction costs that are inherent to rural finance.
Social and cultural barrier - Gender stereotypes and inequality lead to women's increased climate vulnerability in the Cunene region.	Gender stereotypes define different responsibilities for men and women, especially in the rural context in Angola, which leads to a different level of vulnerability to climate change. Traditional gender roles and attitudes towards women in rural Cunene mean that women have limited control over assets and decision making at the household, community and FO level. This weakens their adaptive capacity and makes them more vulnerable to shocks and stresses linked to climate change. Women's involvement in certain livelihoods is also limited by gender relations, which limits the ability of women to take up certain off-farm livelihoods.

B.2.1. Project/Programme description (max. 1,000 words)

Objective. The overall objective of the project is to build climate-resilience in the targeted rural communities in all six municipalities in Cunene, Angola. A gender-transformative approach will be used, integrating the key climate-vulnerable sectors of agriculture, environment, water, and nutrition, with a focus on enabling factors, through investing in financial literacy, improved farming technologies and capacity building. This will be achieved through the following three outcomes, each one with a set of outputs and defined activities and sub- activities summarized below. More information on the project design is available in section 7. Technical Assessment of Project Interventions of the Pre-Feasibility Study.

Component/Outcome 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacity and knowledge management through gender-transformative climate risk reduction (ARA 1 & 2)

Under this Outcome, the project targets existing limited awareness and knowledge of climate change, its impacts and appropriate adaptation options as well as of capacities for the reduction of risks and increased resilience of the most vulnerable rural people and communities in the Cunene Province of Angola. A gender-transformative approach will be undertaken to empower women to be at the center of community adaptation efforts and resilience building. This, which will be supported by enhanced institutional capacities, will be achieved by increasing the enabling capacities for women to improve livelihoods, water and food security and nutrition and health, as specific gender barriers that currently hinder women's access to knowledge, capacity building opportunities, decision-making power and resources are addressed. Youth will also be promoted as key actors for climate change adaptation and risk reduction under this Outcome.

Output 1.1. Enhanced capacities for natural resources management and climate risk reduction with improved gender equity at the local level.

This output mobilizes women, youth and children across the province to increase awareness of the challenges that climate change presents to their communities and to disseminate information on what can be done to respond to these challenges and increase resilience. The inclusion of representatives of various municipal and provincial departments in community activities will also contribute to overall increased awareness in Cunene. Building on previous experiences (funded by Adaptation Fund) , the activities under this component will operate through establishing and operationalizing women-led Climate Change Action

Centers (CCACs), out of which capacity building and training activities will be coordinated and implemented. Broad-based outreach will include community sensitization campaigns to disseminate knowledge and raise awareness at the sub-national level, targeting gender-based inequity related to climate change. A Green Schools Program (GSP) and Environmental Clubs will also be established to reach young people, increasing their awareness and capacity to become agents of change.
Capacities for addressing climate risks (Output 1.1) will be enhanced sustainably through operationalized CCACs (A1.1.1) and the activities organized by them (A1.1.2). With a focus on strengthening community-based and locally-led Centres and groups (CCACs and CCAC Jangos, women groups, youth clubs) who will lead activities at the community, the project addresses knowledge barriers directly, while empowering women and youth as key actors in adaptation.
Activities include:
Activity 1.1.1 Establish and operationalize six women-led Climate Change Action Centers (CCACs): the project will establish a total of six Climate Change Action Centers (CCACs), one in each of the target municipalities, to serve as a central point for all target communities in awareness raising and capacity building. The CCACs will be long-term structures that will continue working to address climate change issues and resilience beyond the lifespan of this project and coordinate activities with a variety of CBOs, including women groups, youth groups, schools and farmer organizations. In addition of the 6 CCACs, and because of the project area being vast and the population being very spread out, a total of 60 Jangos (traditional community meetings spaces in Angola) will be established using local materials and hand power to further to reach project target areas to serve not only similar purpose as the main CCACs but also allowing the farmers to meet and share acquired knowledge and experience. I order to achieve this; the project will implement the following sub-activities:

- Establish at least 30 new women groups and 12 youth environment clubs: Firstly, the project will identify and map existing women and youth groups, as well as schools, within the target area. Based on this mapping, the project will establish at least 30 new women groups and 12 youth environment clubs, distributed over the 6 municipalities according to population density and additionality to existing initiatives. The 30 Women Groups, which will tentatively consist of a total of 900 people (30 per group on average)
- Establish and operationalize 6 CCACs and 60 Jangos: This activity also includes the physical establishment, operationalization and maintenance of the CCACs and the Jangos, constructed with local materials to the extent possible in order to generate no negative environmental impact, as well as equipping them. The identification of these locations will be conducted together with the local authorities, once funding is secured.

Activity 1.1.2 Raise awareness of local communities on climate risks for sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices, and livelihood aspects: This activity will raise awareness and build the capacity of key local champions, communities including the women groups and youth environment clubs for the widespread promotion of SLWM practices and climate risk reduction and serves as well for addressing specific gender barriers such as literacy, land tenure and nutrition and health. The following topics, among others, will be included as relevant: promotion of existing laws and regulation on environment protection; forest conservation and tree species diversity; appropriate harvesting of wood for local use and alternatives available; benefits of fuel saving stoves; CRA practices, water resources management, re- and afforestation and sustainable land and water practices; alternative income generating activities (IGAs). Sub-activities include:

- Training of Climate Change Champions: A program will be developed with the objective to mobilize key stakeholders at the local level to understand the issues the project is trying to tackle, forming a network of climate change champions to raise awareness and build the capacity of additional community members. The training will consist of a one-week course in each of the six target municipalities, with champions from local communities and including: technicians from the Agrarian Development Institute (IDA) and the Institute of Forest Development (IDF) extension network, leaders of Farmer Field Schools and Organizations. This will be followed by one day per quarter of follow up training. The champions will also be invited to participate in and organize relevant project activities. A total of 840 champions (70% women) will be trained by the project – approximately 35 champions per municipality (6) per year, in years 2-5 of the project.
- Capacity Building of 30 Women Groups: This sub-activity also aims to address fundamental barriers to women's adaptation to climate change by building the capacities of 30 Women Groups (900 participants) (A1.1.1). 450 Women Groups members will be trained in each year, years 2 and 3 of the project, 100 will participate in each of the municipalities of Ombadja, Cuvelai and Cuanhama, and 50 in Namacunde, Cahama and Curoca. Leaders of Women Groups, at the community level, with potential to become leaders in scaling up climate action will be encouraged to disseminate information and train additional women.

Output 1.2 Knowledge management and applied learning about climate risks is enhanced at provincial and national level.
In the pursuit of robust institutional capacity building and knowledge management at the provincial and national level, the project addresses critical areas of focus that encompass mainstreaming climate risks and implementing gender-transformative adaptation measures. These endeavors center on enhancing the capacities of provincial and national-level entities, effectively equipping them with the knowledge and tools needed to incorporate climate risk considerations and gender-responsive strategies into their decision-making processes. Concurrently, the project promotes peer-to-peer learning and systemization of knowledge to facilitate efficient knowledge sharing and coordination among existing projects. Through training, cross-institutional exchanges, and knowledge-sharing platforms, the project aspires to create a network of informed, adept stakeholders capable of driving coordinated efforts and maximizing the effectiveness of climate adaptation initiatives, ultimately advancing the resilience of the local communities in the targeted area.

Knowledge management will directly be enhanced (Output 1.2) by providing training and capacity building at institutional level (A1.2.1), as well as by systematizing coordination and knowledge, and by facilitating peer-to-peer learning (A1.2.2). Thereby both institutional and knowledge barriers are addressed in a sustainably way.

Activities will include:

Activity 1.2.1 Provide training and capacity building of provincial and national-level entities on mainstreaming of climate risks and gender transformative adaptation measures: This activity is centered on enhancing the capacities of provincial and national-level entities to effectively integrate climate risk considerations and implement gender-responsive adaptation measures. To do so effectively, the activity will include baseline, KAP and capacity assessments, development of appropriate materials, and capacity building sessions for various actors at national, Provincial and local level.

Activity 1.2.2 Peer-to-peer learning/ Systemization of knowledge/ Coordination among existing projects: This activity will ensure that all training and communication materials needed to successfully carry out capacity building and awareness raising activities are available and ready for use in a timely manner. The activity will also serve to ensure coordination among existing and ongoing projects, and it will also encompass the project M&E and the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, at national and subnational levels. Training and knowledge materials will be directed to serve the objectives of the project in gender transformative CCR, integrating agriculture, water, environment, education, nutrition and health and business development. M&E will secure adequate generation of knowledge.

Component/Outcome 2: Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management (ARA 2)

Within the context of Cunene Province, a region heavily impacted by climate change with heightened water scarcity and erratic precipitation patterns, the project's commitment to enhancing water security through integrated water resource management becomes particularly pertinent. The province faces significant challenges related to the sustainability and resilience of local water infrastructure. Climate-induced shifts have placed stress on water sources, affecting both the quality and quantity of water available. In response to these specific local needs, the project aims to establish small-scale water infrastructure, and build the capacity for integrated water resource management, considering the region's unique environmental conditions. Furthermore, this initiative adopts a gender-sensitive and youth-inclusive approach, with a focus on empowering these demographic groups to assume central roles in the management and upkeep of local water infrastructure, ensuring its sustainability in the face of climatic uncertainties. By enhancing water security and resilience through a comprehensive and locally tailored strategy, the project endeavors to fortify Cunene Province's water infrastructure to effectively address the challenges posed by climate change.

Water security and thereby climate resilience will be enhanced (Outcome 2) by improving management of water resources at local level (Output 2.1), which will be done by improving access to water for production and consumption, and by improving access to improved irrigation systems, which will in turn contribute to reducing water demand. This will be strengthened by enhanced capacity and knowledge management in addressing climate risks (Outcome 1). Improved water resource management (Outcome 2) will equally contribute to improved food security through adapted and climate-resilient agricultural systems and livelihoods (Outcome 3). As such, activities under this component also contribute to the achievement of activities under the third component.

By enhancing water security, the project directly contributes to GCF ARA 2 (Health, well-being, food and water security).

Output 2.1. Improved management of water resources at the local level.

In the landscape of Cunene, where climate change has introduced heightened variability in precipitation patterns and prolonged droughts, updating and validating groundwater and surface water assessments and the establishment of small-scale water infrastructure and irrigation schemes at the community level emerge as pivotal strategies, resonating with the province's pressing needs. Groundwater and surface water assessments provide a critical response to managing water resources in the face of increasing climate unpredictability. These assessments not only identify sustainable water solutions but also address the imperative of potability interventions, ensuring the safety and health of local communities in a time when water quality can be jeopardized by climate-induced challenges. Moreover, the establishment of small-scale irrigation schemes is instrumental in bolstering the adaptive capacity of Cunene's communities. This approach is vital for preserving food security and fostering stable income sources for rural households.

Water resource management at local level will directly be improved (Output 2.1) by establishing water solutions and potability interventions (A2.1.1), which will address the lack of access to water for production and consumption, and by increasing efficiency in water use for agriculture through irrigation systems (A2.1.2), which will reduce pressure on water availability, as well as improve production. Technical barriers will be addressed by introducing these solutions, as well as by training communities in the operation and maintenance (O&M) of water systems.

Activity 2.1.1 Undertake groundwater and surface water assessment to identify and establish the most viable water solutions and potability interventions: This activity presents an important opportunity to create developmental synergies with the GoA's investment in two irrigation canals from the river Cunene. The construction of the water transfer system from the Cunene River into the areas of Cuamato and Namacunde was completed in April 2023 (see Figure below), and agreements are in place with local water departments so that farmers' groups can tap off water from the canals for irrigation. To address increasing water scarcity, the project will establish locally appropriate small-scale water infrastructure. To do so, it will first identify the most viable water solutions and potability interventions by undertaking/validating groundwater and surface water assessments. Assessments that have been recently carried out by the Provincial government will be analyzed by the project together with the local authorities and with expert hydrologists.

Activity 2.1.2 Establishment of small-scale irrigation schemes at the community level: Based on the identification of sites and the channels established (A2.1.1), the project will establish four basic solar powered systems for gravity fed furrow irrigation as depicted in the table below. These systems will be applied in different sites as appropriate, taking into account topographic, social and economic factors. The proposed project will minimize the disadvantages by ensuring long term access to spare parts

and technical assistance.**Component/ Outcome 3: Diversified livelihoods and climate resilience of most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development (ARA 1, 2 & 4)**

This Outcome targets adaptation of rural livelihoods to the identified climate impacts, by (1) promoting wide-scale adoption of climate-resilient agricultural (CRA) practices through demonstration plots, introducing and multiplication of adapted seed varieties, promoting a local climate-resilient seed industry, storage systems; and improving ecosystem resilience and services through sustainable and gender-transformative forest management and tree cultivation actions. This will be accompanied by (2) diversifying production and sources of income through the promotion of climate-resilient livelihoods such as short-cycle animal husbandry, and the facilitation of micro-grants to women groups for new climate-resilient IGAs, in addition to the integration of project activities with other initiatives.

Livelihoods and climate resilience of rural communities in Cunene will be diversified and improved (Outcome 3), by promoting the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural systems (Output 3.1), which will include the promotion of locally-appropriate agro-silvo-pastoral systems and making related investments, and by facilitating diversified Income Generating Activities (IGAs) (Output 3.2) through supporting the operationalization of women- and youth-led micro-enterprises. Activities under this outcome will also be strengthened by improved water access for agriculture (Outcome 2), and by improved knowledge and capacity to address climate risks (Outcome 1).

By diversifying and strengthening climate-resilience of livelihoods, and thereby improving food security, the project directly contributes to the GCF result areas ARA1 and ARA2. Although not specifically targeted, some of the sub-activities (tree cultivation, afforestation, cookstoves) also contribute to ARA4 on ecosystems. In addition to those direct contributions to the GCF result areas, the activities under this component deliver various co-benefits in terms of gender, environment and socio-economic improvements.

Output 3.1 Adapted climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) measures for improved food security

The promotion of CRA practices and the introduction of appropriate technologies and practices will contribute to long-term resilience to the impacts of CC, and reduced vulnerability to drought, pests, disease and other climate-related shocks. Equally, when CRA practices are widely adopted, it will increase productivity, food and nutrition security, and higher incomes for rural communities that mainly rely on agriculture for livelihoods. As such, the project will support the transitioning of local food systems towards being more climate-resilient and adapted to new and upcoming climatic conditions. By integrating agricultural, livestock and tree cultivation and addressing them as one system, the project equally promotes circular economy principles, including principles of: circularity in food systems, promoting resource efficiency, waste reduction, and integration of productions. In addition, by applying and promoting these circular principles as well as by promoting post-harvest improvements such as improved storage and processing (Output 3.2), the project will significantly contribute to a reduction in food losses. The project will focus on building the capacities of smallholder farmers and support systems. Training programs on CRA practices and circular economy concepts will empower farmers with the knowledge and skills needed to adapt to changing environmental conditions and maximize resource efficiency. Additionally, structural investments in infrastructure, such as water harvesting systems or post-harvest storage improvements, will provide the necessary foundation for long-term resilience building within rural farming communities. Through collaborative efforts and stakeholder engagement, the project aims to catalyze a holistic transition towards sustainable, climate-resilient, and circular food systems, ensuring the well-being of both people and planet.

To achieve adapted climate-resilient agricultural systems for improved food security (Output 3.1), the project will build capacities of smallholder farmers and support systems such as FFS and extension services, and it will provide structural investments (A3.1.2). In combination with promoting the adoption of agro-silvo-pastoral practices and systems (A3.1.1) the project will establish and strengthen the framework for long-term resilience building of the rural farming communities. Knowledge and technical barriers are directly addressed by these activities, whereas the focus on empowering women farmers contributes to addressing social and cultural barriers, especially experienced by women.

Activity 3.1.1 Pilot and promote the adoption of Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Practices: This activity will promote the adoption of climate-resilient Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Practices, which involve integrated farming systems that combine agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. This holistic approach optimizes interactions among crops, trees, and livestock, promoting benefits like improved soil fertility, water retention, and diversified production. As such, the project will include the introduction of climate resilient varieties of drought-resilient crops, introduction of drought-tolerant fodder crops, it will strengthen veterinary services, establish nurseries for fodder crops and trees, and introduce and promote fuel saving cookstoves. Promotion will happen through the farmers' organizations such as the FFS (A3.1.2) and the respective model plots, and through extension services provided both by local government and the project.

Activity 3.1.2 Implementation of small-scale adaptive infrastructure and capacity building for CRA: Under this activity, the project will establish concrete small-scale agricultural infrastructures and adaptation interventions. These will include introduction of short-cycle livestock (SCL), the establishment of FFS and demonstration plots, the distribution and multiplication efforts of drought-resilient seed stocks, and improved storage practices for seeds, grains and other crops.

Output 3.2: Diversified IGAs to increase community resilience against CC impacts.

Enhanced resilience through diversified income and production will allow rural households, and especially women, to better cope with the increasing frequency and severity of shocks to farming systems, such as failed harvests, increases in pests and diseases, and droughts, induced by climate change. Equally, as new or alternative climate-resilient productions and livelihoods are adopted and maintained, rural households will increase their food, nutrition and income security, which in turn will contribute to enhanced capacities to adapt to changing agro-ecological conditions and situations. To achieve this, the project will introduce new "Income Generating Activities (IGAs)", especially targeting women, through the promotion of locally relevant productions, including short-cycle livestock and horticulture production sites. These new IGAs will result in additional incomes, as compared to Business As Usual. In addition, the project will strengthen the development of women-led and women-managed micro-enterprises through introducing small grants and informal credit systems, strengthening business and financial literacy, and

ultimately building the micro-enterprises capacities to access formal credit systems. Women, who play a significant role in agricultural and household income generating activities (IGAs), are often disproportionately affected and underserved. It's important to note that the income-generating activities will result in minor additional income compared to business as usual. However, this seemingly modest increase in income belies the profound implications these activities hold for the socio-economic landscape of rural communities. This incremental rise signifies more than just a numerical value; it represents a paradigm shift towards resilience, sustainability, and empowerment in the face of climate-related challenges.
IGAs will be diversified (Output 3.2) directly by facilitating the establishment, capacity building and operationalization of women- and youth-led micro-enterprises, and by providing them with technical, financial and mentoring support (A3.2.1). The project thereby addresses technical and knowledge barriers in terms of business management, financial barriers, and contributes to addressing social and cultural barriers.
By empowering women's groups and Youth with the means to diversify farming systems, the project addresses climate-related risks and increased resilience.
Activity 3.2.1 Facilitate IGAs for the communities' livelihood diversification: The activity will work with at least 60 micro-enterprises, which are members of the women groups, youth groups and FFS or smaller sub-groups of those groups. The project will provide access to small grants, establish and/or strengthen informal credit systems, facilitate access to formal credits and support the start-up and incubation of micro-enterprises. The project will target women groups and women-led associations and cooperatives with the intention of having them transformed into sustainable micro-enterprises that are relevant to the target areas and that take into account current and projected climate change impacts. In a leadership role, women will conduct their communities to adopt and maintain practices and activities with improved organizational and productive capacities to generate income and contribute to achieving food security and resilience against the impacts of climate change. In democratically run, member-owned organizations, women smallholder farmers and small-scale women business owners will participate in decision-making and develop ways to resolve problems. They will be emboldened to demand accountability of their elected leaders and be provided with the skills and confidence to question statements and examine budgets.

- Formation and capacity building support for women-led and youth micro-enterprises: The project will facilitate the establishment and strengthening of women micro-enterprise groups across the target areas. Entrepreneurial women and youth will organize themselves in a group of 5 to 15 members, totalling approximately 600 participants for this activity. The targeted women and youth will be participants from other activities of the project and likely be subsets of the women groups or the women led FFSs. A total of 60 groups will be supported. Trainings and workshops in business literacy will be provided. The trainings will be done in a way that is easy to understand and that is adapted to the local context of rural Cunene. Selection criteria for the micro-enterprises and their participants are described in Annex 13 to this proposal (Ref: Annex 13 – Selection and Eligibility Criteria).
- Establishment and promotion of informal credit systems (saving groups): the project will support the establishment of saving or solidarity systems within each of the targeted women groups. The establishment of informal savings groups, known as "Kixiquila" in Angola, brings together community members to foster financial inclusion and mutual support. Kixiquila is generally implemented in areas where individuals lack access to formal banking systems, to provide them with a platform to collectively save, access funds and support one another's financial aspirations. The process of creating these informal savings groups is simple and community driven. Initially, interested individuals within the community come together to form a group. The group size can vary but typically ranges from 10 to 30 members. The group members collectively decide on the frequency of savings cycles and the amount each member will contribute during each cycle, taking into consideration the financial capacities of the participants. These saving groups will be those that receive small grants from the project (60 saving groups).
- Provide small grants for women-led and youth micro-enterprises: This activity will support the establishment and operationalization of 60 micro-enterprises (30 in year 3, 30 in year 4). The micro-enterprises will be aligned with the project's objectives of building climate resilient livelihoods and adaptation, which is mainly focused on agricultural livelihoods. The project foresees a maximal investment of USD 6,500 per micro-enterprises, on average 90% funded by the GCF grant, and 10% from the savings groups. The exact scope of the businesses will be decided upon by the participants themselves but will be guided by principles and criteria set out by the EE. Potential businesses include those that would perform specific actions along climate-resilient agricultural value chains, such as small businesses that provide services for processing, conservation, marketing, or equipment repairs connected to the adaptation and conservation activities promoted in the project scope. The micro-enterprises will be linked up with financial institutions and national initiatives that support small businesses with technical and operational support, as well as with finance institutions for accessing future credits. The small grants provision, in ideal, will serve as a pilot for scaling up later (dependent on future funding).

B.2.2. Outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefits categorization

Outcome number	GCF Mitigation Results Area (MRA 1-4)				GCF Adaptation Results Area (ARA 1-4)			
	MRA 1 Energy generation and access	**MRA 2** Low-emission transport	**MRA 3** Building, cities, industries, appliances	**MRA 4** Forestry and land use	**ARA 1** Most vulnerable people and communities	**ARA 2** Health, well-being, food and water security	**ARA 3** Infrastructure and built environment	**ARA 4** Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Outcome 1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐

Outcome 2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
Outcome 3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☒

Co-benefit number	Co-benefit					
	Environmental	Social	Economic	Gender	Adaptation	Mitigation
Co-benefit 1	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
Co-benefit 2	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐
Co-benefit 3	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐

B.3. Implementation / institutional arrangements (max. 750 words)

The following sections summarise the implementation structure of the project, outlining legal, contractual and institutional arrangements, as well as the structure between the GCF, the AEs and EEs and beneficiaries. (Further details in chapter 11 of annex 2: Pre-Feasibility study)

Programme Implementation structure:

The OSS upon getting accredited by the GCF in 2017 launched a call to receive concept notes towards the various thematic of the GCF. Within this call, numerous agencies submitted proposals which were assessed by the OSS technical committee to identify bankable proposals. Out of the numerous proposals, ADPP came out as one of the agencies who were within the scope, understanding the climate change relevance and working within the regions of operation of the OSS. Furthermore, OSS will have a specialist advisory role and management oversight in relation to Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Angola (ADPP) that will be responsible for project implementation together with implementing partners. ADPP will act as the sole Executing Entity for all components and respective activities and will involve project partners where necessary who will support in the execution of the project.

OSS has a long-term relationship with ADPP and its sister organizations within the network of Humana People to People Federation. This includes (i) an ongoing partnership with ADPP Angola and DAPP Namibia in the implementation of a regional Adaptation Fund project (referenced in section B.1), (ii) an ongoing partnership with ADPP Guinea-Bissau as EE in a GCF Funded project (SAP025), (iii) ongoing partnerships with DAPP Malawi and DAPP Zimbabwe regarding GCF projects that are in Concept Note stage.

ADPP will use communication for development methodologies in local dialect that have proven to be effective in the past. The capacity building of local IDA and IDF extension officers and other officials in the province will facilitate the adoption of climate smart practices. ADPP will establish water committees at the start of project interventions and ensure income from the sale of irrigated produce is reinvested to ensure the sustainability of water infrastructure. Access to veterinary services and quarantine will ensure that animal diversification will suffer low rates of animal mortality. An inadequate management of the project may result in delayed implementation failure to meet project targets. A dedicated and qualified Project Management Unit (PMU), with support from a Project Steering Committee (PSC), and oversight by OSS, will ensure effective project management. Qualified technical expertise will be available based on the activity needs and requirements. Contingency plans will be made at the provincial and municipality levels for future natural disasters. ADPP will undertake procurement activities in accordance with the procurement rules of OSS (see annex 8 for further details)

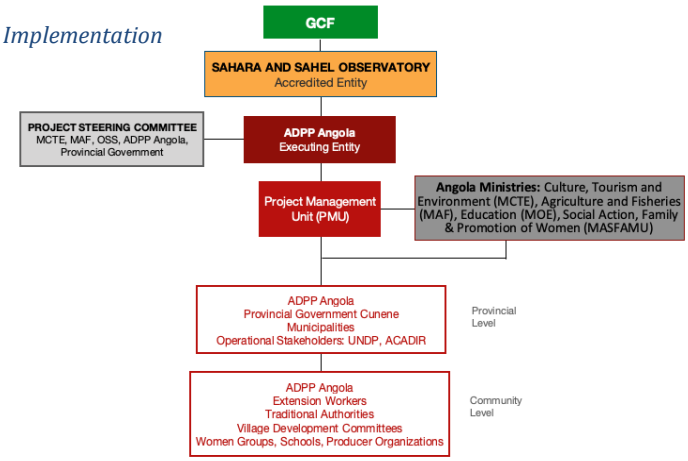
During implementation, the CREW, under the auspices of the MoE, will lead execution with roles and responsibilities clearly defined for the CREW's staff and all partners. The main execution partners will be: the MoE and provincial representation for environmental issues; the IDA and its municipality representation (EDAs) for extension activities; the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry in support of agricultural activities; the Provincial Department of Water and Energy in support of water-related activities; the Provincial Department of Civil Protection for response to natural disasters and emergencies; the Provincial Department of Education will select schools to take part, certify green schools and work on possibilities for education for children who drop out. The main local NGOs and CBOs in the province with competency in the agriculture and environmental sectors will gain financing to implement mini-projects as part of the CCACs.

The project will ensure alignment with the following legislation that inform environment-related invests:

- Decree 5/98 of 19 June Law of Bases for the Environment.
- Decree 117/20 of 22 April on Evaluation of Environmental Impacts.
- Decree 59/07 of 13 July on Environmental Licencing.
- Decree 1/10 of 01 March on June Environment Auditing.
- Decree 92/12 of 01 March on Terms of Reference for the Elaboration of Environmental Impact Studies.

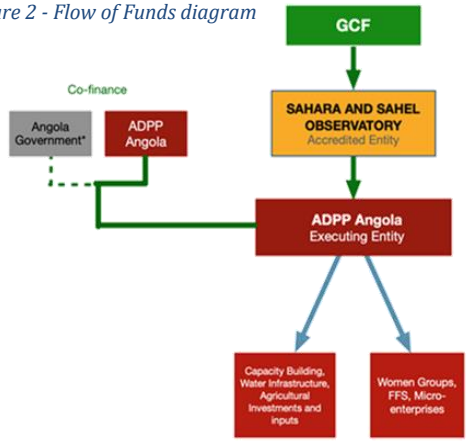
Below is the organigramme for implementation featuring they key project actors.

Figure 1. Organogram for Implementation



To be clear, the project design has secured that the project will be implemented in close collaboration with existing government and CBO structures and programs, which will facilitate continuity. In complement, the project will train and involve local staff such as extension workers, community agents and municipality-level officials in the project's methodologies, technologies and practices. Local government and their respective officials and extension workers that were included within the different phases of the project and capacity built to the different project aspects, will be responsible for monitoring the various sub-projects (irrigation systems, nurseries, veterinary access, etc.) beyond the project's implementation period.
Below is a table highlighting the roles of each participating entity, at the national, provincial and municipal level in order to have a clear understanding of their roles and functions.

Figure 2 - Flow of Funds diagram



Flow of Funds

The flow of funding for the project is depicted in the figure on the left. As the AE, OSS will receive the GCF funds. It will operate as the fund manager and implementing entity. OSS will channel funding to ADPP Angola, which will lead the project in Angola, and the execution of activities on the ground. Co-finance will be provided by ADPP Angola (in kind); and the Government of Angola (in kind) will be identified and fixed during the implementation phase of the project.

Funding will be deployed by ADPP to (i) execute the activities (capacity building, CCACs, awareness raising, operationalizing model plots, promoting the adoption of CRA practices, implementing the GSP, micro-scale irrigation infrastructure, etc.), and (ii) to provide support and small grants to Women Groups, FFS, etc., and clubs to establish and operationalize their micro-enterprises.

Implementation responsibilities are presented in the table below. ADPP is the EE for the entire project, and project partners supporting the implementation are presented per activity.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will establish a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to track progress, measure outcomes, and ensure accountability throughout the project lifecycle. This will be based on the logical framework as approved, and on findings from baseline and KAP study, and capacity needs assessments.
The M&E activities will include systematic data collection, analysis, and reporting to support informed decision-making towards work plans and budgets. Regular monitoring will involve data collection through surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations. The data will be compiled into periodic progress reports, highlighting achievements, challenges, and necessary adjustments. Annual Progress Reports will be submitted to GCF.
M&E of the project will be led by the project coordinator and the day-to-day will be managed by the M&E expert. All project staff, including extension workers, will be engaged in data collection and reporting. Community structures such as the FFS, CCACs, women and youth groups will participate in collecting data, and will be equally informed about progress beyond their specific circumstances. This approach ensure a global data collection at all levels and a more accurate M&E system.
Evaluations will be conducted at mid-term and at the end of the project to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the project interventions. The mid-term evaluation will allow for adjustments, while the end-of-project evaluation will measure overall success and inform future programming.
In terms of reporting to GCF, the following reports will be submitted:

Table 2 - Reporting Calendar and Responsible Parties

	Report/Activity	Responsible Party	Timeline
1	Inception Report	OSS, ADPP	6 months after project launch
2	Annual Progress Report	OSS, ADPP	Annually
3	Mid-term (interim) Evaluation	Independent Evaluator	After 3rd year of implementation
4	Final Evaluation	Independent Evaluator	3 months after project closure
5	Periodic M&E Reports	OSS, ADPP, Stakeholders	Semi-annual reports

C. FINANCING INFORMATION

C.1. Total financing

(a) Requested GCF funding (i + ii + iii + iv + v + vi)	Total Amount: 9,616,032	Currency: million USD ($)

GCF Financial Instrument		Amount	Currency	Tenor	Pricing
(i)	Senior loans	Enter amount	Options	Enter years	Enter %
(ii)	Subordinated loans	Enter amount	Options	Enter years	Enter %
(iii)	Equity	Enter amount	Options		Enter % equity return
(iv)	Guarantees	Enter amount	Options	Enter years	
(v)	Reimbursable grants	Enter amount	Options		
(vi)	Grants	9,616,032	million USD ($)		

(b) Co-financing information[15]	Total amount	Currency
	378,000	million USD ($)

Name of institution	Financial instrument	Amount	Currency	Tenor & Grace	Pricing	Seniority
ADPP	In kind	378,000	USD ($)	Enter years Enter years	Enter %	Options
Click here to enter text.	Options	Enter amount		Enter years Enter years	Enter %	Options
Click here to enter text.	Options	Enter amount		Enter years Enter years	Enter %	Options

(c) Total investment (c) = (a)+(b)	Amount	Currency
	9,994,032	million USD ($)
(d) Co-financing ratio (d) = (b)/(a)	0,039	

C.2. Financing by component

The estimated costs per project component are described in the table below:

Component	Output	Indicative cost	GCF financing		Co-financing		
		million USD ($)	Amount Options	Financial Instrument	Amount Options	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component 1: Strengthened adaptive capacity and knowledge management through gender-transformative climate risk reduction	Output 1.1 – Enhanced capacities for natural resources management and climate risk reduction with improved gender equity	2,290,058	2,290,058	Grants	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
	Output 1.2: Knowledge management and applied learning about climate risks is enhanced at provincial and national level	686,354	686,354	Grants	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.

[15] If the co-financing is provided in different currency other than the GCF requested, please provide detailed financing information and a converted figure in the GCF requested currency in the comment box. Please refer to the date when the currency conversion was performed and the reference source.

Component 2: Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management	Output 2.1: Improved management of water resources at the local level.	3,004,828	3,004,828	Grants	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Component 3: Diversified livelihoods and climate resilience of most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development	Output 3.1 Adapted climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) measures for improved food security	2,911,030	2,533,030	Grants	378,000	In kind	ADPP-Angola
	Output 3.2: Diversified IGAs to increase community resilience against CC impacts	541,920	541,920	Grants	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Contingency		83,962	83,962	Grants	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Project Management Costs (PMC)		475,880	475,880	Grants	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Indicative total cost (USD)		9,994,032	9,616,032		378,000		

C.3 Capacity Building and Technology development/transfer

C.3.1 Capacity building	3,016, 074 USD
C.3.2. Technology development	1,193,500 USD

C.4. Justification for GCF funding request (max. 500 words)

The GCF is the ideal funding partner for the CREW project, as it shares the project's goals of climate resilience, gender equality, and sustainable development, and has a proven track record of supporting similar initiatives globally. The GCF is dedicated to supporting projects that help vulnerable communities adapt to climate change effects and embark on low-emission development paths. The CREW project, with its emphasis on building resilience to climate impacts, fits squarely within the GCF's mission to support adaptation initiatives, particularly in regions highly vulnerable to climate variability and change.

A cornerstone of GCF's funding philosophy is the integration of gender considerations and the promotion of gender equity in its projects. The CREW initiative's focus on empowering women aligns with GCF's goal to ensure that women and men have equal opportunities to benefit from, and contribute to, climate-related projects. This project not only addresses climate resilience but also seeks to empower women as key agents of change, which is a priority for GCF. GCF prioritizes projects that target the most vulnerable populations and regions, acknowledging that these areas bear the brunt of climate change impacts despite contributing least to the problem. Cunene Province's susceptibility to climate-induced adversities such as droughts and food insecurity makes it a priority area for GCF's intervention, fitting well with the fund's mandate to help those most in need.

The GCF supports projects that demonstrate a holistic approach to sustainable development, incorporating environmental, social, and economic considerations. The CREW project's comprehensive strategy to build resilience, improve livelihoods, and enhance community capacities embodies this approach, promising not only immediate benefits but also long-term sustainable development impacts. GCF looks for projects that have the potential for scalability and can attract additional investment from other sources. The CREW project has the potential to serve as a model for empowering women in other regions affected by climate change, demonstrating practices and interventions that can be scaled and replicated. The project's design to build resilience through community-led initiatives can attract further investment and interest from other donors, aligning with GCF's objectives to leverage its funding for broader impact.

GCF emphasizes the importance of robust MRE frameworks to ensure accountability and the effectiveness of funded projects. The CREW project's commitment to setting clear, measurable goals and outcomes, along with a comprehensive plan for monitoring progress and evaluating impact, aligns with GCF's requirements for transparency and evidence-based interventions. The GCF values projects that demonstrate strong local engagement and partnership with governments, NGOs, and the private sector. The CREW project's approach to working closely with local women's groups, community leaders, and local authorities ensures that the project is grounded in local needs and has the support necessary for success.

C.5. Exit strategy (max. 300 words)

The successful exit of the CREW after its implementation involves strategic planning to ensure sustainability and lasting impact. The exit strategy would focus on building local capacities, establishing sustainable systems, and fostering partnerships to maintain momentum and continue delivering benefits long after the project concludes. CREW will ensure that women and local community members are provided with extensive training and skill development in climate resilience practices, sustainable agriculture, water management, and entrepreneurship. This capacity building will empower them to continue implementing learned practices independently.

CREW will develop leadership among women group members to ensure they can lead initiatives, engage with stakeholders, and mobilize resources. CREW will create a network of trained local climate resilience leaders ensures the project's legacy. CREW will establish or strengthen community-based organizations (CBOs) and local governance structures that can take ownership of project initiatives, ensuring they have the mandate, capacity, and resources to sustain activities. CREW will ensure

the project is designed and implemented with strong community participation and ownership from the outset, building a sense of responsibility and commitment towards sustaining project outcomes.

CREW will integrate sustainable income-generating activities into the project design, such as climate-resilient crops, small-scale agribusinesses, or eco-tourism, to ensure economic benefits continue to provide motivation for ongoing engagement. CREW will establish or link women's groups with microfinance and credit schemes to provide the financial means for continuing the practices and businesses initiated by the project.

CREW will engage local and national government from the beginning to ensure alignment with national adaptation plans and strategies, encouraging the government to adopt and scale successful practices. CREW will build partnerships with NGOs, the private sector, and academic institutions to ensure technical support, advocacy, and potential funding channels for continuing activities.

CREW will develop robust MEL systems that can be managed by local stakeholders to continuously assess the effectiveness of adaptation strategies, learn from outcomes, and adapt future efforts accordingly. CREW will create platforms for sharing successes, challenges, and lessons learned from the project within and beyond the community to inspire similar initiatives elsewhere. CREW will use evidence and successes from the project to advocate for policies that support gender equality, climate resilience, and sustainable development, ensuring that the project's approaches are integrated into broader policy frameworks. CREW will demonstrate the scalability and replicability of successful interventions to attract additional funding and support for expanding the reach of proven strategies.

C.6. Financial management/procurement (max. 300 words)

The CREW project's financial management system aims to ensure that all financial transactions and allocations are conducted according to the highest standards of integrity, reflecting the project's commitment to good governance, transparency, and accountability. This system will also be flexible enough to adapt to changing project needs and requirements while ensuring that the project's objectives are met efficiently and effectively. The project will adopt IFRS or equivalent national standards acceptable to the GCF for financial reporting. These standards will guide the preparation of financial statements, ensuring they are clear, comparable, and consistent. Detailed accounting policies specific to the project will be developed, covering asset valuation, revenue recognition, expenditure classification, and other relevant financial transactions to ensure consistency and adherence to the overarching financial standards.

As a GCF-funded project, CREW will follow the GCF's disbursement guidelines, which outline the process for fund requests, verification of expenditures, and the release of funds. This might include advance payments, reimbursement, or a combination, depending on the agreed-upon arrangements. A dedicated project account will be established for the project, through which all funds will be received and disbursed. This ensures that project finances are segregated from other funds and can be easily monitored and audited. Robust financial controls will be put in place, including regular internal audits and annual external audits conducted by an independent, qualified auditing firm to ensure funds are used as intended and to identify any areas for improvement.

The project will adhere to OSS procurement policy, which are designed to ensure that procurement is carried out in a fair, transparent, and competitive manner, providing value for money and ensuring quality in the procurement of goods, works, and services. Where applicable, a competitive bidding process will be used for procurement to ensure transparency and obtain the best value. This will include clear criteria for the selection and evaluation of bids and will be open to qualified bidders. To the extent possible and without compromising on quality or value for money, the project will encourage the procurement of goods and services from local suppliers to support the local economy and reduce carbon footprints associated with transportation.

Regular financial monitoring will be conducted to track expenditures against the budget, identify variances, and make necessary adjustments. This includes quarterly financial reports and annual budget reviews. In accordance with GCF requirements and agreements with other financiers, the project will provide regular financial reports, including detailed accounts of expenditures, audit reports, and progress reports on financial performance.

D. EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA

D.1. Impact potential (max. 300 words)

The CREW project will contribute to the first paradigm-shift within GCF's agriculture and food security sectoral guide: Promoting resilient agroecology. The project will also contribute to second paradigm-shift within the water security sectoral guide: strengthening integrated water resources management. The project will contribute to both pathways by implementing activities related to all four drivers identified in the sectoral guides, which includes transformational planning & programming, catalyzing climate innovation, mobilization of finance at scale and coalitions & knowledge to scale up success.

The project's adaptation impact is reflected by the total number of 120,000 direct beneficiaries of the most vulnerable people and communities who will benefit from capacity building in climate resilient development. There will also be 180,000 indirect beneficiaries, totaling 300,000 beneficiaries. They will benefit from improved health, well-being and food and water security through improved agricultural practices, enhanced and diversified livelihoods, and increased awareness and capacities to manage climate change risks and variability. The FFS, short season varieties, climate-resilient agriculture and small animal loan schemes will impact a total of 48,000 people.

Thereby, the project will contribute to the targeted results under the GCF-2 Strategic Plan 2024-2027 as follows: (i) to the target of reaching between 190 and 280 million farmers with support for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices, and for making their local food systems more resilient, (ii) to the target for 40-70 adaptation proposals approved, specifically for locally-led adaptation as targeted under the proposed project; and (iii) although not directly targeted as a result area, by bringing – as

a co-benefit –approximately 25,000 ha under sustainable land management, thereby contributing to the target of bringing 120 to 190 million ha of terrestrial and marine areas conserved, restored or brought under sustainable practices.
It is expected that the lives of children will be saved over the life of the project due to reduced disease and malnutrition provoked by drought (target to be determined during the baseline survey) and that gender-related barriers will be reduced. The lives saved is based on likely reduced outbreaks of cholera and severe acute malnutrition affecting children 0-5 years over the five-year period.

D.2. Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)

The Theory of Change (ToC) for the proposed project is designed to directly address and remove the identified barriers to adaptation and mitigate expected impacts from climate change on the most vulnerable population in the areas targeted by the project. The ToC demonstrates how the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Cunene, will be increased by strengthening adaptive capacity and knowledge management, enhancing water security and by diversifying livelihoods. Vulnerable communities, especially women, will have improved ability to develop and implement climate resilient actions and will have increased access to climate change adaptation measures and knowledge. The project will empower women and youth by making them central to its activities, thereby mobilizing them as agents of change. This empowerment extends beyond the tangible benefits they will receive, as they will play a key role in the project's implementation, fostering lasting resilience and adaptation within their communities. This initiative is a community-driven effort, with women and youth at its core, enabling communities to adapt and thrive. The theory of change goal statement is as follows:

IF the adaptive capacity and knowledge management are strengthened, water security is enhanced and livelihoods are diversified**, THEN** the most vulnerable population, especially women, in Cunene will be more resilient to climate change impacts**, BECAUSE** their adaptive capacities will be enhanced by adopting Climate-Resilient Agriculture techniques and diversifying incomes through gender-transformative climate risk reduction.

The project will deliver the proposed paradigm shift through three interlinked outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Strengthened adaptive capacity and knowledge management through gender-transformative climate risk reduction.
- Outcome 2: Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management
- Outcome 3: Diversified livelihoods of most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development

The three outcomes will contribute to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities, especially women, in the province of Cunene and promote a paradigm shift through the following elements:

Scalability and replication. The involvement of all key government and civil society players and increased awareness of climate change among the beneficiaries and their households will allow for the scaling up and replication of CC resilient actions in geographical areas outside of the targeted communities. The following concrete interventions in particular, lend themselves to scalability and replicability by demonstrating their efficacy to rural communities, provincial and municipality government, NGOs and the private sector:

- Seed multiplication of improved short cycle crop varieties;
- Conservation agriculture best practices;
- Small animal loan schemes;
- Solar powered irrigation schemes;
- Improved on farm storage systems;
- Women solidarity groups and microenterprise development;
- Green schools and environmental education.

Knowledge sharing and learning. By the end of the project the municipality CCACs and the Farmers Clubs/Associations will be available to promote community to community learning (C2C) and replication by the GoA and international donors through local NGOs in other regions of the province and in the neighboring drought affected provinces (Southern Huila, Benguela, Namibe and Cuando Cubango). There will be close cooperation in terms of sharing experiences and lessons learned, with the neighboring Adaption Fund ADSWAC project in Cuando Cubango in the Southeast of Angola.
Enabling environment. The CCACs together with partnership with the government at the provincial and municipality levels will bring a new dimension to create an enabling environment in Cunene. The involvement of government officials, women networks, and youth will create a critical mass to promote adaptation to climate change in both the short and long terms. Resilience means having more than one option: it is essential to plan for redundancies and storage buffers. The recommendation is to strengthen community-level organization through Water Point Committees and training in the protection and management of water points, operation and maintenance of water points, as well as water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), to protect water sources, water use, and contribute to the fight against the stunting of children.
The project will also contribute to achieve the following GCF results:

- (ARA1) Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions; and
- (ARA2) Increased resilience, food, and water security.
- (ARA 4) Ecosystems and ecosystem services

D.3. Sustainable development (max. 300 words)

The project has multiple sustainable development co-benefits and contributes to at least seven of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Moreover, as the project has a unique focus on women and youth, it will directly contribute to SDG Goal 5 (Gender Equality), more specifically

target 5.1 about ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls. Project activities targeting women as the main beneficiaries will provide them with the means to fight against gender inequality, creating a better environment for women to thrive. By focusing on enhancing climate resilience and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, the project aims to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations in Cunene Province. The project will reduce environmental degradation, improve health outcomes, increase food security and nutrition, and household income, thereby reducing poverty rates. Additionally, the project supports economic growth by diversifying livelihoods through resilient agriculture and microenterprise development, facilitating access to climate-resilient seeds, and providing training on sustainable agricultural practices. This comprehensive approach not only boosts local economies but also fosters long-term resilience and stability, essential for sustained economic growth. Given the emphasis on capacity building at the community level, the potential for sustainable development is high. Besides the described outcomes and impact potential, the project will also deliver wider environmental, social, economic and gender-related benefits outlined below.

Environmental co-benefits: Through awareness raising and capacity building activities implemented in Component 1, as well as through the resilient agro-silvo-pastoral practices and climate resilient activities supported in Component 3, the project will directly contribute to sustainable land management and providing ecosystem co-benefits such as improve water retention capacity, avoided soil loss, improved soil fertility, and enhanced biodiversity, that will support sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, the introduction of fuel saving cookstoves under output 3.1 will contribute to reduce rate at which forest reserves are exploited, and health risks due to toxic off gassing and particulate matter in biomass smoke.

Social co-benefits: Component 1 of the project will work on supporting the capacity building of local communities and government representatives, both at the national and local level, to promote the mainstreaming of climate risks and gender transformative adaptation measures. The activities are expected to generate a scale up effect within the communities. Training local representatives and creating an enabling environment through the CCACs, Jangos, women and youth groups, for example, will allow for greater participation of communities in local decision-making and will allow for the dissemination of knowledge. The project will strategically empower women and youth, positioning them as central actors in its activities. The project will empower women and youth by making them central to its activities, thereby mobilizing them as agents of change. This empowerment extends beyond the tangible benefits they will receive, as they will play a key role in the project's implementation, fostering lasting resilience and adaptation within their communities. This initiative is a community-driven effort, with women and youth at its core, enabling communities to adapt and thrive.

Economic co-benefits: Through the adaptation measures implemented in Component 2 and 3, the project will enhance the access to water and support climate resilient agricultural production, which will promote income diversification through enhanced access to agricultural inputs such as climate-resilient seed varieties and seedlings, as well as storage and processing facilities. Moreover, the project will provide access to small grants, establish and/or strengthen informal credit systems, facilitate access to formal credits and support the start-up and incubation of micro-enterprises, which will equally contribute to the creation/development of local jobs and further empower rural entrepreneurship. All this is expected to support the improvement of local economy and increase economic opportunities that will contribute to poverty reduction.

Through awareness raising and capacity building in Component 1, the project will contribute to the improvement of decision-making among farmers and local communities, including youth, by providing climate information coupled with a greater understanding of climate related food security and climate risk management issues. This will allow local communities to assess cultivation options for upcoming seasons, preventing unforeseen losses of crops and associated economic loss.

Gender-related co-benefits: The CREW project is innovative and has gender at the core of its design, and not only as a related co-benefit. During project preparation, a thorough gender analysis was developed and the activities were designed to promote women empowerment to cope with climate change in the Cunene province. The project will support women to strengthen their climate change understanding and action, as well as to gain skills that will lead to achieving livelihoods diversification as an adaptation strategy. In turn, this can have an effect on reducing negative coping strategies, such as girls dropping out from school, early marriage, as well as breaking the circle of domestic violence in a country in which gender-based-violence is pervasive. Further information on the gender assessment and gender action plan is available in Annex 4.

D.4. Needs of recipient (max. 300 words)

Over the course of the past ten years, cereal yields have gradually declined while population has increased, resulting in higher than usual levels of food insecurity in most parts of the province. If changing climatic conditions continue, traditional agricultural systems will become increasingly unsustainable. Since smallholder farmers rely on rain-fed farming, the reduction in productive area due to desertification aggravated by climate change is expected to affect the food security of the majority of the population in the province.

Even diversified livelihood systems with a livestock component are expected to become more vulnerable. Mixed crop-livestock systems are a traditional livelihood strategy of smallholder farmers in semi-arid rural areas. These systems tend to be adapted to climatic conditions characterized by erratic rainfall patterns. However, climatic variability in semi-arid areas poses major threats to natural processes that sustain fodder production for livestock and moisture for rain-fed crop production. Pasture and crop production in the absence of appropriate management practices are at risk of frequent failure with predicted future rainfall expected to be reduced or punctuated by concentrated heavy events separated by prolonged dry spells. Instances of animals dying due to lack of adequate pastures and lack of water, have increased. This is attributed to the erratic rainfall, including dry spells and drought conditions that are prevailing over the region as a consequence of climate change.

Some extreme weather events are particularly critical in jeopardizing the food security of the Province of Cunene. Angola is very vulnerable to El Niño influence; thus, droughts are highly correlated to this phenomenon which has caused a heavy impact on food security. Crop failure, as a consequence of droughts, has led to over 0.5 million people to be seriously affected or more

than half of the province's population. The most recent prolonged period of severe drought (2018-2021) has been one of the most hazardous in terms of food security.
In summary, if no adaptation measures are taken, climate change is likely to exacerbate food insecurity, especially during prolonged drought events, which are becoming more frequent.
The project will be implemented in different sites in SW Angola within the province of Cunene dominated by arid and semi-arid drylands. Resources are focused more in Ombanja and Cuanhama in the Central Southern area for the following reasons:

- 60% of rural population resides in this region between the river Cunene and Ondjiva;
- This area represents the greatest risk from flooding;
- A relatively high population density and pressure on forest and natural resources;
- High risk of low and poorly distributed rainfall;
- Potential to generate developmental synergies with other CC development projects primarily with the newly constructed 100 km of irrigation channels with water pumped from the river Cunene.

The sites are considered to be the most vulnerable and prone to drought and floods and to CC impacts, which led to their selection for this project based on the following criteria:

- Relatively high population density along reasonable access corridors and a high level of vulnerability. The sites experience high rainfall variability with increasing frequency and intensity of drought and flood occurrences, high environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity resources as well as the deterioration of water (quality and quantity) and other resources on which communities depend for alternative livelihoods.
- The rural context that is more needy than urban or peri urban areas. Rural communities are resource-poor, have low-incomes and limited livelihood options to enable them to cope with drought (and floods) and CC impacts.
- Most rural-based communities practice rain-fed subsistence agriculture on communal land, are food insecure due to recurrent famine and cannot sustain HH food security.
- The southern area with catchment of drainage channels where risk from flooding is high.
- Socially, there are many vulnerable members among the HHs of small-scale farmers, especially women headed families, children, unemployed youth, physically disabled, people living with HIV/AIDS and the elderly.
- Communities where technical, financial, and human resource capacities of local government departments are insufficient and inadequate to reach the populations' needs to adapt to CC.
- Areas where complementarity can be achieved with other projects and to ensure that there is no duplication of activities with other CC initiatives.

D.5. Country ownership (max. 500 words)

The CREW Project is fully aligned with Angola's iNDC. Angola submitted its first Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) to the UNFCCC in 2015. After the ratification of the Paris Agreement in November 2020, Angola updated its NDC to align with the Paris Agreement goals.
The CREW Project has been designed to support Angola in achieving its NDC objectives. It focuses on enhancing climate resilience in the agricultural sector, especially in the vulnerable southwest region of the country. The project takes a women-centered approach, recognizing the vital role of women in climate change adaptation and mitigation, particularly in rural areas. By empowering women and providing education and training, the project not only addresses immediate needs but also establishes a foundation for long-term climate resilience. These efforts align with Angola's Sustainable Development Goals and National Development Plan mentioned in the NDC. Furthermore, the CREW's community-based approach, with a specific regional focus (Cunene), serves as a model for potential replication in other regions of Angola, recognizing the need for regional-specific adaptation strategies.
In summary, the CREW complements Angola's NDC targets, providing a practical roadmap for achieving a significant portion of these goals. It demonstrates the synergy between local project planning and broader national climate objectives. Angola is committed to global climate action, with its NDC encompassing both mitigation and adaptation measures, and it is determined to reduce GHG emissions and enhance resilience in line with its Sustainable Development Goals and National Development Plan. The government engaged stakeholders extensively to refine its NDC in alignment with its development vision.
Further, the CREW has been designed in complementarity with the Government of Angola infrastructure scheme to transfer water from the river Cunene:
The transfer of water from the Cunene River along 100 kilometers of canal in the municipalities of Ombadja and Cuanhama offers a new opportunity for irrigation. The CREW will complement this US$ 200 million investment from the Government of Angola in the construction of water channels supplied by water pumped from the river Cunene.

- **ADPP has worked with the Ministry of the Environment – Climate Change Department from 2019 to 2020** to also implement a small project for training extensionists to strengthen resilience in the Cuvelai basin. It supports the following activities: horticulture, introduction of new crops, production and planting of trees, construction of reservoirs to store water and demonstrate fuel saving stoves, seed banks, fish farming, bee keeping and savings groups. These experiences will offer lessons learned for scale up into a broader geographical area.
- The CREW Project will benefit from the updating of **Province of Cunene Master Plan** with regard to the documentation of best practices and policy normatives in climate-resilient development planning. This will include the training of Civil Protection officials on climate change impacts and adaptation measures. It will also benefit from the case studies developed and disseminated that capture traditional knowledge about climate change management at local level and from the micro seasonal maps of adaptability of different climate-resilient crops.

Other projects operating in the province of Cunene are:

- ADPP is working with seven projects namely land tenure rights, the promotion of solar energy, field schools for pastoral farmers in partnership with FAO, agricultural clubs with 1,530 smallholder farmers, HIV/AIDS and TB, teacher training schools and malaria eradication.
- ADPP is implementing the *"Fortalecimento da Resiliência e da Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional em Angola"* **(**FRESAN) project, financed by the European Union, which aims to contribute to the reduction of hunger, poverty and vulnerability to food and nutritional insecurity, through the sustainable strengthening of agriculture and water management in the southern provinces of Angola most affected by climate change, FRESAN covers several projects, of which ADPP is involved in three in Cunene Province.
- CODESPA is working with land rights and food security.
- Development Workshop is working with WATSAN.
- World Vision is working with Global Fund malaria eradication and with the Ministry of Health to combat child malnutrition. This NGO is also involved with USAID and various other donors for emergency response to drought in Cunene.
- UNICEF and FAO, in partnership with World Vision, People in Need and ADRA for emergency response to the 2019 drought in the sectors of child nutrition, health, WATSAN and agriculture.
- UNICEF, in partnership with NGOs, has a project to collect rainwater and promote school gardens.
- The *Modelo de Gestao Comunitaria da Agua* (MoGeCA) works well at the community level and needs to be scaled up, but past pilots have failed due to the lack of an enabling environment and support at the municipal and provincial levels.
- Provincial participation in the National Program for Education, Training and Environmental Awareness (PEFCA 2015-2030).

These projects and programs are coordinated through the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and the Environment, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which are also key partners in the proposed CREW Project. The project will align with these existing initiatives and seek synergies where possible and applicable.

During the project development, a series of stakeholder interviews were conducted as a mean to ensure country ownership and align project results to the interests of key stakeholders. The consultations included:

- National consultations (14-17 August 2023), which included coordination and engagement meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Environment
- National workshop (16 August 2023), with the presence of representatives of different government institutions, NGOs and academia
- Provincial consultations (14 – 26 August 2023), which were conducted in the province of Cunene and included interviews with several key stakeholders, including local communities, women's representatives, municipal administration and farmers associations.

D.6. Efficiency and effectiveness

D.6.1. Estimated cost per t CO_2 eq, defined as total investment cost / expected lifetime emission reductions (Mitigation and Cross-cutting)	(a) Total project financing	US$_____
	(b) Requested GCF amount	US$_____
	(c) Expected lifetime emission reductions	_____ tCO_2eq
	(d) Estimated cost per tCO_2eq (d = a / c)	US$_____ / tCO_2eq
	(e) Estimated GCF cost per tCO_2eq removed (e = b / c)	US$_____ / tCO_2eq
D.6.2. Expected volume of finance to be leveraged by the proposed project/programme and as a result of the Fund's financing, disaggregated by public and private sources (Mitigation and Cross-cutting)	(f) Total finance leveraged	US$_____
	(g) Public source finance leveraged	US$_____
	(h) Private source finance leveraged	US$_____
	(i) Total Leverage ratio (i = f / b)	_____
	(j) Public source leverage ratio (j = g / b)	_____
	(k) Private source leverage ratio (k = h / b)	_____

D.6.3. Describe how the financial structure is adequate and reasonable in order to achieve the proposal's objective(s), including addressing existing bottlenecks and/or barriers; providing the minimum concessionality; and without crowding out private and other public investment. (max. 500 words)

A financial analysis was conducted – provided in Annex 10, which resulted in the following conclusions:

The analysis evaluated data on crop-specific outcomes like expected losses and gains in productivity by 2050 for different crops such as beans, groundnuts, sorghum, cassava, and maize. It shows that interventions with GCF support drastically reduce losses and slightly increase productivity, indicating a significant improvement over BAU. Financial indicators such as net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR) further substantiate the benefits of GCF involvement, presenting a much higher return on investment compared to scenarios without GCF assistance. Additionally, the document discusses the broader economic impacts of the project, factoring in both marketable and non-marketable benefits to society, such as environmental protection and reduced malnutrition impacts, emphasizing the long-term value of the interventions facilitated by the project's comprehensive approach.

The results of the economic and financial analysis show that the project does not generate sufficient financial returns to incent ivize farmers without GCF funding. At the same time, the project generates robust economic benefits from a societal perspecti ve, contributes to the long-term sustainability of productive landscapes in Angola, and supports the GCF's goal of low-carbon and climate-resilient development.

E. ANNEXES

E.1. Mandatory annexes

☒	Annex 1	NDA No-objection Letter(s) (Template)
☒	Annex 2	Pre-feasibility (or feasibility) study (Guidance)
☒	Annex 2a	Logical Framework (Template)
☒	Annex 2b	Timetable (Template)
☒	Annex 3	Budget plan that provides breakdown by type of expense (Template)
☒	Annex 4	Gender assessment and action plan (Template)
☒	Annex 5	Co-financing commitment letter
☒	Annex 6	Term sheet and evidence of internal approval
☒	Annex 7	Risk assessment and management (Template)
☒	Annex 8	Procurement plan model (Template)
☒	Annex 9a	Legal Due Diligence (regulation, taxation and insurance) (Template)
☒	Annex 9b	Legal Opinion/Certificate of Internal Approvals (Template)

E.2. Other annexes to be submitted when applicable/requested

☒	Annex 10	Economic and/or financial analysis (Guidance) (mandatory for private-sector proposals)
☐	Annex 11	Appraisal, due diligence or evaluation report for proposals based on up-scaling or replicating a pilot project
☒	Annex 12	Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) (Template)
☐	Annex 22	Assessment of GHG emission reductions and their monitoring and reporting (for mitigation and cross cutting-projects)[16]
☒	Annex 13	Selection and Eligibility Criteria
☒	Annex 14	Beneficiary Calculations

***** Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents. *****

[16] Annex 22 is mandatory for mitigation and cross-cutting projects.

No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s)

República de Angola

Ministério do Ambiente

OFÍCIO Nº 10 GEPE/MINAMB/2024

To: The Green Climate Fund ("GCF")

Luanda, 28 May 2024

Re: Funding proposal for the GCF by Sahara and Sahel Observatory regarding the "Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South-west Angola

Dear Madam, Sir,

We refer to the project titled *"Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South-west Angola* in Angola as included in the funding proposal submitted by Sahara and Sahel Observatory to us on 21 December 2018, and the updated version in 2021 and the final version of the proposal in April 2024.

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of Arlette Massala, the Focal Point of Angola.

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the project as included in the funding proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

(a) The government of Angola has no-objection to the project as included in the funding proposal;
(b) The project as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with the national priorities, strategies and plans of Angola;
(c) In accordance with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards, the project as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the project as included in the funding proposal has been duly followed.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,

Arlette Massala
NDA/FP GCF
Ministry of Environment
Republic of Angola

Secretariat's assessment of SAP044

Proposal name:	Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola (CREW Angola)
Accredited entity:	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
Country:	Angola
Project/programme size:	Micro

1. The Secretariat has assessed this funding proposal against the GCF investment criteria and its consistency with GCF safeguards and policies. This proposal is recommended to the Board for approval. The Board may wish to consider approving this funding proposal in accordance with the term sheet agreed between the Secretariat and the accredited entity, and, if considered appropriate, subject to the conditions set out in annex II to document GCF/B.40/02.

I. Secretariat's assessment of the funding proposal against the investment criteria

Investment criteria	Does the proposal meet the requirements of the GCF investment criteria?	Strengths/Main points of caution (optional)
Impact potential	Yes	The project provides a unique opportunity for communities in Cunene Province to diversify their local food systems, reaching 300,000 beneficiaries comprising 120,000 direct and 180,000 indirect beneficiaries. The project will deliver the transition of local food systems through focusing on women- and youth-led community groups, micro enterprises and interest groups. This strategic approach will guarantee a long-term impact across the

		vulnerable landscapes of Cunene Province, with significant potential for scaling up in other community areas and provinces.
Paradigm shift potential	Yes	The project architecture will help to deliver a long-term transformation of the local food systems. The proposal concern capacity-building with a focus on women and youth groups; water infrastructure and climate-resilient agriculture; and access to micro finance. Combined, these three interlinked components will guarantee that the project can foster the necessary change and access to technology and finance, allowing women- and youth-led groups to directly drive the local investments. The project structure and activity mix make it an ideal platform for scalability.
Sustainable development potential	Yes	The project supports Angola and Cunene Province in reaching national targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 1 (No poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth). In addition, given the project's unique structure and strategic focus on women and youth groups, SDG 5 (Gender equality) will be targeted. The project will bring unique social, environmental and economic benefits, carefully crafted to allow the communities, and especially women- and youth-led groups, to be in the driving seat.
Needs of the recipient	Yes	The project targets Cunene Province, one of the poorest and most remote provinces of Angola; it is also one of the dryest and most climate-vulnerable provinces in the country. Locally led actions and innovative adaptation solutions, driven by local community groups led primarily by women and youth, will counter the challenging environment and help to foster local strategic long-term solutions.

		This is the first single country proposal for Angola tabled for the Board's consideration.
Country ownership	Yes	The project aligns strategically with Angola's national policy matrix and national climate strategies and plans such as the intended nationally determined contribution. The project's key focus on women- and youth-led innovation offers a unique opportunity for scaling up to other provinces. In addition, the project has been prepared with the full support of the relevant line ministries, and the strong links to ongoing projects and programmes will help in the pursuit of full complementarity.
Efficiency and effectiveness	Yes	The three linked components will foster a strategic platform for communities to access the technology and finance they will need for transforming their local food systems and allow them to access further finance locally and craft locally led solutions and women-led enterprises, providing jobs, innovation and livelihood diversification.

II. Secretariat's assessment of the funding proposal's consistency with GCF safeguards and policies

Consistency with GCF safeguards and policies	Secretariat's assessment of the proposal	Remarks (Strengths/Points of caution)
Environmental and social safeguards, including the Indigenous Peoples Policy	Consistent	The project is classified as category C, in accordance with the accreditation level of the accredited entity (AE), the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy and Indigenous Peoples Policy, and the requirements of the simplified approval process. Minimal environmental and social impacts and risks are mainly associated with community-based small-scale infrastructure and agricultural activities. Land will be voluntarily donated for all sites where small-scale community infrastructure will be undertaken. For women- and youth-led

		microenterprises to be identified during implementation, Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Angola ADPP (the executing entity) will conduct screening to ensure that only category C microenterprises will be supported. An Environmental and Social Action Plan has been prepared which identifies risks and impacts and corresponding mitigating measures and also includes procedures for screening and categorization during implementation. Risks related to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment are assessed as low and can be managed through the inclusion of training and sensitization activities. Specific measures have been identified in the Environmental and Social Action Plan to address sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment risks. A project-level grievance redress mechanism will be implemented and communicated during stakeholder consultations. Consistent with its categorization, the funding proposal activities are low risk for non-compliance with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy. Having undertaken screening in line with the Indigenous Peoples Policy, the AE notes the presence of Khoi-San, Himba and related groups present in Cunene. The AE notes the importance of their inclusion in project activities and commits to including the groups during consultation processes and making efforts to ensure that their involvement is accomplished in a respectful manner and is beneficial to their communities. In line with its roles and functions, the GCF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group is available to provide advice to the AE, who is also encouraged to share emerging good practices and success stories with the Group.
Gender policy	Consistent	The AE has provided a gender assessment and action plan and therefore complies with the GCF Gender Policy. Angola is committed to gender equality and women's empowerment and has put in place policies and institutional arrangements to follow through with its commitments. The assessment highlights the need for current investments in the country to pay particular attention to the specific needs of women and vulnerable groups in mitigation and adaptation actions. Inadequate investment limits women's and

		vulnerable groups access to capacity development, limits access to knowledge and restricts the capability to be resilient and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The project aims to contribute to increased empowerment of women through investments in the areas of agriculture, water management and food security, ensuring climate resilience and socioeconomic co-benefits. The focus therefore is on action that improves various leadership roles for women as well as engagement in decision-making; training and awareness-raising on the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment; and sensitization on perceptions and practices that undermine the role and contribution of women. In addition, the project will invest in building the technical skills of women and men in sustainable land and water management, as well as climate risk mitigation. The overall investments in addressing gender issues is expected to result in reduced time constraints for women with more convenient locations of water infrastructure and water points, and the introduction of improved cookstoves, as well as the ability to select optimal times and venues for the increased engagement of women in the project activities. The investments in access to irrigation water will pay particular attention to female-headed households given that they face additional barriers to accessing resources. The focus on the diversification of livelihoods and improvement in food security is important for women in that it will engage women as leaders in seed selection and community-based nurseries while also providing them with the opportunities to engage meaningfully in afforestation and reforestation action. Establishing and strengthening women-led businesses forms part of the gender action plan, with enhanced skills leading to improved production systems. This initiative will focus on filling skill gaps in literacy, microenterprise development, market access, etc., for women while making sure that grants are accessed by the women-led businesses and that the businesses are linked to markets. The gender action plan defines activities, indicators, timelines, budget and targets for women's empowerment and increased uptake of leadership positions, while also accounting for growth in business engagement. The implementation of

		the gender action plan will be supported by gender expertise from the AE in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.
Risks	Consistent	The proposed project plans to enhance water security through integrated water resource management and provide diversified livelihoods to the most vulnerable people and communities within Cunene Province. One key risk in relation to the project is country risk, particularly in the areas of institutional capacity, governance and security. To help to manage the institutional capacity issue, GCF, together with the AE, will closely monitor budget utilization through the annual performance report and the AE will take fiduciary responsibility in managing project funds as detailed in the Fiduciary section below. Project security risk will be partly mitigated by the local knowledge of the AE and the executing entity in various regions, allowing staff exposure to critical areas to be minimized and safety enhanced for effective implementation. In relation to compliance risks pertaining to the GCF's integrity policies, the project components involve significant infrastructure investments as well as the provision of seed grants to establish micro-enterprises that present exposure which typically increases potential for the risks of prohibited practices. In recognition, the FP integrates a number of measures to proactively mitigate such risks throughout the project cycle. These include establishing financial protocols to ensure that project transactions are facilitated only through verified bank accounts, and continuous monitoring as well as regular audits to ensure that GCF resources are utilized for their intended purposes.
Fiduciary	Consistent	The project will use an internationally recognized accounting standard (e.g. International Financial Reporting Standards) or equivalent national standards for financial reporting. The AE will establish a separate project account which will segregate the project funds from other funds so that they can be easily monitored and audited. The AE will follow GCF disbursement guidelines, providing regular financial reports and progress reports in accordance with GCF

		requirement and agreements. The procurement policy of the AE will be followed, and a competitive bidding process will be used where applicable. The AE will conduct regular internal audits and annual external audits for financial controls. The audit reports will also be provided to GCF.
Results monitoring and reporting	Consistent	The project's results monitoring and reporting strategies are outlined in the logical framework (annex 02a) and pre-feasibility study (annex 02). These documents define the indicators, baseline data, targets and verification methods, ensuring thorough progress tracking and impact evaluation. The alignment between the theory of change and the logical framework is clearly articulated, facilitating systematic data collection and verification, as detailed in section B.3 of the proposal. Key community structures for planning, monitoring, data collection and verification include Climate Change Action Centers, Jangos, Farmer Field Schools and community-based organizations. These entities, as highlighted in the logical framework and the pre-feasibility study, serve as hubs for local engagement, and support local data collection and monitoring efforts. This approach aligns with GCF requirements for stakeholder involvement and capacity-building, ensuring sustainable and scalable climate interventions, as outlined in the Integrated Results Management Framework policy and programming manual.
Legal assessment	Not applicable	The Accreditation Master Agreement was signed with the Accredited Entity on 20 June 2018 (the "AMA"), and it became effective on 7 February 2019. The Accredited Entity's five-year accreditation term lapsed on 7 February 2024 but was extended by Decision B.37/18, paragraph (q) until the earlier of three years from the date of lapse of the five-year accreditation term or the date on which a revised accreditation framework is adopted by the Board. The Accredited Entity has provided a legal opinion confirming that it has obtained all internal approvals and it has the capacity and authority to implement the project.

		The proposed project will be implemented in the Republic of Angola, a country in which GCF is not provided with privileges and immunities. This means that, amongst other things, GCF is not protected against litigation or expropriation in this country, which risks need to be further assessed. The GCF Secretariat have not yet dispatched a draft agreement on privileges and immunities and a background note to the Government of the Republic of Angola, hence, negotiations have not yet started. The Heads of the Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) and Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) have both expressed that it would not be legally feasible to undertake their redress activities and/or investigations, as appropriate, in countries where the GCF is not provided with relevant privileges and immunities. Therefore, it is recommended that disbursements by the GCF are made only after the GCF has obtained satisfactory protection against litigation and expropriation in the country, or has been provided with appropriate privileges and immunities. To address the matters raised in this section, it is recommended that any approval by the Board is made subject to the following conditions: (a) Signature of the funded activity agreement in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat within 180 days from the date of Board approval; and (b) Completion of the legal due diligence to the satisfaction of the GCF Secretariat.

Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment of SAP044

Proposal name:	Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola (CREW Angola)
Accredited entity:	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
Country:	Angola
Project/programme size:	Micro

I. Assessment of the independent Technical Advisory Panel

1. This is the first submission of the funding proposal titled Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola (CREW Angola) submitted to the independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP) under the simplified approval process (SAP). The accredited entity (AE) is the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and the executing entity (EE) is Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Angola (ADPP).

2. This project is aimed at building climate resilience in targeted rural communities in six municipalities in Cunene Province, south-west Angola, using a gender-transformative approach. The funding proposal claims an adaptation outcome of 120,000 direct and 180,000 indirect beneficiaries during its 10-year lifespan. The implementation period is 5 years.

3. The overall budget is USD 9,994,032, with a funding request to GCF of USD 9,616,032 as a grant. ADPP will provide an in-kind co-funding of USD 370,000.

4. In its assessment, the iTAP considered all documents submitted on 9 August 2024.

1.1 Impact potential *Scale: N/A*

5. The iTAP assessment of the climate impact potential is guided by decision B.33/12, which explains the principles for demonstrating the mitigation and adaptation impact potential of GCF-supported activities, as well as by other appraisal and assessment guidance that considers this investment criterion and are endorsed by the Board.

1.1.1. Adaptation potential

6. The funding proposal provides evidence about increasing temperatures, decreasing rainfall and changes in seasonality in the Province of Cunene in south-west Angola (annex 2 to the funding proposal). Increasing severity of droughts and extreme events are current and projected biophysical direct impacts of these climate hazards. These impacts affect both the local agricultural systems, mostly sustainable agriculture, and the local population, especially women. The consequences are a decrease in yield of all major staple crops, increasing food insecurity and reducing income. Furthermore, women are affected in all their roles as caretakers, food producers and gatherers of water, fuelwood and fodder.

7. Women in this region are already vulnerable due to their high poverty level, lack of land ownership, reduced access to decision-making and lack of access to education, training and

finance. The overall result is a high climate risk for women and all their productive, caretaking and family roles.

8. The project proposes a multisectoral response, including agriculture, environment, water and nutrition, and with three specific objectives: 1) empowering women and youth in playing an active role in climate change adaptation at the local level; 2) enhancing the resilience of communities to climate change risks with a focus on women's groups; and 3) reducing the vulnerability of women, their families and communities to water, food and nutrition insecurity.

9. The project is structured around three components or outcomes:

(a) Outcome 1: Strengthened adaptive capacity and knowledge management through a gender-transformative approach. This outcome will be achieved by securing the creation of six women-led Climate Change Action Centres (CCACs) and raising the awareness of local communities of climate change risks with regard to sustainable land and water management and livelihoods. In addition, the project will improve knowledge management and application through training and peer-to-peer learning events;

(b) Outcome 2: Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management. In this case the project activities will focus on assessing groundwater and surface water for viable solutions and on promoting small-scale irrigation systems; and

(c) Outcome 3: Diversified livelihoods and climate change resilience of the most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development. In achieving this outcome, the project will pilot climate-resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral pilot activities, facilitate diversification by increasing the capacity of women-led and youth microenterprises, supporting traditional local credit systems and providing small grants for the above-mentioned target groups.

10. Annex 13 to the funding proposal presents in detail the selection and eligibility criteria relevant to all outputs and activities, increasing the plausibility of the planned actions. That said, the iTAP would like to emphasize that operationalizing the selection and eligibility criteria during the implementation of the project activities will require a high level of climate adaptation related competences from the EE.

11. One of the four principles for demonstrating adaptation impact potential, as defined by the Board in decision B.33/12, refers to monitoring and evaluating adaptation outcomes. As this is a SAP funding proposal, it does not include a formal monitoring plan. Nonetheless, it includes an annex detailing the specified number of beneficiaries (annex 14) and a logical framework (annex 2a), which, together, can serve as a basis for monitoring and evaluating adaptation outcomes. Although the annexes include appropriate indicators, they fail to present evidence that justifies the assumptions on which they are built, which may hinder the proper monitoring, evaluation and learning process. However, the iTAP considers that this can be improved by preparing a monitoring plan at the beginning of the implementation phase.

12. The iTAP considers that the information regarding climate risk is clear and complete and the proposed response is sound and well designed. Furthermore, the iTAP underlines the importance of preparing a monitoring and evaluation plan for adaptation outcomes aligned with decision B.33/12 during the first year of project implementation.

1.2 Paradigm shift potential *Scale: N/A*

13. This project uses a gender-transformative approach, defined in the funding proposal (annex 2) as "transforming unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women's empowerment". As such, the gender-transformative approach promotes deep societal change. Applying this approach in a project

aimed at increasing climate resilience and adaptation capacity will significantly contribute to shifting the development paradigm by ensuring that climate change adaptation is equitable across genders.

14. By introducing climate-resilient agriculture, combined with the income-generating activities under component 3 (see section 1.6 below), the project has the potential to support the transition to climate-resilient local food systems while increasing income for women in Cunene Province.

15. Furthermore, the investments in knowledge management and peer-to-peer exchange will secure learning results across all participating actors and will facilitate the replicability and scalability of the lessons learned from the project over time. Although the project cannot be made responsible for scaling up these learnings, ADPP has a wide network in multiple sectors in Angola and can facilitate such a scaling-up in future (see section 1.5 below).

16. The Climate Change Action Centres have the potential to increase access of women to decision-making processes at least during the implementation phase and possibly even during the whole lifespan of the projects. The long-term impact of these structures is discussed in more detail in section 1.3 below.

17. Taking the above into consideration, the iTAP assesses the paradigm impact potential at the local and provincial level as high.

1.3 Sustainable development potential *Scale: N/A*

18. This project can contribute to multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Beyond its primary contribution to increasing adaptation to climate change (SDG 13), the project can contribute to achieving at least SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (Zero hunger), SDG 5 (Gender equality) and SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth).

19. Because the proposal uses a systemic and multisectoral lens and a gender-transformative approach it is plausible that it will have several positive social, economic, environmental and gender co-benefits.

20. Social co-benefits: through its various training activities the project will increase the competences of the local stakeholders for understanding and managing climate risks, implement climate-resilient agricultural practices and participate in local markets.

21. Gender co-benefits: the whole project design is consistent with a gender-transformative approach and therefore the proposal has a high potential to improve gender equality through capacity-building, access to decision-making and access to economically relevant skills for women. The proposal includes a detailed gender assessment and gender action plan (annex 4). The gender assessment explains the multiple gender-related vulnerabilities and challenges in Angola and in Cunene Province in particular. The annex includes a gender action plan that is fully embedded in the project activities and budget.

22. Economic co-benefits: the activities prepared under outcome 3 will facilitate the climate-resilient diversification of production systems in Cunene Province and promote the formation of women-led microenterprises, as well as provide access to funding through a combination of local credit systems and small-scale grants.

23. Environmental co-benefits: the proposed climate-resilient agricultural measures under outcome 3 can contribute to enhanced environmental co-benefits, including soil protection, increased space for local biodiversity, and improved water resource management.

24. The iTAP assesses the sustainable impact potential of this funding proposal as high. Realizing this potential implies that the project's co-benefits can endure in the long term. The exit strategy assumes that engagement with local and national governments, strong

participation from local communities and the creation of income-generating enterprises will be sufficient to maintain sustainable outcomes. The iTAP recommends that these assumptions be verified throughout the implementation phase and additional strategies developed to secure long-term benefits if necessary.

1.4 Needs of the recipient *Scale: N/A*

25. Angola is a middle-income country with a population of 37.8 million and a growing economy that heavily relies on the oil sector, with limited diversification. According to the International Monetary Fund, the projected annual per cent change in real gross domestic product for 2024 is 2.6 per cent.[1] However, economic growth is low compared with population growth and wealth is highly concentrated, with Angola having a 2022 Gini index of 51.3. Angola has a Human Development Index score of 0.59 and, according to the World Bank, poverty rates are especially high in rural areas, where the population relies primarily on subsistence farming.[2] The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) index for Angola is 38.1, ranking it 160 out of 187 countries.

26. Annex 2 to the funding proposal explains the overall vulnerability of the project area. Cunene Province is located in south-west Angola, and is characterized by a dry tropical climate, with semi-desert conditions and unimodal, low and variable rainfall pattern. According to the funding proposal in 2014 the total population was 1.3 million with a population density of 12.5 people per square kilometre. Cunene remains one of the provinces with the highest poverty rates in Angola, with a Human Development Index score of 0.52, below the average index in the country. The region is a largely agropastoral zone where local communities are engaged in rain-fed subsistence crop farming (pearl millet and sorghum) and livestock production. The principal livelihood is in the agriculture and forestry sector (64 per cent). Other livelihoods include fishing and trade, and sources of income vary from household to household.

27. Smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, are not included in the farmers' organizations, are often underrepresented in the market and do not elicit benefits to support climate-resilient livelihoods. These farmers are especially affected by the lack of information on market prices, and more specifically on increased price fluctuations caused by climate variables. The lack of farmers' associations and solidarity groups impedes their equitable participation in markets and trading at fair prices. Where such organizations exist, they often lack organizational capacity, entrepreneurship development skills, access to finance services (e.g. loans, grants) and engagement with the private sector. Lack of inclusion in farmers' organizations and lack of organizational capacity, combined with the limited offer of financial resources to support the implementation of climate change measures and diversification of livelihoods, create a multi-layered barrier to climate finance in the region.

28. In addition, there is limited institutional capacity at the local level to facilitate understanding climate risks or mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change into development planing and implementation activities in the province.

29. The funding proposal is aimed to respond to the above-mentioned needs of the population in Cunene Province.

1.5 Country ownership *Scale: N/A*

[1] See file:///C:/Users/Carmenza%20Robledo/Dropbox/PC/Downloads/1AGOEA2024002.pdf.
[2] See https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/previous/Global_POVEQ_AGO.pdf.

30. The funding proposal includes a no-objection letter signed by the focal point of Angola in the Ministry of Environment in May 2024.

31. Angola submitted its first nationally determined contribution (NDC) in 2021.[3] Although there is no prioritization for Cunene Province, adaptation in the agriculture sector in the southern regions is a priority of the country.

32. The funding proposal includes an environmental and social action plan (annex 12), which documents the stakeholder consultations during the preparation of the concept note and the funding proposal. Consultations involved national and local authorities, non-governmental organizations, civil society and community representatives. The consultation process also included discussions about ongoing climate risks and impacts on agricultural activities, coping strategies and expected impacts. Furthermore, according to the annex, the consultations informed the project design and the selection of specific project sites.

33. OSS is a regional direct entity in Africa that aims to serve as an international framework for partnership and dialogue in the fight against desertification and in the attenuation of the effects of drought, the adaptation to climate change and the protection of biodiversity. OSS supports the efforts of its member countries in the Sahara-Sahel region in the fields of natural resource management and sustainable development, particularly on key themes such as land degradation, desertification, drought and the adverse impacts of climate change on ecosystems and populations. OSS accreditation foresees micro-sized projects, with an environmental and social risk category B. Its accreditation term is from February 2019 to February 2024.[4] OSS is the AE of the ongoing GCF-funded project titled "Adaptation of agricultural production systems in Coastal Areas of Northwest Guinea-Bissau" (SAP025).

34. ADPP Angola is a non-governmental organization focused on sustainable development and poverty alleviation. The organization has proven experience in several sectors such as education, health, agriculture and community development. However, activities on climate change adaptation are rather new for ADPP.

35. The iTAP noticed that several key annexes of this funding proposal were prepared by an external consultant, ecoltdgroup (e.g. annex 2, feasibility study; annex 4, gender assessment and action plan), which can be interpreted as an indicator of medium to low capacity of the implementing partners. Therefore, the iTAP wishes to highlight the need for the AE to ensure that sufficient competences on climate change adapation are available and on time during the implementation of this funding proposal.

1.6 Efficiency and effectiveness *Scale: N/A*

36. The overall budget of this funding proposal is USD 9,994,032, with a funding request to GCF of USD 9,616,032 as a grant and an in-kind co-funding of USD 370,000 from ADPP. That means a co-financing ratio of 0.04. The distribution of the budget accros components is shown in the table below.

Components of the funding proposal	**Percentage of the budget**
1. Strengthened adaptive capacity and knowledge management through gender-transformative climate risk reduction	30
2. Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management	30
3. Diversified livelihoods and climate resilience of the most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development	35
Project management costs	5

[3] Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20Angola.pdf.
[4] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/ae/oss.

Source: Funding proposal, section C.2, and annex 3, budget.

37. Even if not required under the SAP, the funding proposal includes an economic and financial analysis (annex 3). The analysis focused on the economic and financial feasibility of five crops expected to play a key role for implementing components 2 and 3 of the project: beans, groundnut, sorghum, cassava and maize. Marketable and non-marketable benefits of the project (avoided costs of malnutrition) are included in the analysis.

38. The results of the analysis show that when considering net marketable benefits only, the internal rate of return (IRR) in year 5 is –3 per cent, but when considering the non-marketable and marketable benefits, the IRR at year 5 is only –14 per cent. Furthermore, the IRR in year 10 is 27 per cent if considering only the net marketable benefits, but when considering the non-marketable and marketable benefits, the IRR in year 10 increases to 39 per cent. Similarly, the net present value (NPV) in year 10 increases from USD 2,557,199 when considering only the marketable benefits to USD 4,480,531 when considering the marketable and non-marketable benefits.

39. The iTAP assesses this as a sound approach, as it highlights the developmental benefits beyond the economic impact of the project, which is particularly important given the poverty and malnutrition levels in the project area.

40. The long-term financial viability of the project's achievements remains a significant challenge, as the GCF contribution is a 100 per cent grant, and no long-term financing mechanisms will be developed or established during the project's implementation. The iTAP recognizes that the AE can access other grants and explore additional and more sustainable funding mechanisms during the implementation phase.

II. Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

41. This funding proposal will contribute to a climate-resilient development path in Cunene Province, Angola, especially for women and their families. It responds to clearly identified climate risks and contributes to sustainable development by using a gender-transformative approach towards adaptation to climate change.

42. The iTAP makes the following recommendations to the AE:

(a) During the first year of implementation, prepare a monitoring and evaluation system which explains how to assess the outcomes of adaptation activities and the quantification of the adaptation beneficiaries in alignment with decision B.33/12; and

(b) Clarify during the inception phase of the project the demand of the EE for expert support on tools and methodologies for designing climate-resilient agriculture systems and prepare and implement corresponding capacity support activities.

43. The iTAP recommends that the Board approve this funding proposal.

Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment (SAP044)

Proposal name:	Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola (CREW Angola)
Accredited entity:	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
Country:	Angola
Project/programme size:	Micro

Impact potential
None.
Paradigm shift potential
None.
Sustainable development potential
None.
Needs of the recipient
None.
Country ownership
None.
Efficiency and effectiveness
None.
Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel:
None.

Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola (CREW)

Annex 4: Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

10 April 2024

This gender report (Annex 4 for a Simplified Approval Process Proposal Package) has been prepared for the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) to inform the development and design of the Simplified Approval Process (SAP) Funding Proposal for the project – *Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South-west Angola* – to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund for consideration.

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Contents

Partners

Ministry of Environment, Government of Angola

Sahara and Sahel Observatory

Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de povo para povo Angola

Humana People to People

Abbreviations

ADPP - Portuguese: Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo – People to People Development Support

AE - Accredited Entity

AfDB - African Development Bank

ARA - Adaptation Result Areas

CBOs - Community-Based Organisations

CC - Climate Change

CCAC - Climate Change Action Centers

CSOs - Civil Society Organisations

DAE - Direct Access Entity

EE - Executing Entity

EU - European Union

CREW - Empowering Women's Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in Cunene

EWS - Early Warning Systems

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization

FAPCD - Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities

FGDs - Focus Group Discussions

GAAP - Gender Assessment and Action Plan

GAP - Gender Action Plan

GBV - Gender-based violence

GCF - Green Climate Fund

GEF - Green Environment Facility

GDI - Gender Development Index

GII - Gender Equality Index

GMP - GENDER MAINSTREAMING PLAN

HDI - Human Development Index

IDREA - Inquérito Sobre Despesas, Receitas e Emprego em Angola

IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development

IGA - Income Generating Activities

INARDEP - Institute for the Rehabilitation of People with Disabilities

INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatistica

IP - Indigenous People

ITCZ - Intertropical Convergence Zone

MP - IMultidimensional Poverty Index

NAPA - National Adaptation Programme of Action

NDA - National Designated Authority

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organisations

OSS - Sahara and Sahel Observatory

PPF - Project Preparation Facility

SAP - Simplified Approval Process

SDGsSustainable Development Goals

ToC - Theory of Change

UN - United Nations

UNAids - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDOC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

USAID - United States Agency for International Development

VBD - Vector-borne Diseases

WBD -Water-borne diseases

WUA – Water User Associations

Figures, Maps and Tables

Figures

Maps

Tables

Glossary

To ensure a baseline understanding of climate issues, and the development of the analysis based on impact and exposure on women, men, girls and boys, the following definitions, are provided as reference for this Annex 4:

Term	Definition
Gender	Is the set of culturally specific characteristics that define the social behaviours of women and men (including female and male children) and the relationships between them. Social perceptions of gender vary across cultures, social classes, time and degree of urbanization and serve to include or exclude particular people from particular activities.
Gender Equality	Means that women and men have equal value, equal rights and equal opportunities to participate in programs and services. To ensure equity, specific interventions called affirmative actions are often needed to compensate for historical, social and economic disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on an equal footing. Affirmative actions are designed to "level the playing field" and correct existing inequities. An equal number of women and men participants by itself, is not always an accurate measure of gender equity: factors related to power balance also need to be considered.
Gender Balance	Requires that men and women be equally represented - either in equal numbers or in proportion to their presence - in particular settings.
Gender Neutral	Are project designs and activities that ignore gender factors including roles and relations and can lead to reinforcement of gender-based discrimination and existing inequities.
Gender Responsive	Are programs and interventions that create opportunities for individuals to actively challenge gender norms, promote positions of social and political influence for women in communities, and address power inequities between persons of different genders.
Gender Considerations	Refers to the cultural, social, economic and political conditions on which certain norms, values and behavioral patterns related to men and women are based, and how these could be utilized to strengthen the capacity of men and women in the performance of their roles and responsibilities. The "gender differential impact of climate change" refers to the different impact of climate change on men and women because of their socially ascribed roles and responsibilities.
Gender Mainstreaming	Is a strategy for considering and addressing the different roles, needs, perspectives, responsibilities and experiences of women, men, children, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities and other socially excluded people in all aspects of program and policy assessment, design, implementation and evaluation.
Gender Socioeconomic Analysis	Is the process of collecting information about gender, age and other social differences and analyzing the impacts of changing circumstances (i.e., climate change) on specific groups of people. This type of analysis provides the basis for identifying key gender considerations and designing a "socially inclusive approach" that responds to the unique circumstances and needs of all project beneficiaries.
Gender Transformative	Refers to an approach that goes beyond simply including women or achieving gender equality in numbers. It aims to fundamentally change the underlying power dynamics, norms, and structures that perpetuate gender inequalities

1. Introduction

1.1 Objective: of the Annex 4

Map 1 - Project area in Angola (Landsat, 2023)

This Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) has been developed to support the design of the proposed Green Climate Fund (GCF) Simplified Approval Process (SAP) project: *Empowering Women's Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in Cunene* (CREW), in South West Angola through the GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF). The Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) is the Accredited Entity (AE), which is a regional Direct Access Entity – DAE, and will manage the project, with the ADPP (a national NGO with considerable presence and over 30+ years of experience in Angola) as an Executing Entity (EE) of the different components.

The proposed project has been designed to be gender-transformative[1], with a specific focus on empowering rural women, and it recognises that currently, adaptation in Angola is hindered by:

[1] There is increasing evidence that adopting social science methods, and situating resilience and adaptation practice within a broader science-policy interface and right-based perspectives, can gear projects towards environmental and

- Limited consideration of gendered and socioeconomic needs or ethnic vulnerabilities in investments covering adaptation and resilience, capacity-building and mitigation services;[2] and
- Exclusion of women, in particular women in rural and remote areas and women belonging to minority groups, who remain unaware of their rights under the Convention (CEDAW) and lack the information on the procedures necessary to claim their rights under national legislation and the Convention and the Optional Protocol;[3]

The primary objective of this study is to assess the gendered factors and vulnerabilities that need to be considered while considering the relevance and effectiveness of the project's design. This study has to be considered in tandem with the project's pre-feasibility study, since the project is gender-transformative and women-centered in design. The present study has been carried out over the period of July – October 2023, in tandem with the development of the pre-feasibility study. It is also informed by the stakeholder consultations held in Angola, at national and provincial levels, in August 2023. The findings are captured in the Annex XX: Stakeholder Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the questionnaires used are annexed to this document. This Annex (4) should be reviewed in tandem with the stakeholder as well as safeguards annexes.

This project will have the following three Outcomes with the corresponding GCF Adaptation Result Areas (ARAs):

- **Outcome 1: Strengthened adaptive capacity and knowledge management through gender-transformative climate risk reduction (GCF ARA 1, 2)**

- **Outcome 2: Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management (ARA 2)**

- **Outcome 3: Diversified livelihoods and climate resilience of most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development (ARA 1)**

The overall objective of the project is to build climate-resilience in targeted rural communities in all six municipalities in Cunene, Angola. The project will apply a gender-transformative approach[4], integrating the key, climate-vulnerable sectors of agriculture, environment, water, and nutrition, with a

socioeconomic co-benefits. Particularly, this could better prepare communities to avoid resource strife and respond to the complexity of social arrangements, reducing far-reaching impacts of climate risks.
See Butterfield, R. (2018) 'Bringing rights into resilience: revealing complexities of climate risks and social conflict' in Disasters. Journal Article.

[2] Poor or missing gender analysis, or the lack of gender-responsive action, may lead to planners or personnel depending on women to assume a central role in their coping strategies, which may not be the practical reality for many vulnerable communities. Further, this also glosses over the existing burdens on women among such groups. See Nelson. V., Meadows. K., Cannon, T., Morton, J., & Martin, A. (2002) 'Uncertain predictions, invisible impacts and the need to mainstream gender in climate change adaptations' in Gender and Development. Journal Article.

[3] United Nations – UN, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women – CEDAW (2019) 'Concluding observations on the seventh Periodic Report of Angola'. Available at: https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/071/67/PDF/N1907167.pdf?OpenElement

[4] The term "gender-transformative" refers to UN Women's definition: "Transforming unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women's empowerment".

focus on enabling factors, through investing in financial literacy, improved farming technologies and education.

1.2 Context: Angola and the CREW

The Republic of Angola is located on Central Africa's west coast, spanning latitudes 4°22′ to 18°2′S and longitudes 11°41′ to 24°2′W. It's one of Africa's largest countries, covering about 12,467,000 square kilometers. Angola shares borders with Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, the Republic of Congo, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. As of 2022, Angola had a population of over 33.08 million. **Gendered aspects at the macro-level (national statistics and country-specific information) are explored in this study in subsequent sections.**

Angola experiences a variety of climates, ranging from humid tropical to dry tropical. These climate variations are influenced by its coastal location near the south Atlantic Ocean, the central plateau's topography, the Benguela cold-water current, and the movement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). Due to these factors, climate conditions vary significantly from north to south along the coast and the west-central plateau. **For instance, the northeastern region receives the highest rainfall, while precipitation decreases towards the south and the west, which is the CREW's focus in terms of geography.**

Cunene Province experiences multidimensional vulnerabilities that result out of climate impacts (specifically relating to drought and water availability, which then impact agriculture and livestocks) and non-climate factors (human development status quo, remoteness of geography and lack of access to markets) as explored in Annex 2: Pre-Feasibility Study. In southwestern Angola, women are key stakeholders due to the roles they play in agriculture (primarily, subsistence agriculture) and at the community-level as well as household-levels (such as being de-facto heads of households due to male outmigration/responsible for water provisioning and household water and food security).

Angola's economic fortunes have been closely tied to the global demand for oil, resulting in volatile growth, persistent poverty and enduring inequality. The country's post war economy heavily depends on the oil sector, contributing to a mere 1.4% of GDP growth in 2022. However, diversifying the economy remains a significant challenge, especially with declining oil production and the looming spectre of global decarbonization. Angola faces several challenges, including high poverty rates, a lack of quality employment opportunities, and soaring urban and youth unemployment, exceeding 38% and 65%, respectively. About 80% of jobs are informal, and half are in subsistence labor within the primary sector. **These issues have gender implications and impacts, and combine with existing factors of gender and socioeconomic vulnerabilities in the country, which is explored in this study.**

Despite these obstacles, there have been notable improvements in the Angolan economy. Reforms over the past five years have enhanced macroeconomic management and public sector governance. In 2022, there was a notable upturn in GDP growth, estimated at 3.5% (compared to 1.1% in 2021), surpassing population growth for the first time since 2014. Non-oil sectors, particularly agriculture and fisheries, expanded by nearly 7%, and the services sector recovered to pre-COVID-19 levels. Inflation dropped significantly, enabling the Central Bank to moderately ease its monetary policy. The inflation rate fell from 27% in December 2021 to 13.9% in December 2022, the lowest since 2015. Economic diversification and investment in human capital are now top priorities for Angola due to its high poverty rate and rapidly growing population.

However, gender inclusion of these developmental gains and processes require fine-tuning. Particularly, CEDAW observes that: Angola needs to fast-track the adoption of the action plan for the implementation of the national policy on gender equality and equity and incorporate a results-oriented approach, based on specific indicators and targets to measure outcomes and progress achieved towards its implementation, ensuring systematic and regular monitoring and reporting. Further, CEDAW calls for: the adoption a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women, covering all prohibited grounds of discrimination, including direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with article 1 of the Convention and target 5.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Therefore, the CREW's focus on agriculture, water and food security with women's empowerment as an entry point is timely, and will deliver both climate resilience as well as socioeconomic co-benefits for the southwestern region of Angola.

1.3 Methodology Note

The methodology employed in this study combined literature reviews and direct consultations with stakeholders. To collect secondary information and literature, the gender expert conducted an in-depth desktop review in tandem with the primary and formative remote research through national experts in Angola. The literature review focused on gender mainstreaming, agriculture and gender as well as resilience as a broader topic, drawing from key players in the sector, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Bank and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

To ensure a holistic and reliable view, extensive field consultations were held with stakeholders in Cunene province. The consultations were designed to be gender-responsive and the questionnaires used are appended to this report. Starting with a gap analysis of previous interactions to discern the main topics, at the national level, the dialogue encompassed key governmental parties and National Designated Authority (NDA). On a more regional and local level, the consultation included Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), representatives of groups in varied situations of vulnerability, such as women and young people, as well as community and provincial leaders from Cunene.

The study used a mixed-methods approach during the field consultations, varying between face-to-face meetings, focus groups and individual interviews. These consultations allowed not only for richer data collection, but also for a deeper understanding of local nuances and the specific needs of communities in Cunene. In summary, the combination of literature review and intensive field consultations provided a robust and contextualized understanding of the region, ensuring that the pre-feasibility study was well aligned with the objectives and precepts of the CREW, and responded to the needs of beneficiaries, as well as policy priorities of the Angolan government.

2. Analysis of the policy landscape, treaties and laws in Angola

2.1 National-level policy framework and international/regional commitments in Angola

The Government of Angola is committed to the recognition of gender equality and to the advancement of girls and women. In order to create the necessary conditions for girls' and women's well-being and security, Angola has formally acknowledged gender equality in its Constitution and has promulgated legislation to address the social, economic, legal and political aspects of gender parity and discrimination against women, including in the family and in labour codes, as well as in legislative provisions related to HIV/AIDS, nationality, domestic violence, the elimination of all forms of violence against women and the exploitation of women, including trafficking and prostitution. It has also specified the need to prioritize women in social policies, and the importance of equal opportunities for women in the fields of assistance, education, training and employment.

The Ministry of Family and Women Promotion was instituted in 1997 in order to tackle issues related to gender. The country's efforts towards gender equality and women's empowerment are reflected in the following national commitments:

Table 1 - Angola's National Policies

National policies
Angola Constitution (1975, reviewed in 2010)
Law nº 02/2005 on Political Parties
Law nº 04/2007 Basic Law of Social Protection
Law nº 25/11 Against Domestic Violence
Presidential Decree 237/2011 regarding the policy of the disabled person
Presidential Decree nº 8/11 Maternity protection
Presidential Decree 238/11 regarding the Strategy of Protection for People with Disabilities
Presidential Decree nº 52/12 of the National Commission to audit and prevent maternal, neonatal and child deaths

Presidential Decree nº 138/12 of the National Program to Support the Rural Women
Presidential Decree nº 179/12 of Policy of the Elderly Person
Presidential Decree nº 180/2012 of the National Strategy for the Implementation of the Policy for the Elderly Person
National Development Plan 2013-2017 and 2018-2022
Presidential Decree nº 26/13 of the Executive Plan for the Fight against Domestic Violence and a Multisectoral
Commission for the Implementation of the Plan and the Action Plan
Presidential Decree 124/13 – Ordinance of the Law against Domestic Violence
Presidential Decree nº 222/13 of the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (PNIEG - 2013) and the
Advocacy and Resource Mobilization Strategy for the Implementation and Monitoring of the PNIEG
Angola Gender Country Profile (2015)
General Labor Law nº 7/15 of 15th July
Presidential Decree nº 36/15 of the legal regime for the recognition of the union fact by mutual agreement and dissolution of the recognized union fact
Presidential Decree nº 155/16 – Legal framework of domestic work and social protection of the domestic service worker
Accessibility Law nº 10/16
Vacancy Reservation Law nº 12/16
Presidential Decree nº 143/17 that approves the UN Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security
Angola Analytic Gender Report (2017)
Analysis of the General Budget of the State of Angola with a Gender Focus (2017)

Angola has taken some steps to integrate gender into its climate policies. In 2016, the government adopted the **National Gender Policy**, which highlights the importance of mainstreaming gender into all aspects of the government's work, including the environment. The policy also calls for the establishment of gender units in all government ministries, including the Ministry of Environment. The Policy includes a chapter on climate change, recognizing that climate change disproportionately affects women and girls, and it commits the government to taking measures to address this.

Another relevant document is the **Angola Ministry of Environment's Gender Action Plan 2019-2023**. This plan outlines the ministry's commitments to mainstreaming gender into its work. The plan includes a number of specific activities, such as conducting gender assessments, developing gender-sensitive policies and programmes, and providing training to government officials on gender and the environment. The action plan identifies a number of areas where gender needs to be mainstreamed into climate change policy and programming, such as:

- Adaptation: The action plan calls for measures to be taken to reduce women's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, such as by providing them with access to climate-resilient technologies and by improving their capacity to cope with disasters.
- Mitigation: The action plan calls for measures to be taken to reduce women's contribution to climate change, such as by promoting sustainable agriculture and by providing women with access to clean energy.
- Gender mainstreaming: The action plan calls for gender to be mainstreamed into all aspects of climate change policy and programming, from planning to implementation.

The Ministry of Environment of Angola has also taken some steps to implement its gender-sensitive climate change policies, such as developing some training programs for government officials on gender and climate change and establishing a **Gender Unit** that is responsible for mainstreaming gender into all aspects of the ministry's work, including policy development, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The gender unit was established in 2016 in response to the government's commitment to promoting gender equality and equity. The unit is headed by a **Gender Focal Point,** who is responsible for coordinating the unit's work and ensuring that gender is considered in all aspects of the ministry's work. As part of its portfolio of activities, the Gender Unit is tasked to conduct gender assessments to identify the specific needs and priorities of women and girls in relation to the environment; develop and implement gender-sensitive environmental policies and programmes; train government officials and other stakeholders on gender and the environment; collect and analyze gender disaggregated data on the environment; monitor and evaluate the impact of environmental policies and programmes on women and girls.

These are encouraging steps to mainstream gender into Angola's climate change policies and programming. More resources are needed for gender-sensitive climate change initiatives, and additional efforts are required to make sure that these initiatives are implemented effectively. Particularly, Angola’s NAPA (see in Table 2), also highlights adaptation priorities that are aligned to gendered trends, and require urgent climate finance. The ones that the CREW is responding to are highlighted.

Gender Unit is part of the support the country will provide during the implementation phase. These units will be part of the steering committee and will provide technical assistance in reviewing and strengthening the gender sensitivity of drafted project documents. They will also provide trainings at the national level. Please refer to table 7 and table 8 in the FP for further details on this topic.

Table 2 - Angola's NAPA

The 2011 Angola National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) under the UNFCCC identifies the following key adaptation priorities:
1. Promote alternative renewable energies for avoided deforestation
2. Promote SLM for increased agricultural yields
3. Ensure basis access to health services and health monitoring
4. Study the vulnerability of fishing activities in relation to modifications of climate and currents
5. Extend electricity grid to rural areas
6. Revise sectoral laws for proactive adaptation
7. Create an early warning system for flooding and storms
8. National institutional mechanism for adaptation planning and mainstreaming
9. Soil erosion control through organic methods
10. Diversify crops to less climate sensitive cultures
11. Technology needs assessment
12. Plant varieties adapted to local conditions
13. Climate monitoring and data management system
14. Study implications of changes in disease patterns (animal) and availability of water for livestock
15. Increase water availability through village-level wells and boreholes

In addition, Angola has signed the following main international and regional frameworks in defense of girls' and women's rights, which are relevant to the CREW's design:

Table 3 - International and regional frameworks

International and regional frameworks:

International UN Declaration on Human Rights (1948)
Protocol II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 on the Protection of Victims of non-international Armed Conflict
International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
International Covenant on Social and Cultural Economic Rights (1966)
Equal Remuneration Convention (1976)
Discrimination Convention (Employment and Occupation) (1976)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979)
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987)
Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights concerning the Abolition of Punishment of death) (1989)
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
Vienna Declaration and Program of Action from the Vienna World Conference on Human Rights (1993)
Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)
UN Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000)
Convention on Rights of People with Disabilities (2008)
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) / 2030 Agenda (2015)
Regional African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981)
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990)
Constitutive Act of the African Union (2000)
African Union’s Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women

(Maputo Protocol, 2003)
Solemn Declaration of Gender Equality in Africa (2004)
Common Defense and Security Policy (2004)
Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development (2008)
AU Gender Policy (2009)
Special Rapporteur on Rights of Women (2012)
AU Agenda 2063 (2014)
AU Gender, Peace and Security Program (2015-2020)
Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation (2017)
AU Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2018)
Commission on the Status of Women Resolution 60/2 on Women, the girl child and HIV (2018)

2.2 Relevant policies of the GCF, OSS, ADPP

The **GCF** adopted a revised version of its 2014 Gender Policy and Action Plan on June 2019 in Korea.[5] The revised Policy addresses pertinent issues on gender and climate change: the expansion of gender mainstreaming beyond the preserve of 'women's issues'; and the identification of synergies with the in-house Indigenous People (IP) Policy as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Gender Action Plan (GAP), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Overall, the Policy and Action Plan reinforce the responsiveness of GCF to the multiple, heterogeneous, culturally diverse context of gender inequality to better address and account for the links between gender issues and climate change – a perspective that has been mainstreamed in the development of this SAP targeting Cunene Province in Angola.

In praxis, the OSS believes that gender equality is a prerequisite for achieving development results. However, gender inequality remains a major obstacle to economic growth and poverty reduction in the OSS zone of action. This is because in many societies, men and boys enjoy more rights, responsibilities, opportunities, and services than women and girls. OSS, thus, deems it necessary

[5] Green Climate Fund, 'Gender Policy', Text, Green Climate Fund (Green Climate Fund, 14 November 2019), https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gender-policy.

to look for human development opportunities for women and men through effective policies and sustained investments with a view to reducing inequalities in Africa.

From OSS analyses and experience, featuring the highest rates of illiteracy, African women and girls are amongst the poorest at the world level. Women's participation in the formal labour market is low and the discrimination against women in many parts of Africa has a negative impact on their productivity and leads to huge income disparities between women and men. Even in agriculture, a sector that is largely dominated by women, women's productivity is 30% lower than that of men due to lack of access to essential inputs. Africa's objectives, which OSS is aligned with, in terms of gender equality reflects a strong vision full of hope for a continent where women and men have equal rights, namely: i) equal access to justice and protection, ii) equal access to water, sanitation, energy, health, education and other public services, iii) equal access to productive resources and action means; iv) equal pay; and, v) equal opportunities to participate in wealth creation/income generation. These are key tenets of the proposed SAP, where women's empowerment through income-generating activities, training, and through the creation of an enabling environment will be delivered.

Further, the OSS Gender Policy[6] takes into consideration the intrinsic linkage between natural ecosystems and natural resources on the one hand, and societies and populations, on the other, and focuses on equality between men and women. It demonstrates this commitment by making gender equity, a key factor for sustainable development of the Sahara and Sahel region, based on its main development lever, namely its population of women, men, girls and boys. Gender equality is central to OSS mandate and is a major challenge for the Environment and Development. It is perfectly integrated in the different international agreements and charters which allowed to recognize the crucial role played by women in the development and the importance of an equal participation in decision-making to achieve sustainable development.

Aligned with the guidelines of GCF and OSS, ADPP operates as a catalyst in addressing gender issues in Angola, aligning with global aspirations of gender equality and women's empowerment. Within the Angolan territory, the organization unfolds a range of programs aimed at dismantling gender barriers and fostering inclusion and equity. Through its projects in the educational, health, and rural development spheres, ADPP strives to ensure that women and girls have equitable access to vital opportunities and resources. Additionally, ADPP promotes training and awareness campaigns that illustrate the importance of gender equality and women's rights, contributing to a positive societal evolution. Engagement with local communities, authorities, and other development entities has proven crucial for the success of ADPP in promoting gender equality, creating a lasting impact on the lives of people in Angola. This engagement demonstrates alignment with the broader vision of sustainable development, where gender equality emerges as a central pillar to achieve tangible and sustainable development outcomes.

[6] OSS, 'SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY GENDER POLICY', April 2016.

3. Macro- and meso-level analysis: gender and socioeconomic trends in Angola and its rural areas

3.1 Demographics

In 2014 (which is the latest available census information, as Angola prepares for 2024 census data collection), the country's resident population was estimated at around 25.8 million. Of these, 48% were male, representing approximately 12.5 million people, and 52% are female, totaling around 13.3 million. The majority of the population – 67.6%, is concentrated in urban areas, especially in the capital city of Luanda. The major ethnic groups in Angola are the Ovimbundu (37%), Kimbundu (25%), Bakongo (13%), Lunda (7%), Chokwe (6%), and Nyaneka-Humbe (5%).[7]

While the demographic growth rate has started declining since 2013, with a growth of 3.1% in 2021, Angola still has one of the fastest growing populations in the world. Life expectancy at birth is 61 years and 66 years for male and female newborns, respectively. The median age is 16.3 years, which makes it a young population. In fact, 45% of the country's population belongs to the 0-14 age group. Of the 15-24 age group, 18.4% is female; for the 25-64 age group, the percentage increases to 32.8%, while only 2.6% of the female population is 65 years of age or older. The fertility rate stands at 5.3 children per woman at the national level, corresponding to 5.2 and 6.5 in urban and rural areas, respectively. [8]

There is a clear predominance of women: every 100 women, there are 94 men. This trend is more pronounced in some regions, such as Cunene Province, where the ratio drops to 88 men for every 100 women. On the other hand, the province of Lunda Norte stands out for its inverted demographics, with 106 men for every 100 women. [9] In rural areas, the figures reveal the population's deep connection to activities linked to the primary sector, accounting for 44.2% of the labour force. The young demographic dividend implies challenges and opportunities for the country's economic and social development, especially in rural areas, where issues such as education, access to health and employment opportunities are crucial for sustainable and equitable growth.[10]

In 2024, Angola will see the second census since 1975. According to projections by Angola's National Statistics Institute, the country is expected to have a population of 35 million. This estimate and the next census are fundamental to understanding the country's population evolution and will help shape public policies, especially in rural areas where the youth of the population, with an

[7] INE, 'RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULAÇÃO E HABITAÇÃO - 2014' (Luanda, 2016), https://www.ine.gov.ao/Arquivos/arquivosCarregados/Carregados/Publicacao_637981512172633350.pdf.

[8] INE.

[9] INE.

[10] INE.

average age of 20.6 years, and the high participation in the primary sector, representing 44.2% of the labour force, are striking characteristics.[11]

3.2 Composite Indices

HDI: The Human Development Index, or HDI, is a metric compiled by the United Nations Development Programme and used to quantify a country's "average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living."

Angola ranks scores 0.586, which puts it among medium tier countries. However, the region of Cunene experiences low HDI, as it scores 0.519.

MPI: The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures acute multidimensional poverty across more than 100 developing countries. It does so by measuring each person's overlapping deprivations across 10 indicators in three equally weighted dimensions: health, education and standard of living. The most recent survey data that were publicly available for Angola's MPI estimation refer to 2015/2016. Based on these estimates, 51.1% of the population in Angola (17,633 thousand people in 2021) is multidimensionally poor while an additional 15.5% is classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (5,363 thousand people in 2021).[12] The intensity of deprivations in Angola, which is the average deprivation score among people living in multidimensional poverty, is 55.3%. The MPI value, which is the share of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, is 0.282. In comparison, Senegal and Zambia have MPI values of 0.263 and 0.232, respectively.

Table 4 below compares multidimensional poverty with monetary poverty measured by the percentage of the population living below 2017 PPP US$2.15 per day. It shows that monetary poverty only tells part of the story. The headcount or incidence of multidimensional poverty is 20% points higher than the incidence of monetary poverty. This implies that individuals living above the monetary poverty line may still suffer deprivations in health, education and/or standard of living. The table also shows the percentage of Angola's population that lives in severe multidimensional poverty.

Table 4 - Vulnerability information in Angola, Senegal, Zambia and Sub-Saharan Africa

	Survey year	MPI value	Head-count (%)	Intensity of deprivations (%)	Population share (%)			Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty (%)		
					Vulnera-ble to multidim ensional poverty	In severe multidim ensional poverty	Below income poverty line	Health	Education	Standard of living
Angola	2015/2016	0.282	51.1	55.3	15.5	32.5	31.1	21.2	32.1	46.8
Senegal	2019	0.263	50.8	51.7	18.2	27.7	9.3	20.7	48.4	30.9
Zambia	2018	0.232	47.9	48.4	23.9	21.0	61.4	21.5	25.0	53.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	0.262	49.5	52.9	18.6	27.9	37.4	20.6	29.6	49.8

[11] INE, 'PROJECÇÃO DA POPULAÇÃO 2014-2050' (Luanda: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, 2016), https://www.ine.gov.ao/Arquivos/arquivosCarregados/Carregados/Publicacao_638097239926448689.pdf.

[12] UNDP, 'Unstacking Global Poverty: Data for High Impact Action - Briefing Note for Countries on the 2023 Multidimensional Poverty Index', Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023, 2023.

GDI: In the 2014 HDR, HDRO introduced a new measure, the Gender Development Index, based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI. The GDI measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older) and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). Country groups are based on absolute deviation from gender parity in HDI. The 2018 female HDI value for Angola is 0.546 in contrast with 0.605 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.902, placing it into Group 4.[13]

GII: The Gender Inequality Index reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market—for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, where women and men fare equally, to 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions. Angola's score in 0.720, implying high levels of inequality between men and women. According to the latest Gender Gap Index, which measures gendered gaps based on economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment, Angola's gender gap has slightly decreased from 0.66 in 2021 to 0.64 in 2022 (with one standing for total equality between women and men). Nonetheless, ranked 28th among 36 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Angola remains one of the least performing countries in the region. In Angola, women are 36% less likely to have the same opportunities as males in the country, with the strongest gender disparities being identified in the political empowerment category.

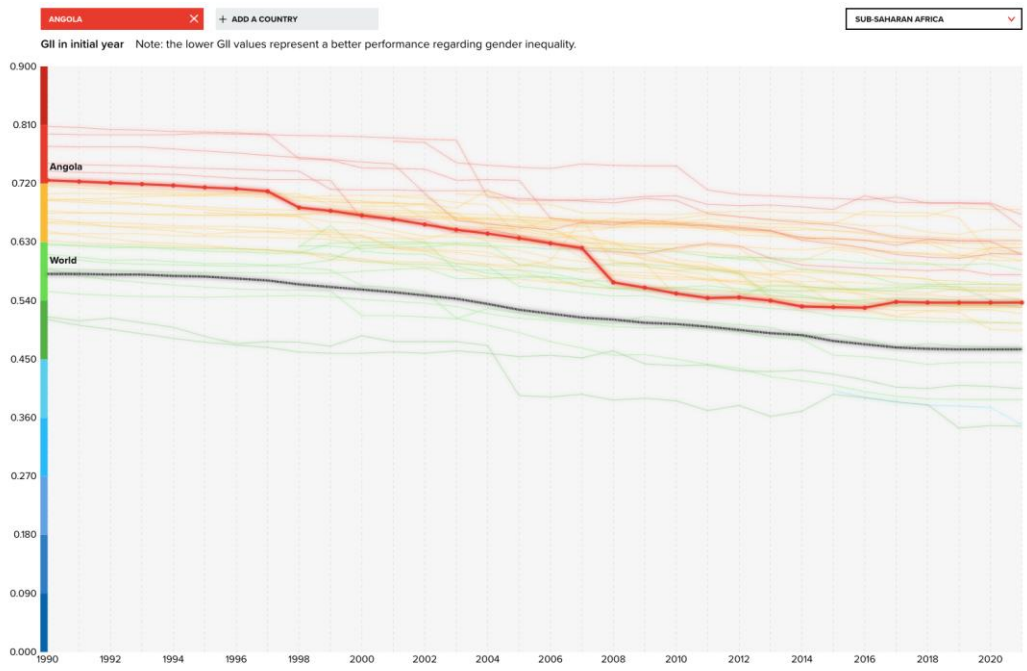


Figure 1 - Angola's GII

[13] UNDP, 'Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century - Briefing Note for Countries on the 2019 Human Development Report', Human Development Report 2019, 2019.

3.3 Health

There are several challenges facing Angola's healthcare system, according to the World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostic:[14] including a shortage of trained healthcare professionals, low public health spending, and insufficient investment in water and sanitation infrastructure. Angola has a limited number of healthcare workers, with only 1 physician, less than 23 healthcare workers, and 63 nurses per 10,000 people. This scarcity is particularly acute in rural areas, where 85% of healthcare workers are concentrated. The quality of healthcare services is affected by inadequate training and education. Additionally, public health expenditure in Angola has been decreasing, falling from 2.6% of GDP in 2013 to just 1.5% of GDP in 2015. This level of expenditure is well below the Sub-Saharan average of 5.4%. Furthermore, the lack of access to improved water, sanitation, and hygiene services has serious public health implications, leading to waterborne diseases and child stunting. Nationally, only 41% of the population has access to basic or improved drinking water services, with 63% in urban areas and 24% in rural areas. Similarly, only 39% of the population has access to improved sanitation, with 62% in urban areas and 21% in rural areas.

Maternal mortality rates have been steadily decreasing but remain severe, with a mortality ratio of 222 cases per 100,000 live births and 69 cases of mortality under the age of 5 per 1,000 births. A hundred and thirty-eight birth rates are reported per 1,000 women aged 5-19. Moreover, women of reproductive age (15-49 years) often face barriers with respect to their sexual and reproductive health and rights: in 2016, only 29.8% of women had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

HIV/AIDS remains a concerning matter for health, safety and well-being in Angola, with 1.5% of the population aged 15-49 living with HIV. Girls and women, especially those in urban areas, are the most affected. 2% of Angolan women aged 15-49 live with HIV/AIDS, compared to 0.9% of men in the same age group. Women aged 35-39 are the most affected, accounting for 4.3% of the population in this age group being infected with HIV. Concerning HIV, women are almost twice as likely to contract the virus, with a rate of 1.11 per 1000 uninfected population, compared to 0.57 for men.[15] Levels of education play a key role in this field as higher education has proven to be effective in increasing the knowledge about and prevention against HIV/AIDS contagion. Among the population with secondary/higher education, 83% of men and an equal percentage of women admit to knowing about prevention (specifically, condom use and monogamous relationships). As for mother-to-child transmission, 53% of men and 57% of women aged 15-49 are aware that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during childbirth and through breast-feeding.

Respiratory ailments, water-borne diseases (WBDs, such as diarrhea) and vector-borne diseases (VBDs, such as malaria) are the most frequent health problems, and climate change is likely impacting and exacerbating the incidence rates. **Many cases of diarrhoea and cholera are linked to the widespread use of unsafe drinking water, which is linked to more frequent and intense droughts particularly in southwestern Angola and where this project is focused. While there are many health facilities, people in certain areas lack easy access to health services. Almost**

[14] Ibid.

[15] UN Women, 'Country Fact Sheet - Angola | UN Women Data Hub', 2023, https://data.unwomen.org/country/angola.

half (47%) of all homes are further than five kilometres from health facilities, whereas 17% of all households are 10 kilometres or further from these facilities in Cunene.

3.4 Gender-based violence (GBV)

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a serious policy and public health problem in Angola. Despite multiple normative and legal instruments already available, many challenges remain in the fight against GBV in the country, both in society's appreciation of the need to combat it and the government's commitment to decisive action for its elimination. Prevalence data on different forms of GBV, particularly against women show that:[16]

- Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence: **34.8%**
- Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence in the last 12 months: **25.9%**
- Lifetime Non-Partner Sexual Violence: ***Official National Statistics Not Available***
- Child Marriage: **30.3%**

The most recent Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (2017) reports that 32% of Angolan women have suffered physical violence since the age of 15; 8% will be victims of sexual violence at some point in their lives; and 34% have been victims of physical or sexual violence perpetrated by their husbands or partners.

According to a 2022 survey, GBV tops the list of women's-rights issues that Angolans say the government and society must address: 23% of the respondents identified it as the most important matter of women's rights to be addressed, followed next by "unequal access to education" (18%) and "Unequal opportunities or pay in the workplace" (17%). 62% of Angolans say violence against women and girls is a common phenomenon, with 27% identifying it as "very common" in their community. While 69% of citizens say it is "never" justified for a man to use physical force to discipline his wife, 20% consider it "sometimes" or 9% - "always" justified. The view that men are never justified in physically disciplining their wives is more common among urbanites (76%) than their rural counterparts (55%), and grows significantly with respondents' education level, ranging from 58% of those with no formal schooling to 83% of those with post-secondary qualifications.

As a whole, rejection of GBV is in fact higher among the most educated citizens (83%), urban residents (76%), and women (73%). About half (49%) of Angolans consider it "somewhat likely" or "very likely" that a woman who reports GBV will be criticised, harassed, or shamed by members of the community. Nonetheless, a majority (59%) of citizens believe that the police are likely to take reports of GBV seriously. Two-thirds (67%) of Angolans say domestic violence should be treated as a criminal matter, rather than a private matter to be resolved within the family.

3.5 Education

Gender equality in education is strongly influenced by the urban-rural divide: only 25% of women aged 15-49 years living in rural areas are literate, compared to 63% of men, whereas in urban areas 72% of women are literate versus 92% of men.

[16] UN Women, 'Global Database on Violence against Women - Angola', 2022, https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/fr/countries/africa/angola.

Gender parity in education has been almost achieved at the primary level in Angola, with 30% and 35% respectively of girls and boys having completed primary education. However, there is a significant gender gap at the secondary and tertiary levels, since 44% of girls complete secondary school compared to 60% of boys, and only 18% of women have a university degree, compared to 30% of men.

Data from the latest 2015-2016 Multiple Indicator and Health Survey show that:

- the literacy rate for the population between 15-49 years old was 58% for the national female population and 84% for the national male population;
- 22% of women and 8% of men aged 15-49 years old have no level of education, as they have never attended an educational institution;
- 33% of women aged 15-24 cannot read, compared to 16% of men in the same age group.

When assessing the educational panorama, there is a marked difference between urban and rural areas as well. In rural areas, few adults have formal education beyond primary school. The literacy rate for adults in these areas is 54% for men and 40% for women, indicating a notable gender disparity. In the municipality of Cuanhama, these rates are slightly higher. However, only 5 % of people over the age of 18 in rural areas have completed secondary education and 16 % primary education up to the sixth grade. Low education in rural areas is attributed to parents' reluctance to send children to school, the lack of adequate school infrastructure and migration in search of better opportunities after a certain educational stage.

Furthermore, nationally about 65.6% of the population aged 15 and over is literate, but this number conceals geographic disparity. This rate rises to 79.4% in urban areas and falls to 41.1% in rural areas. There is also a considerable distinction between men, with a rate of 80.0%, and women, 53.0%. In the 15 to 24 age group, the literacy rate reaches 76.9%. Only 234,676 individuals aged 24 and over have completed tertiary education, reflecting the persistent challenges in access to tertiary education in Angola[17].

While the education infrastructure and system primarily faces the challenge of low quality and investments, secondary and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) schools are primarily hindered by restricted accessibility.[18] This is a key issue as the recent expansion of public education has had limited impact on improving the educational opportunities for adults who missed out on schooling during their youth. Approximately 35% of women and 30% of men have received education only up to the primary school level. The level of education attained is closely linked to one's participation in paid employment, underscoring the importance of investing in education to enhance employment prospects, and improve overall outcomes for Angola’s economy.

3.6 Economic empowerment

Women are disproportionately hit by poverty in Angola. In 2020, the poverty rate for women was 47%, compared to 40% for men. Women’s limited access to education and employment opportunities further compounds their marginalisation and perpetuates a system of gendered poverty. If for male-headed households, the age of the head and spouse are not strongly correlated

[17] INE, ‘RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULAÇÃO E HABITAÇÃO - 2014’.

[18] World Bank, ‘ANGOLA: SYSTEMATIC COUNTRY DIAGNOSTIC CREATING ASSETS FOR THE POOR’, December 2018.

with the poverty status of the household, households headed by older women, or with older spouses, tend to be poorer up to about 50 years of age. Poverty rates are highest in large rural households headed by women aged 30-50 years.

Girls and women are also most affected by time poverty. As they are tasked with household responsibilities for which they are not economically compensated, they spend significant amount of time daily for chores such as firewood collection, water transportation, food preparation and child care.

Women are less likely to participate in the labour market than men. In 2018, the labour force participation among women was lower than that of men (73.9% vs 79.2%). The female unemployment rate was slightly above the male rate (15.3% vs 14.8%) and more than 50% of women in the labour force had less than primary education compared to 32% of men.

According to the latest data, most Angolans – 52.2% - are self-employed; 30.7% are in paid employment, 9.8% are family workers and 7.3% are employers. About 45% of the workforce in Angola is engaged in agriculture, followed by commerce/hotels (23%) and services (15%), while the manufacturing sector provides little employment opportunities and the oil sector accounts only for 1% of the total employees. **Agriculture is the prevailing employment sector in the rural areas, including in Cunene Province, while services dominate in the urban centres. Paid employment is significantly higher for men (31%) than for women (18%) and the gender gap increases with age.**

More than 70% of the employed workers in Angola are employed in the informal sector. Informality is higher for females than males (75% vs 66%) and increases with age, reaching a peak in the 55-64 age group, where more than 80% of women are informal employees. Most women work in the informal sector with a median earning about half as much as that for men. Women represent 65% of the total earners with low earnings. Half of the women work in the agriculture sector, a number that drops to 38.6% for men. Women are also underrepresented in management positions, holding only 11% of senior and middle management employment; only 14% of firms in Angola have a female top manager.

3.7 Political participation and empowerment

Decision-making processes in Angola remain heavily male-dominated. While the participation of women has been increasing in recent years, women are still underrepresented in decision-making positions, both in the public and private sectors.

As of 2022, according to the World Bank, women hold only 34% of seats in the Angolan parliament. According to the data provided by the Vice-Presidency, in 2016 only 8 out of 33 Ministries were run by women and there were only 2 female Vice-Ministers. Of the 56 States in the country, 12 were headed by women. In rural and peri-urban areas, the local matters are handled by local leaders known as “Sobas”, who manage matters such as land administration and management. Fewer than one percent of Sobas are women.

As with other gaps and limitations illustrated in other fields, e.g. economic empowerment), women’s under-representation in decision-making in Angola stems from multiple factors, including:

- Gender stereotypes: There are still strong gender cultural and social stereotypes in Angola that perpetuate a traditional image of women as caretaker of the family and household. These stereotypes discourage women from participating in decision-making, considering women

less capable and suitable than men of making decisions. These beliefs and practices translate in lack of support to women from their families and communities, including for participation in decision making.

- Lack of education and skills: Due to the barriers in access to education and skill acquisition, women face additional challenges in achieving higher education, which in turn makes it more difficult for them to compete with men for decision-making positions.
- Discrimination: Women in Angola face discrimination in the workplace, resulting in lower pay for the same work compared to men, and fewer chances to be promoted.

The government has implemented a number of programmes to promote women's leadership and to increase their access to education and skills. The National Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and the Prevention and Elimination of Violence Against Women was adopted in 2018, to promote gender equality in all areas of life, including leadership, education, and health and with specific measures such as quotas for women in government and parliament, and training programs for women leaders. In 2017, the National Plan for the Development of Education had dedicated measures to support girls' and women's education, such as scholarships for girls and women, and training programs for female teachers. In the same year, the National Plan for the Development of Health launched free prenatal and postpartum care to improve women's health and expanded access to contraception.

In addition to these national plans, the Angolan government has also created ministries and agencies dedicated to women's issues, such as the Ministry of Family and Social Action, and the National Institute for Women. It has also partnered with international organizations (e.g. UNDP), to implement programs to support women's leadership and development.

While these programs have had a positive impact on the lives of women in Angola, with increased presence of women in government and parliament, higher school attendance of girls and lower maternal mortality rate, more needs to be done to ensure the effectiveness of these initiatives and advance true gender equality in the country.

3.8 Access to resources

In Angola, gender inequalities are reflected also in the access to and control over resources.

Women in Angola face many challenges in accessing land ownership and natural resources. While the 1992 Constitution of Angola guarantees equal rights for women and men and the 2008 Land Law recognizes the right of women to own land, the Law does not specify how this right can be exercised and the country's customary law, which is based on the patrilineal system and gives men ownership of land, remains the prevailing legal reference. As a result, women often have no legal right to the land they occupy or cultivate as well as to the natural resources they need in order to survive and work. Hence, women have to rely on their husbands or male relatives to access land and other natural resources. This exposes women to additional risks of exploitation and abuse, in addition to limiting their ability to participate in economic activities and improve their living standards. In addition to a widespread lack of awareness of women's land rights, women are also more likely than men to be poor and consequently have fewer financial resources to access the formal land registration system.

The Women's Land Rights Movement works to promote women's land rights in Angola and the National Union of Angolan Women advocates for the rights of women in all areas, including access

to natural resources. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has a department dedicated to women's empowerment, which includes work on women's access to natural resources.

A similar pattern applies to access to finance. The customary law, based on the patrilineal system, gives men control over the family's finances, whilst the 2008 Consumer Credit Law, whilst recognizing the right of women to access financial credit, does not specify how this right can be exercised. This situation adds on to women's higher rate of poverty than men and to many women being still without documentation, such as a birth certificate or a national identity card, that are needed to open a bank account.

The combination of these factors translates into a number of barriers and challenges for women in accessing credit, including higher interest rates on loans for women, women being denied loans or being required to provide collaterals that men are not required to provide and that women are anyway not in a position of providing due to restrictions to women's ownership of assets.

As a result, women have to rely on their husbands or male relatives to obtain loans or other forms of financial assistance, and struggle more than men to invest in their education or training as well as start or grow a business. According to a 2019 International Finance Corporation's report on women's financial inclusion in Angola report, only 22% of women in the country have access to formal financial services such as bank accounts, loans and insurance. Rural women represent a minority share of those owning a bank account, as the majority of account holders live in urban areas, with Luanda, the capital, accounting for 95% of total deposits in the country.

It is noteworthy that awareness and responses are increasing, to improve women's access to credit, in recognition of women's rights as well as of the important contribution to the country's development of women's active participation in society and the economy. For instance, the Ministry of Finance has established a women's entrepreneurship fund to provide loans to women-owned businesses. The Women's Finance Trust provides microfinance loans to women entrepreneurs and the Angolan Women's Chamber of Commerce (ACCI) offers training and mentoring programs to help women entrepreneurs access financial credit.

3.9 Youth

Gendered differences in the access to opportunities and resources apply also to younger generations, with girls being exposed to higher rates of poverty and marginalization compared to boys. Social norms, family deprivation in assets, preferences, and poverty all combine to limit the educational and labour market opportunities of girls since early in their life cycle, especially in the rural areas of the country.

The school attendance rate among children 8 to 16 years old is between 80 – 90% in urban areas, whereas in rural areas for the same age groups it reaches a peak of 74 percent at the age of 11 and drops after that age, especially among girls. Overall, the school attendance rate of boys is higher than that of girls and this gender gap is larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Accessibility of schools in rural areas, affordability of the costs of child education, and parental illiteracy combine to limit the investments of families on the human capital of their children and especially girls.

The share of youth not studying and not working is higher for females than males and the gap increases with age. As they get older, girls drop from school and either stay at home or work in low skill jobs. Males are more likely to either study or work than females. Young female household heads with children have more limited opportunities than those without children. Young women with children can't afford to spend their time studying and are either working or taking care of their children

at home. Younger workers are more likely to be self-employed and in unpaid jobs than workers aged 25 to 64. 25% of the youth start working as unpaid worker and 50% as self-employed. However, the youth also face higher unemployment rates, especially for people in the 15-24 age group where unemployment reaches a 29% rate, compared to 11% for people in the 25-54 age group. Despite being more educated than the older population, the unemployed youth have limited opportunities to find a job and account for more than 50% of the total unemployed.

UN Women Count Data Hub for Angola indicates that in 2021 30.3% of women aged 20–24 years old were married or in a union before age 18. Childbearing begins early and is a key driver of malnutrition. According to the 2016 DHS, Angolan teenage girls have the highest rate of births per 1,000 girls in the world at 162 births per 1,000 girls. Relative to older mothers, adolescent girls are more likely to be malnourished and have a low birth weight baby who is then more likely to become malnourished, and be at an increased risk of illness and death, than those born to older mothers. Based on the 2015/2016 DHS, 47.7% of women of reproductive age have anemia, which is known to further increase the risk of low birth weight which in turn contributes to child stunting.

3.10 People living with Disabilities

According to the 2014 census, there are an estimated 656,258 people with disabilities in Angola, accounting for 2.5% of the population. The most common types of disabilities in the country are visual impairment, hearing impairment, and physical disability. Stakeholders consultation held in August 2023 in Ombadja Municipality particularly pointed at discrimination faced by people with albinism. Due to cultural discrimination, lack of accessibility and limited support services, people with disabilities are less likely to have access to education and employment than people without disabilities. As a result, they are also more exposed to poverty. Cultural discrimination, lack of awareness, and lack of accessible facilities expose people with disabilities to social exclusion and make them vulnerable to violence and abuse, compounded by barriers in accessing justice.

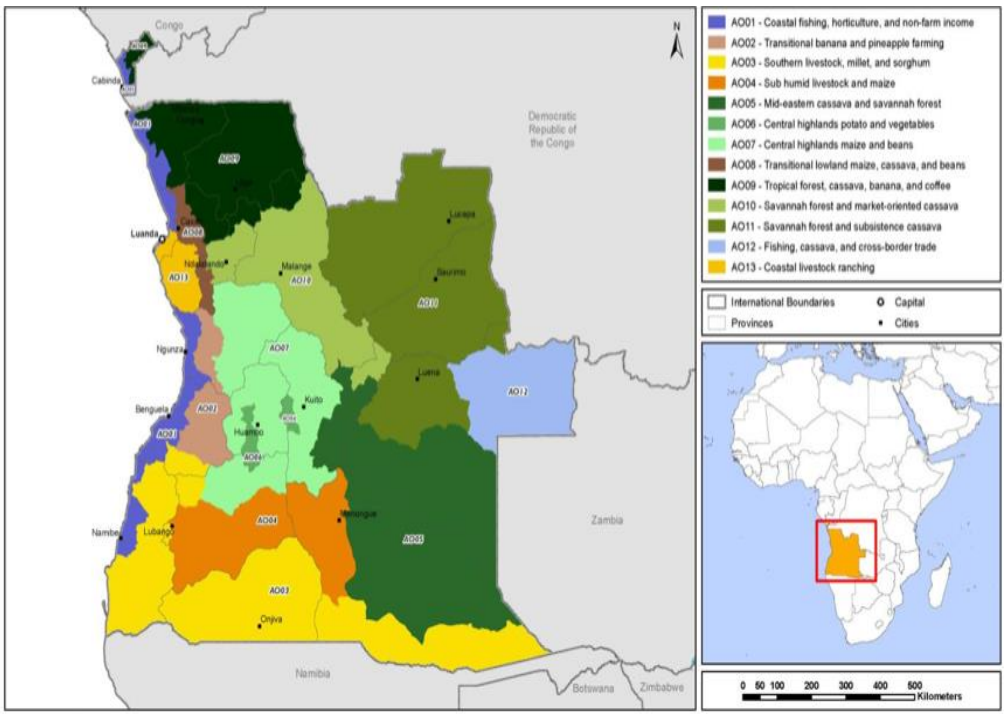
The Government of Angola has taken some steps to improve the situation of people with disabilities. In 2016, it passed a law on the rights of people with disabilities that guarantees their rights to education, employment, healthcare, and social security. In 2017, the Angolan government established a national council for people with disabilities, which is responsible for coordinating and implementing policies and programmes for people with disabilities. Some financial assistance programmes are also available for people with disabilities to pay for their education, healthcare, and other essential services. However, the funds remain limited compared to the actual needs, and more efforts need to be undertaken to ensure the effective implementation of the legislation.

People with disabilities in Angola are also supported by several organizations that promote a more inclusive and accessible society. These associations are grouped under the Angolan Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities (FAPCD). The FAPCD advocates for the rights of people with disabilities and provides services, such as education and employment programs. The National Institute for the Rehabilitation of People with Disabilities (INARDEP) is a government agency that provides rehabilitation services as well as training and employment opportunities for people with disabilities. The Catholic Church has a long history of working with people with disabilities in Angola, via education and healthcare programmes.

4. Micro-level analysis: gender, agriculture and WASH in Cunene Province

4.1 Context: Cunene Province

The province of Cunene is located in Southwest Angola, and is characterized by a dry tropical climate, with semi-desert conditions and unimodal, low and variable rainfall pattern, with average rainfall of 250-600 mm/year.[19] Cunene is located in the Southern Livestock, Millet and Sorghum Zone of Angola (AO03) as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. This zone mainly lies in the southern part of Angola within the arid and semi-arid agro-ecological zone, and frequently experiences droughts as well as flooding (depending on the precipitation variation in the different seasons), which impacts the population and communities' limited resource base, and adaptation options. Cunene's topography is generally prairie like flatland and the vegetation is characterized by desert, savannah grass and woodlands. It is sparsely populated with about 12.5 people per square kilometer.



Map 2 - Livelihood Zones in Angola (Cunene AO03)

Cunene, despite the progress that has been made since the end of the civil war in 2002, remains one of Provinces with the highest poverty rates in Angola. This is also reflected in the HDI score of

[19] World Weather Online, 'Cunene Forecast', WorldWeatherOnline.com, 2023, https://www.worldweatheronline.com/.

Cunene, which is among the lowest in Angola. The southern region of Angola is a largely agro-pastoral zone where local communities are engaged in rain-fed subsistence crop farming (pearl millet and sorghum) and livestock production. The principal livelihood is in the sector of agriculture and forestry (64%). Other livelihoods include: fishing and trade, and sources of income are depend from household to household, as discussed above.[20] With the prevalence of rain-fed agriculture, and limited water infrastructure, increasing water scarcity significantly contributes to food insecurity, serious health problems such as outbreaks of cholera, high levels of malnutrition among children 0-5 years (current severe/moderate acute malnutrition levels of 15%) and very low household incomes.[21] The province is also subject to periodic flooding along the margins of the rivers in the Cuvelai Basin.

The province is divided administratively into 6 municipalities and 20 communes as shown below:

Map 3 - 6 municipalities, 20 communes of Cunene, Angola

The 2014 census counted the number of people in each municipality as shown in Table 5. Alongside, population projections from the National Institute of Statistics are shown. There were 1,194,495 people projected for 2020/2023.

Table 5 - Population by Municipality in Cunene, Angola

Municipality	Population (2014)	Projected Population in 2020	Projected Population in 2023
Cahama	70,061	84,527	92,830
Cuanhama	374,529	451,809	496,169
Curoca	41,087	49,577	54,450

[20] John Mendelsohn and Stephie Mendelsohn, Sudoeste de Angola: um retrato da terra e da vida (Arte e Ciência, 2018).

[21] UNDP, 'Human Development Report 2020 | United Nations Development Programme', UNDP, 2022, https://www.undp.org/kuwait/publications/human-development-report-2020.

Cuvelai	57,398	69,240	76,038
Namacunde	142,047	171,459	188,339
Ombadja	304,964	367,882	403,998
Total	**990,087**	**1,194,495**	**1,311,824**

People are largely concentrated in the centre of the Cuvelai Basin, particularly from Mupa to Santa Clara and between Cafima and Ondjiva. These are the western areas of Namacunde and Cuanhama municipalities and the Southern area of Ombadja municipality. Of all the provinces in Angola, Cunene has far fewer males than females, with a female population of 53% of the total population. The ratio between males and females was particularly skewed in rural homes where there are only 86 males per 100 females. The ratio was slightly more balanced in Cunene's urban areas: 92 males versus 100 females. This disparity can still be attributed to the war and its side effects, such as the emigration of young men to avoid military conscription, and potentially, the unfortunate loss of male lives during conflicts.[22] Further, male outmigration is common, to diversity livelihood sources – which implies that women are often left as de-facto heads of households who are both in charge of domestic affairs and subsistence agriculture, in certain communities/cases.

From the results of the IDREA 2018-2019 household survey, rural households in Cunene had an average size of 6.2 people. Male-headed (MHHs) families were 51%, and 49% of families were female-headed (FHHs). Women have limited access to productive resources but are involved in the cultivation of crops, mainly millet (covering about 80% of crops per household), sorghum and cowpeas. While women play a crucial role in the production and value chains, their contributions are consistently undervalued and may even be invisibilised. This is because, culturally, women's economic contribution in general to the household economy is undervalued, which constrains economic diversification.[23]

Families in Cunene derive considerable resilience from their relations with neighbors, with other families and the traditional leader (*soba*) in their communities, and friends and relatives further afield. These connections provide social capital as well as an informal, social safety network. Families with considerable social capital have an advantage to absorb shocks (extreme weather events, climate change). This can take many forms: neighbors may share food, labour and animal traction for example, young men may find temporary employment with a family member in Namibia, or money to buy food can be borrowed from a close friend.

[22] Kajsa Pehrsson, 'Towards Gender Equality in Angola' (Stockholm: SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY, April 2000), https://cdn.sida.se/publications/files/sida1072en-towards-gender-equality-in-angola.pdf.

[23] Delegation to Angola (EU Delegations and Offices) and Aline Afonso, Angola Gender Country Profile (LU: Publications Office of the European Union, 2015), https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2871/469358.

4.2 Key issues for the CREW: subsistence agriculture, food and water security and time poverty

4.2.1 Agricultural labour and time poverty in Cunene Province

In rural Angola, gender roles define the responsibilities of men and women distinctly. Research by the African Development Bank[24] found that: in the agricultural sector, it is observed that both men and women dedicate substantial time to farm and off-farm work. Men largely handle commercial agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing, and specific tasks like timber and mining operations.[25] They are pivotal in land preparation, mechanization, and irrigation.[26] On average, men work around 5 hours per day on the farm and 3 hours per day off-farm, while women contribute approximately 6 hours daily to farm work and 2.5 hours to off-farm activities. Additionally, women in rural areas shoulder the responsibility of unpaid, household work. It has been estimated that women spend approximately 14 hours a day on household and economic activities if they are married, and 15 hours a day if they are single. These numbers underscore the significant amount of time and effort that women invest in meeting household needs as well towards agricultural labour.

During times of conflict or war, women have historically maintained traditional agricultural practices, even when extension services and access to agricultural resources were limited. They continue to play a crucial role in ensuring household food security and are predominantly engaged in food crop production. Unfortunately, the consequences of war have negatively impacted food crop production, leading to serious household food insecurity, but also creating an entry point for adaptation investments. It should be noted that the limited availability of labour (due to lower male participation and out migration) has a substantial impact on crop production, which requires ploughing, planting, weeding and harvesting. All of these are demanding tasks and should be completed quickly and at the right time, failing which production will be low. As a result of outmigration, many families have few able-bodied members to help with the tasks needed in the fields, and most households do not have the resources to hire labour.

Women primarily tend to subsistence crops such as legumes and cassava, and partake in selling produce in markets.[27] They are entrusted with crucial household chores, from child-rearing and food preparation to essential agricultural tasks, like tillage and harvest.[28] However, their work, crucial as

[24] AfDB, 'ANGOLA - COUNTRY GENDER PROFILE' (Agricultural & Agro-industry Department North - East & South Regions (OSAN), 2008), https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/ADB-BD-IF-2008-210-EN-ANGOLA-COUNTRY-GENDER-PROFILE.PDF.

[25] Amnesty International, 'THE END OF CATTLE'S PARADISE', 2019; IFAD, 'Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024', 2018.

[26] Ibid.

[27] Ibid.

[28] Ibid.

it is, often remains under or unpaid, leading to women seeking supplemental income through selling garden vegetables and forest products.[29]

It can be posited that women in rural Angola face time poverty[30]: an individual is time poor if he/she is working long hours and is also monetary poor, or would fall into monetary poverty if he/she were to reduce his/her working hours below a given time poverty line. Thus, being time poor results from the combination of two conditions, which are both present in the rural, Angolan context. Despite progressive legal frameworks, many women are denied land ownership rights, adhering instead to traditional customs (explored below). In Angolan households, the intersection of gender roles, time poverty and unpaid care work significantly affects women. These women are burdened with the bulk of unpaid care work due to traditional gender norms, which leads to a state of time poverty where they do not have enough time for leisure, education or paid work.[31] Despite being important contributors to the economy, women's roles are typically undervalued. This, together with their limited access to productive resources, reduces the potential for economic diversification of households.[32] Angola's socio-economic landscape, marked by poverty, gender inequality and high dependence on subsistence agriculture and informal work, exacerbates this situation. Women, especially in rural areas, are involved in a variety of unpaid tasks, from caring for children and the elderly to performing household chores and manual labor.[33] This substantial burden of unpaid work restricts their opportunities for education, formal employment and leisure, further entrenching them in a state of time poverty and limiting their socioeconomic advancement.[34]

4.2.2 Crops, livestock and food security among communities

One cereal predominates as the staple crop in southern Cunene: pearl millet (*Masango)*. Almost every household grows *Masango* and with few exceptions, each farmer gives considerably more field space to *Masango,* than all other crops combined. This is because *Masango* is the grain crop that grows best in sandy soils and where rainfall is relatively low.

Sorghum *(masambala)* is usually grown by most households on more moisture retentive soils at the lowest levels of a household's fields. Its grain is mostly used to produce beverages and some food. All households produce a variety of other crops. Cowpea and various kinds of squash are the most

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[29] IFAD, 'Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024'.

[30] Elena Bardasi and Quentin Wodon, Working Long Hours And Having No Choice: Time Poverty In Guinea, Policy Research Working Papers (The World Bank, 2009), https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-4961.

[31] United Nations, 'Unpaid Care and Domestic Work: Issues and Suggestions for Viet Nam', 3 January 2017, https://vietnam.un.org/en/13921-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-issues-and-suggestions-viet-nam, https://vietnam.un.org/en/13921-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-issues-and-suggestions-viet-nam.

[32] Mónica Domínguez-Serrano, 'Unpaid Care Work in Africa', Working Paper (Bilbao: Fundácion BBVA, 2012), https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Monica-Dominguez-Serrano/publication/239807159_Unpaid_Care_Work_in_Africa/links/02e7e53148f2347a01000000/Unpaid-Care-Work-in-Africa.pdf; Oxfam International, 'Unlocking Sustainable Development in Africa by Addressing Unpaid Care and Domestic Work', Oxfam International, 2 February 2020, https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/unlocking-sustainable-development-africa-addressing-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work.

[33] Domínguez-Serrano, 'Unpaid Care Work in Africa'; Oxfam International, 'Unlocking Sustainable Development in Africa by Addressing Unpaid Care and Domestic Work'.

[34] Domínguez-Serrano, 'Unpaid Care Work in Africa'; Oxfam International, 'Unlocking Sustainable Development in Africa by Addressing Unpaid Care and Domestic Work'.

abundant and widely grown, followed by peanuts, sweet potatoes, *bambara* groundnuts and some vegetables such as cabbage, tomatoes, onions and spinach. Fruit trees such as pawpaw, mango and guava are more evident to a limited extent in the Northern Zone. Maize is also grown, mainly for sweet corn, particularly in the Northern Zone where rainfall is higher and more reliable. The Chana and Eastern Sands zones have many indigenous trees which provide fruits, oil and liquor: marulas, bird plums, jackal berry trees, Mangetti and buffalo thorns.

Crop production and agriculture in Cunene faces several challenges. The risks of failure are high and yields are normally low, with a high dependence on natural precipitation cycles (which are now impacted by climate change). For example, the average yield of pearl millet is about 300 kilograms per hectare, which is among the lowest for this crop in the world. Farming, as an economic activity and source of livelihood, is therefore a low-input / low-output system. Pearl millet and other farm produce are very largely used for domestic consumption. Food is only sold under exceptional circumstances, when there are special needs for income, some surplus is available to be sold and where there is reasonable access to markets.

Pearl millet and sorghum crop failures, or even poor yields, have dire consequences on food security in the region, and often lead to humanitarian crises. It was the complete failure of these crops and a lack of drinking water during droughts that caused devastating famines in the past, some of which led to the deaths of tens of thousands of people in the region. Pests often limit crop production, as well. Locust attacks can be severe as they were in 2021 and other insects such as spider mites are also problematic for irrigated crops.

A DW/USAID (2015) household survey[8] collected information on the length of time that food stocks lasted in normal years, and how long they lasted after the 2013 drought. The differences were substantial. A total of 86% of households estimated that their harvests would last longer than 10 months in normal years – roughly until the time that they would harvest their next season's crops. Following the 2013 drought, however, 81% reported that their harvests would be exhausted within six months – roughly half the time that reserves are normally available.

Except for the very poorest families, all rural households have some livestock. Most households keep a variety of animals: chickens to eat and sell, pigs to eat, donkeys to transport goods, goats to eat and occasionally sell, and cattle which produce some milk and draught power. The possession of so many livestock by so many people would suggest far greater food security, if they sold more animals, especially cattle. However, cattle, and to some extent goats, are generally not for sale. Only when their owners have a particular need for cash are one or two animals sent to market. Cattle are largely kept as capital security and savings, and so people are probably reluctant to dispose of savings in an environment where calamities are to be expected.

4.2.3 Assets, land and tenure rights, marital property and inheritance

Most rural households have thatched roofs, the remainder have corrugated iron roofs. By contrast, many homes in urban settlements are shacks with corrugated iron roofs, and walls of corrugated iron or clay blocks. The great majority of rural households have walls constructed from mud and sticks. In Cunene, A small number of homes in the *chanas* area of Cunene have walls of corrugated iron or mud blocks. Most rural homes are also fenced, either immediately around the house or around each farmstead, which consists of the house, livestock holding pens, fields and areas of grazing or fallow land. Brush and poles are mainly used for fencing.

In Angola, all land belongs to the State who determines its final use and destination. In order to preserve the rights of the rural communities, the land law takes into account the customary land use (residential, traditional shifting agriculture and transhumant grazing, forestry, access to water and communication ways). In terms of State ownership, agricultural land is regulated against a private right basis, while natural resources form part of the public right. The law foresees that land for private agricultural investment would be regulated through perpetual land use right transfers of ownership sold by auction from the State to private undertakers. The objective of sound exploitation must be evident for every initiative. Should community land be expropriated for public use, just compensation must occur. Conceded land must be used for its agreed purpose otherwise right will be dispossessed. Land use rights are transmissible subject to the same conditions they were originally conceded for.

In the rural areas like Cunene, a system prevails in that village territories under the leadership of a single *soba* (village leader) are defined according to their needs, taking into consideration the availability of cultivable land for all families under shifting cultivation practices, with allowances being made for pasture (for cattle) and firewood needs. All land tenure matters are dealt with following the rules and regulations foreseen in the law and the principles of the existing customary system apply. Specifically, village territories are administered under the leadership of the *sobas*[35] (at Ombala[36] level) and of the *seculos*[37] (at village level). These are generally defined according to the needs of the families, taking into consideration the availability of cultivable land for all families, with allowances being made for non-cultivation needs (grazing land, firewood, etc.).

Overall, farm sizes attributed to each family are determined by labour capacity, ownership in terms of draught animals, while account is also taken of the fertility of the land. According to customs. the conceded area should not be larger by one third of that which is in the working capacity of the undertaker and of his family. Plot sizes per family are determined by the availability of labour and draught animals and the fertility of the land.

In Angola, land tenure practices are heavily influenced by gendered, customary norms, which frequently disadvantage women in terms of property ownership. Particularly in rural regions, women's rights to land ownership are predominantly acquired through marital affiliations. These rights are further complicated by factors such as a woman's reproductive ability and marital status, meaning that under certain circumstances, like infertility, divorce, or widowhood, a woman's claim to land can be significantly diminished.[38]

[35] The "sobas" in Angola are traditional leaders, performing administrative and judicial functions in rural communities, acting as guardians of local traditions and mediating disputes. Although their political relevance has diminished with modernisation, they maintain a crucial role in linking communities and the government.

[36] "Ombalas" in Angola refer to ancient villages or fortified settlements, often associated with the residence of traditional leaders or sobas.

[37] "Seculos" are traditional leaders, often considered intermediaries between the people and the government authorities. They play a crucial role in maintaining local traditions and customs and are respected in their communities.

[38] UNCTAD, 'Who Is Benefiting from Trade Liberalization in Angola? - A Gender Perspective', 2013.

A USAID pilot study finds that[39]: significant disparities exist between the legal framework and traditional customs concerning women's access to land, especially in Angola. Statutory laws offer women certain land access rights that customary practices often do not recognize. For example, the Angolan Constitution guarantees property rights regardless of gender. However, customary norms seldom permit women to inherit land from their birth families. While the Family Code contains provisions safeguarding widows and divorcees from losing land rights, in practice, divorced and separated women are typically expected to return to their birth families. Widows occasionally retain temporary rights to their husband's land as custodians for their children. Still, they may also face eviction, with any rights they receive being seen as a matter of goodwill from the local leader (soba) and in-laws rather than inherent rights. Access to land for a widow's children is often contingent on factors such as the age of the children (particularly sons) at the time of their father's death and their acceptance by the in-laws. Married women without children, particularly sons, and those in polygynous relationships, whether childless or with children, are at risk of being left without access to their husband's or parental land. It's important to note that variations exist between families concerning whether widows can retain access to their husband's land. These differences may hinge on factors such as the widow's age, whether she has children, and the age of the children. Customary practices also differ between rural and peri-urban areas. In peri-urban regions, women in polygynous relationships may find themselves in a more vulnerable situation due to smaller landholdings, and husbands may not provide farm land and housing for each wife. Moreover, awareness of statutory laws is limited at the local level in both rural and peri-urban areas. Most women and men, including traditional leaders (sobas) and local administrators, are often unaware of statutory laws protecting women's land and property rights. Consequently, women typically do not anticipate inheriting land and seldom pursue legal action in cases of non-inheritance or eviction following divorce or widowhood, adhering to customary practices instead.

4.2.4 Labour force participation, livelihoods and financial inclusion

Labour force participation in Angola displays near-parity: 74.9% women, as compared to 79% men in the working population age bracket participate in the Angolan economy. However, the figures diverge when controlled for sectors and formality of work arrangements. Wage and salaried workers include only 26.3% women, as compared to 41.7% men. Yet, the women are over-represented as the figures for the employment in agriculture metric show – 65.7% as compared to 51.6%. This speaks to broader trends within the economy, where agriculture is feminized. Women are the backbone of Angolan agriculture, leading nearly a third of agricultural households and accounting for 70% of subsistence farming.[40] This higher female participation rate in agriculture can be associated with sociocultural norms and contribute to the time poverty that women experience, as agricultural tasks often overlap with domestic responsibilities.

[39] USAID and ARD, 'STRENGTHENING LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS IN ANGOLA A PROFILE AND PLANNING TOOL FOR WOMEN AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS IN PILOT AREAS', 2007, https://www.land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/USAID_Land_Tenure_Angola_Gender_and_ODG_Profile_and_Planning_Tool.pdf.

[40] World Bank, 'Project Information Document (PID) - Angola Smallholder Agricultural Transformation Project (MOSAP3) (P177305)' (Washington: The World Bank, 30 March 2022), https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099120012092126895/pdf/Concept0Projec000MOSAP30000P177305.pdf.

However, their significant contribution is continually hampered by significant barriers. They often have limited access to essential productive resources like high-cost seeds, fertilizers, and modern machinery, which are critical for enhancing productivity. Furthermore, due to factors such as traditional gender roles, lower literacy rates, and mobility constraints, women find agricultural extension services, a vital source of information and support, largely inaccessible.

Most households in Angola have at least one source of cash income, and most rural families have cattle or goats and a plough. Significant numbers of the households have telephones, radios, some building materials bought with cash, and a person who speaks Portuguese. Few homes have any mode of transport (bicycle or motorcycle), a source of electrical power (generator or solar power) or access to safe water. Rural households in the North tend to be better off than those in the South. Having certain possessions makes life easier and adds resilience. To some degree or another, each asset can be expected to reduce vulnerability or increase resilience, therefore, the possession of a few more assets and services would make households less vulnerable to the impact of climate change.

In certain cases, people are attracted to markets and jobs in urban areas and across the border in Namibia. People wanting to sell homemade beverage or a small animal will walk for days to access markets and then use the sale proceeds to buy household necessities. Limited income is obtained from the majority of farming activities. Off-farm sources of income from jobs, businesses, remittances, and pensions and other social grants are most important for cash security when available. Some families live in rural farmsteads, but their incomes come from elsewhere. Significant levels of disposable income, or cash access within households give people security and considerable resilience against the effects of floods and droughts, and determine levels of resilience against climate change.

As an alternative or complement to subsistence agriculture, trading and the provision of services are options for households close to urban areas. People are attracted to this way of living because it offers opportunities to be cash secure, permitting the purchase of food as well as clothes, medicine, telephones and taxi fares. There are a variety of jobs and commodities that generate cash income. Most incomes are earned sporadically depending on when, for example, temporary jobs are available, households have particular needs for incomes, or certain items could be sold, such as fish, wild fruits or mopane worms. Few homes have a regular income. Income earners have employment as public servants, informal businesses, and work as labourers. Hunting and fishing are also activities that can generate cash income.

To understand the financial inclusion scenario, it is important to look at Angola's banking system. Angola currently has a total of 1,845 bank branches, of which 55 are located in the province of Cunene, distributed between Cahama, Cuanhama, Curoca, Cuvelai, Namacunde and Ombadja. The banking system is characterized by the presence of twenty-five banks authorized to operate in national territory, including Banco Angolano de Investimentos S.A., Banco Comercial Angolano S.A., Bank of China, among others.[41] The comprehensive data from FinScope Angola 2022 Consumer Survey Report paints a clear picture of the banking and financial landscape in Angola, there is a distinct gender disparity when it comes to financial access. Nationally, while 44% of men have bank accounts, only 29% of women enjoy the same privilege. As of 2014, only 22.3% of women in Angola

[41] ABANC, 'Rede Bancária Em Angola | Sistema Financeiro | Associação Angolana de Bancos', 2023, http://www.abanc.ao/sistema-financeiro/rede-bancaria-em-angola/.

had a financial account, compared to 36.1% of men. This gender gap in account ownership (13.8%) exceeds the average for Sub-Saharan Africa (11.5%)[42]. This discrepancy is further emphasized by the significant number of women who are completely excluded from financial services – 60% compared to 46% of men.[43] When we delve into specifics like the combination of banking and mobile money usage, only 29% of the women are included in the 36% of adult Angolans who utilize these services. This translates to the fact that a sizable 64% of the adult population doesn't possess any transaction account, and out of this number, women represent a staggering 58%.[44]

These issues are addressed by the component 3 activities through empowering women and assisting them establishing micro enterprises and IGAs. This includes provision of seeds and other productive resources for climate resilient agriculture, as well as nursery seedlings; providing access to small-scale irrigation infrastructure, with a particular focus on female-headed and single households; literacy and numeracy training, again with a particular focus on women (Output 3.2: Diversified IGAs to increase community resilience against CC impacts).

Women will not need access to a bank account to be able to receive seeds, cooking stoves and other project inputs, within the project timeframe. Besides, Activity 3.2.1 (Facilitate IGAs for the communities' livelihood diversification) describes how the project will support the establishment of saving or solidarity systems within each of the targeted women groups. The savings groups, known as "Kixiquila" in Angola, brings together community members to foster financial inclusion and mutual support. Kixiquila is generally implemented in areas where individuals lack access to formal banking systems, to provide them with a platform to collectively save, access funds and support one another's financial aspirations.

Further emphasizing the financial barriers women face, a substantial 76% of the population doesn't save. For the 24% who do, there's a noticeable reliance on informal mechanisms. These can range from keeping money at home to other non-institutionalized savings methods, reflecting a possible lack of trust or access to formal financial institutions. Insurance, another pivotal financial service, sees women lagging behind as well. Only 4% of women have some form of insurance, in contrast to 6% of men.[45]

Focusing on Cunene, the financial scenario appears even more challenging. A mere 11% of Cunene's population has access to banking facilities. When it comes to utilizing mobile payment services, which can be seen as an indicator of digital financial inclusion, only 1% of Cunene's inhabitants have adopted this method.[46] Many of these women survive by producing goods for sale in the city's markets. Their economic situation is aggravated by historical uprisings, which include displacement and clashes. Together with limited access to vital resources such as healthcare, education and land rights, these factors create a challenging picture. Post-conflict social structures often see women juggling the roles of primary sources of income while managing domestic chores, which restricts their chances in the organized sector[47]. In essence, the financial resources (and

[42] A. Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 'Global Financial Inclusion Database' (Washington: World Bank Group, 2018).

[43] National Bank of Angola, 'FinScope Consumer Survey Report Angola 2022', June 2023.

[44] Ibid.

[45] Ibid.

[46] Ibid.

[47] GEF and CI, 'CI-GEF GENDER MAINSTREAMING PLAN (GMP) - GWP Angola Child Project', 2021.

financial literacy) - an important type of non-physical asset - are far less accessible to women, which can influence their ability to improve their homes or invest in other productive assets. Therefore, while evaluating assets, it is essential to consider gender perspectives and strive for equality.

4.2.5 WASH and water security in rural Angola

Traditionally, women shoulder the primary responsibility for unpaid caregiving, including tending to the sick, elderly, and children, yet this vital work often remains underappreciated[48]. Despite the predominance of women, particularly in nursing roles, in the health workforce, decision-making positions are typically occupied by men, limiting the system's responsiveness to women's needs and priorities[49]. According to the UN Women database[50], women in Angola, particularly those of reproductive age (15-49 years), often encounter obstacles concerning their sexual and reproductive health rights. Only 29.8% had their need for family planning met with modern methods in 2016[51]. Furthermore, the country's health statistics reveal several gender-based disparities. Maternal mortality ratio stands at 241 per 100,000 live births, while merely 49.6% of births are attended by skilled health personnel. The under-five mortality rate is higher for boys (80.4 per 1000 live births) compared to girls (68.7 per 1000 live births), but the infant mortality rate, although high for both sexes, is also higher for boys.

The situation is further exacerbated by the growing impact of climate change on public health. While life expectancy has improved significantly in recent decades, severe droughts and other climate-related events are causing widespread food insecurity, disease, and child mortality. Notably, these climate-induced health risks disproportionately affect specific sectors of the population, underscoring the need for an inclusive and gender-sensitive approach to health service delivery and climate resilience planning. The country's health infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, is insufficient and at risk of suffering from climate change. With the existing ratio of health facilities to a population estimated at 0.5 per 10,000 people in 2010 and only 24% of the rural population having access to a public health facility within two kilometers, compared to 63% of the urban population, there is a critical need to upgrade health facilities to improve coverage and climate resilience[52].

Water is a critical resource and contaminated water leads to debilitating illnesses, such as typhoid fever, diarrhoea, or even death from cholera, dysentery or gastro-enteritis. Access to safe drinking water in rural areas is only available to 15% of the population, with high levels of water insecurity during drought season. There is a particular concern in southern Cunene where so many people rely on water in shallow aquifers, which often dry up when rainfall is low or are most impacted during

[48] Jacques Charmes, 'The Unpaid Care Work and the Labour Market. An Analysis of Time Use Data Based on the Latest World Compilation of Time-Use Surveys' (ILO, 2019).

[49] World Health Organization, Delivered by Women, Led by Men: A Gender and Equity Analysis of the Global Health and Social Workforce, Human Resources for Health Observer Series;24 (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2019), https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/311322.

[50] UN Women, 'Country Fact Sheet - Angola | UN Women Data Hub'.

[51] UN Women.

[52] World Bank, 'Angola - Country Climate and Development Report' (Washington: The World Bank, 2022), https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099150012022242096/pdf/P1769170f457c3010098d30b375aaddd937.pdf.

periods of drought. Very few alternative sources of water are available to make up for shortages under such conditions.

Most households use several sources of water. Nearby, temporary natural sources are often used preferentially following rain. These include collections of rainwater, and surface water in *chanas* and seasonal channels. Rivers are also important sources, but only the river Cunene and certain stretches of the Cuvelai and Tchimpolo rivers provide water throughout the year. Once supplies from natural surface water sources dry up, people rely very largely on traditional wells and water reservoirs (*chimpacas*).

A DW/USAID survey in 2015[53] indicated in order of frequency, traditional wells, rainwater, earth dams, rivers, ponds and chanas, lakes and seasonal channels, hand pumps and taps were the sources of water reported most often. According to international health standards, water provided through pipes or from taps, tanks and hand pumps from covered wells and boreholes is normally regarded as safe to drink. By contrast, water in all surface sources and traditional wells is easily contaminated and not safe for human consumption. Only 15% of all the households surveyed reported using piped or pumped supplies of safe water. In total, 72% of all homes reported that they do not treat water for drinking.

Most water supplied at public water points is pumped from deep, covered wells or boreholes. Solar pumps are widely used on large installations, while hand wheels and pumps are used where the water supply is modest. Many boreholes are not used because the water is too salty or brackish to drink. There is a pipeline carrying water from the Cunene River at Xangongo, where it undergoes treatment before transfer to the population of Ondjiva as potable water.

According to a study developed by the World Bank on Angola's WASH sector[54], approximately half of all households, whether headed by men or women, have access to basic drinking water sources. In addition, about 31% of all households rely on unimproved water sources, and this is independent of the gender of the household head. In situations where households have no connection to the water network, women and girls end up being responsible for fetching water, which occurs in approximately 72% of cases. This pattern remains relatively constant in both urban and rural areas. Regarding sanitation and hygiene, male- and female-headed households have fairly similar levels of access. Around 68% of male-headed households and 63% of female-headed households have access to at least limited sanitation. In addition, around 40% of male-headed households and 38% of female-headed households have access to basic hygiene.[55]

[53] Paulo Calunga et al., 'Vulnerability in the Cuvelai Basin', Occasional Paper No. 12 (Luanda: Development Workshop, 2015), https://www.raison.com.na/sites/default/files/Vulnerability%20in%20the%20Cuvelai%20basin.pdf.

[54] Camilo Lombana Cordoba et al., 'Diagnosing Angola's WASH Sector: An Urgent Call to Action', 10 May 2021, http://hdl.handle.net/10986/35591.

[55] Lombana Cordoba et al.

5. Gender Action Plan

The entirety of the proposed project has been designed to deliver activities that prioritize women's empowerment and genders-responsiveness, leading to the direct integration of the proposed gender action plan into the project's Theory of Change (ToC) and Logical Framework (see Annex 2A). The table below emphasizes the alignment between the project activities.

Given the disparities and obstacles encountered by women and youth, the project will take into account their unique needs and priorities when it comes to developing, implementing, and monitoring the project. The project has been designed to also be responsive to the needs and urgencies of the southwestern region of Angola, where food and water insecurity is impacted by the geography and intensifying climate impacts, particularly in the form of drought and increased evapotranspiration as well unpredictable precipitation patterns.

Apart from the specific measures that will be taken, as depicted in the table below, the project will abide by the following 10 core gender principles for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as cross-cutting throughout all project activities:

1. A full-time locally hired gender expert will be recruited to assist the PMU in the implementation of the project and its activities. This expert will possess extensive country knowledge, ensuring that the project benefits from insights into local contexts and cultural dynamics. Collaborating with key local associations and the Ministry, which have varying mandates, will enhance the project's gender-focused initiatives. Notably, ADRA (Action for Rural Development and Environment) due to its extensive experience in gender-focused work across rural Angola. ADRA's initiatives aim to empower women, improve their livelihoods, and address gender inequalities in rural communities. Additionally, an inclusive assessment and complete list of the institutions/ministry representatives will be established within the implementation phase of the project.
2. The project will provide an extensive gender training to the project team, from management (PMU) to field staff (Activity Team / Extensionists);
3. The gender expert will revise all educational materials to be used by the project to be gender-transformative, including training curricula, IEC materials, radio programmes, etc.;
4. The project team will, at all times, ensure that women and men are provided with equal invitation to participate in project activities. Some of the information will be collected from women participant without the presence of men as indicated by the gender expert;
5. Gender-specific outputs and indicators are included in the overall project results framework;
6. The project will document and disseminate gender-relevant best practices and lessons learned all throughout the project cycle;
7. Mitigation measures will be put in place to prevent and handle gender-based violence issues, including access to grievance mechanisms for women;
8. The project will facilitate the uplifting of time-poverty related barriers, which will include, among others: (i) women's engagement, empowerment and organized self-help through the community structures, (ii) promote more equal distribution of labour, including care work. This will be done through conducting

community-wide gender sensitization workshops and campaigns to challenge traditional gender roles and promote the value of shared responsibilities; the use of local leaders to advocate for gender equality and model positive behaviours; facilitating regular community dialogues that engage both men and women in discussions about the benefits of sharing household and care responsibilities; providing training programs on gender equality for both men and women, emphasizing the importance of shared responsibilities in household and care work; including modules on time management and efficient household management to help families organize shared tasks effectively; promoting and supporting income-generating activities for women to increase their financial independence and bargaining power within the household; providing training and resources for women to start and manage small businesses as well as introducing and promoting labour-saving technologies for both agricultural and household tasks, such as improved cooking stoves and small-scale irrigation infrastructure, and (iii) organize childcare systems in the communities to make participation in activities more feasible for women;

9. The project will encourage voice and participation of both women and men, and promote gender balance in decision making. This will be done through facilitating community dialogues that engage men, women, traditional leaders, and youth in discussions about the value of women's participation in decision-making; identifying and promoting local female role models and gender champions who can inspire and advocate for gender equality in decision-making; encouraging successful women leaders to mentor and support other women in the community; using participatory methods to ensure all voices are heard and respected; promoting the use of quotas to ensure women's representation in decision-making roles at community levels, and monitoring the implementation and impact of these measures to ensure they are effective; establishing peer support and mentoring programs where experienced women leaders mentor and guide other women in decision-making processes; creating safe spaces for women to discuss challenges and develop strategies for overcoming barriers; ensuring that all community meetings and decision-making processes are inclusive and provide equal opportunities for men and women to participate;
10. The project will maintain efforts to raise awareness among men as well as women on gender equality, taking into account local perceptions and understanding thereof. 10.The project team will ensure that women are not overburdened with work in activities like planting and stewarding of the trees planted by the project and consider mitigation actions to distribute time burden among men and women participants.

The gender action plan (and the Logical Framework) encompasses the following specific measures:

Table 6 - Gender Action Plan[56]

CREW: Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola						
IMPACT STATEMENT: Increased water capacity and knowledge; enhanced water security and diversified livelihoods to improve the resilience of the most vulnerable population in Cunene province to climate change impacts, with a particular focus on women and female-headed households.						
OUTCOME STATEMENT: Strengthened adaptive capacity and knowledge management for an estimated 120 000 people (60% of them women) through gender-transformative climate risk reduction.						
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	**INDICATORS**	**TARGETS**	**TIMELINE**	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	**RESPONSIBLE PARTY/IES**	**COST**
Output 1.1: Enhanced capacities for natural resources management and climate risk reduction with improved gender equity at the local level						
Activity 1.1.1: Establish and operationalize six women-led (women in leadership positions and accounting for the majority of the groups' composition) Climate Change Action Centers (CCACs)						
Sub Activity 1.1.1.1 Establishment of CCACs including gender considerations. This activity will create the enabling conditions needed to support the enhancement of capacity at the local level. By establishing CCACs, the project expects to mobilize	# of CCASs established and operationalized % of female participants % of male participants % of youth (<35) participants	6 women led CCACs established and operationalized 70-80% 20-30% 50% of total participants	Year 1	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women and men as well as youth to ensure CCACs are tuned and responsive to needs. Meeting notes from discussions and consultations on gender parity.	ADPP – OSS including gender expert[59] within the Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Total Sub-Activity Cost:** $957,735 **GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost

[56] As part of project M&E, systems will be established to monitor and evaluate the impact of project activities on female-headed households, ensuring that interventions are effective and equitable. The project will collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data to understand the specific needs and challenges of female-headed and single households and to design tailored interventions. This applies to all project components

[59] Gender expert assists in training all project staff in how to address issues and barriers and recognize signs of GBV, how to respond to allegations of GBV, and how to support survivors with referrals.

local communities, especially women and youth, across the province to increase awareness of the challenges that climate change presents and disseminate information on what can be done to respond to these challenges and increase resilience. Gender sub-activity (a): Gender expert supports project team to consult community members – men and women – about location and other characteristics of CCACs and CCAC *Jangos*[57] Gender sub-activity (b): Community members are mobilized to help establish CCACs and CCAC *Jangos* and are informed about the gender considerations. This includes meetings with local leaders/key stakeholders and influencers and	% of CCACs/CCAC *Jangos* established with input from women and men, including gender considerations.[58] % of 30 women's and 12 youth groups established.	100% 100% 100%				

[57] *Jangos* refer to public spaces or community venues. Within them, it is key to establish them including gender considerations such as establishing a private area for breastfeeding mothers, separate latrines, and/or creating a play area outside with simple, locally available materials. The objective is to make them inclusive for women so that women can come to the spaces and their children can play while they consult/are active at the CCACs.

[58] *Jangos* refer to public spaces or community venues. Within them, it is key to establish them including gender considerations such as establishing a private area for breastfeeding mothers, separate latrines, and/or creating a play area outside with simple, locally available materials. The objective is to make them inclusive for women so that women can come to the spaces and their children can play while they consult/are active at the CCACs.

meetings with community members.						

Sub-Activity 1.1.1.2. Operationalization of CCAs Gender sub-activity (a): Develop training to be delivered in CCACs on gender considerations **Gender sub-activity (b): Train all project staff in how to provide referrals.** **Gender sub-activity (c): Place information/referral contacts related to issues of relevance to women, including family planning and GBV in public areas at the CCACs/CCAC Jangos.**	Training materials developed for training on gender considerations, # % of project staff who have been trained in GBV and how to provide appropriate referrals. % of CCACs/CCAC Jangos that have information available in public areas on issues of relevance to women including family planning and GBV support/referrals. % of CCACs/CCAC Jangos establish monitoring systems incorporating gender considerations and striving for gender parity	One set of training materials 100% 100% 100%	Year 1-5	Meeting minutes and attendance logs of CCACs, women groups and youth environmental clubs	ADPP – OSS including gender expert[60] within the Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Total Sub-Activity Cost:** $957,735 **GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost

[60] Gender expert assists in training all project staff in how to address issues and barriers and recognize signs of GBV, how to respond to allegations of GBV, and how to support survivors with referrals.

Gender sub-activity (d): Support communities to establish CCACs and CCAC Jangos monitoring systems. Provide information on the importance of gender parity in responsibilities and in women's involvement in decisions. **Gender sub-activity (e): Organize a community-based, rotating childcare system with the mothers and the gender expert, for children from 2-5 years.**	in leadership and membership. % of CCACs/CCAC Jangos connecting community-based, rotating childcare system for children from 2-5 years organized with gender expert and community mothers' participation.	100%				
Activity 1.1.2: Raise awareness of local communities on climate risks for Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) practices, and livelihood aspects						
Through this activity, a dedicated Project Officer will coordinate activities with the local authorities and communities to implement awareness-raising and training on climate risk to Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM). ADPP in partnership with the Institute of Forest Development (IDF) and the Provincial Department of the	# of training modules delivered % of female participants including in training delivery % of male participants including in training delivery	At least 100 training modules delivered on the relevant topics 75% of participants/trainers (25% of participants/trainers	Year 1-5	840 Women mobilized, trained and acting as CC Champions in their respective communities; 30 Women groups (900 people) trained in project-relevant topics and activities that address structural gender barriers (literacy, nutrition, land tenure);	ADPP – OSS including gender expert within the PMU. Consultation activities carried on by field staff following gender expert guidance.	**Total Activity Cost:** $385,500 **GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost

Environment will explain the existing environmental laws and regulations to the population in Cunene Province. A Green Schools Program will be established, including training of teachers and trainee teachers and the establishment of youth Environment Clubs. The training of mothers to improve practices for nutrition, hygiene, water purification and food security will complement increased staple cereal and vegetable production. The activity will further include raising awareness of gender mainstreaming and improving community understanding of community land tenure and protection of women's land inheritance, in addition to literacy campaigns, to fundamentally address barriers to women's adaptation to climate change. Training will be delivered using a language easy to understand and gender transformative. This will include the use of local languages.	% of youth (<35) participants % of materials that are completed with gender considerations, including gender aspects embedded in content and forms of messaging and/or interactions; Both genders are equally represented as actors and beneficiaries, and the language used is sex-specific and refers to both sexes. % of project staff, including teachers and trainee teachers, who have been trained in addressing gender issues and barriers, GBV, and to provide appropriate capacity building and referrals. % of project staff at trainings/event who are women.	50% of total participants 100% 100% 100% 50%		120 Schools and 12 Environment Clubs reached by the Green School Program. Training manual and materials produced; Meeting minutes and attendance logs; Total number of trainings held, tabulation of number of sessions and if required, refresher/interactive sessions, by location, by year within Cunene Province.		

Gender sub-activity (a): Project staff consult gender expert on training materials, to ensure gender considerations and appropriate language and content. Gender sub-activity (b): Train all project staff, including primary school teachers and trainee teachers, in how to address issues and barriers to women's adaptation to climate change, GBV, and to provide appropriate capacity building and referrals. Gender sub-activity (c): Consult Women Group members to determine what time and where training should be held. Gender sub-activity (d): Consider gender-sensitive times and outreach for assuring women inclusion and participation. Eg: outreach is conducted at times convenient to women;						

outreach is conducted where women frequent; outreach is conducted when men are not present and female questions are encouraged. Gender sub-activity (e): Training in sustainable land and water management is given by/events facilitated by team that includes women. **All training delivered including on sustainable farming practices, literacy and numeracy, will be inclusive of the needs of female-headed and single, as well as polygynous households.**						
Output 1.2: Knowledge management and applied learning about climate risks enhanced at the national level						
Activity 1.2.1: Provide training and capacity building of provincial and national-level entities on mainstreaming of climate risks and gender transformative adaptation measures						

This activity includes conducting baseline, capacity needs assessment and KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practices) surveys[61]; Developing and printing project related manuals for all topics; Providing training on climate risk for food and water security for government extension agents and Activity team (in each municipality); Providing training to members of national institutions (MINAMB, MASFAMU, MINAGRI, and others) on gender and climate change topics.	% of female participants % of male participants % of youth (<35) participants [SA1.2.1a] % of materials for studies and trainings that have been revised by gender expert. [SA1.2.1b] % of field staff conducting surveys, studies and trainings who are women. [SA1.2.1c] % of data collected that comes from women. [SA1.2.1d] % of collected data that is disaggregated by sex and age.	40% ¡ 60% 25% 100% 30% 50% 100%	Year 1-5	Manual and materials produced for the training sessions on planning and implementation of adaptation strategies. Meeting minutes and attendance logs Total number of trainings held, tabulation of number of sessions held at provincial- and national-levels in Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4 and Y5 of the project duration	ADPP – OSS including gender expert within the PMU. The gender expert in particular will be responsible for the development of the gender component of the training materials and integrating this within the overall training; contributing to the development and delivery of KAP surveys	**Total Activity Cost:** $406,064 **GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost
Activity 1.2.2: Peer-to-peer learning/Systemization of knowledge/Coordination among existing projects						

[61] The study and surveys will be conducted at times that will allow both men and women to participate. Some of the more sensitive data will be collected without men present.

This activity includes the systematization of lessons learnt and its dissemination at local level (through CCACs), at sub-national level (provincial workshop with 100 participants each) and at national level (national workshop with 100 participants).This information will also be made available to the general public through ADPP social media platforms. Coordination with ongoing projects will also be ensured.	# of workshops [A.1.2.2a] % of communication and dissemination strategy/ies that include gender considerations and a gender-responsive/transformative approach. [A.1.2.2b] % of key stakeholders who participate in workshops who are women. [A.1.2.2c] % of information that has been disseminated in gender-responsive approach which means recognizing and addressing the different needs, challenges, and opportunities of individuals based on their gender. [A.1.2.2c] % of those who receive information who are women.	1 national and 1 sub-national workshop delivered 100% 20% 100% 50%	Year 3-5 Year 1-5 Year 3-5 Year 1-5 Year 1-5	Training manual and materials produced such as questionnaires which could be handed out before and after the P2P/ knowledge sessions National workshop attendance log, venue booking, minutes from group work and presentations, workshop facilitation Total number of experiential visits, by area, tabulated against years of the project Website entries made specifically on gender, climate change and other proceedings	ADPP – OSS Gender expert	**Total Activity Cost:** $309,040 **GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost

Gender sub activity (a): Design a gender-responsive communication and dissemination strategy dissemination strategy is done with gender considerations and with gender-sensitive/transformative approach. Ensure that information includes gender issues. **Gender sub-activity (b): Identify both male and female key actors and stakeholders, as well as forums that include women's organizations and/or that target gender issues.** **Gender sub-activity (c): Disseminate information through various means – in-person, via email, via WhatsApp, via radio, hard copy, and informal communication channels to capture a wider range of women.**						
Output 2.1: Improved management of water resources at the local level						

Activity 2.1.1: Undertake groundwater and surface water assessment to identify and establish the most viable water solutions and potability interventions						
This activity will involve an overall coordination with other major development players in the province, principally UNDP, UNICEF, EC FRESAN implementing NGOs and the Government of Angola to avoid replication. It will focus in particular on integrating water infrastructure activities that offer water security and opportunities for irrigated horticultural production. The integration of the multi-sector interventions will result in a catalytic effect to strengthen resilience to climate change. The project will partner with other water programs implemented by EC FRESAN and other agencies that ensure water security for targeted communities and water for animals.	[A.2.1.1a] % of communities that have new water infrastructure that has been installed using a gender-responsive approach. [A2.1.1b] % of community members consulted who are women. [A2.1.1b] % of field staff conducting consultations who are women[62]. A.2.1.1c] % of community-based water points in which women have leadership positions. [A.2.1.1d] % of communities in which female stakeholders report that new water infrastructure responds to women's interests and	100% 50% 30% 100% 100%	Year 1-3 Year 1-3 Year 1-3 Year 2-5 Year 4-5	• Training manual and materials produced including training on developing leadership skills in women • Water associations (WAs)/water user committees (WUCs) registration certifications and membership details • Consultation reports from consultations with local communities who rely on the water source	ADPP-OSS Gender expert	**Total Activity Cost:** $1,885,260 **GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost

[62] Guaranteeing field staff members are women increases access to information disseminated in women-only spaces. Therefore it is critical to ensure women in field-staff for data collection and gathering.

	needs, including reduced workload					
Gender sub-activity (a): Gender expert supports project team to develop questionnaire to gather information from men and women about water infrastructure and to identify potential locations for infrastructures and water points that would reduce workload on women. **Gender sub-activity (b):** Male and female field staff consult both men and women on water infrastructure and water points. **Gender sub-activity (c):** Women and men are equally						

included in the establishment, operation and management of the community-based water points. **Gender sub-activity (d):** Promote systems of water access that are aligned with both male and female needs / priorities through capacity building and training on community-based sustainable water infrastructure. Micro-irrigation schemes will specifically target female-headed households who will also be included in training on the use and maintenance of irrigation systems, ensuring women can manage these resources independently.						
Activity 2.1.2: Establishment of small-scale irrigation schemes at the community level						
This activity represents a major opportunity to create developmental synergies with the GoA US$ 200 million investment in two irrigation canals from the river Cunene.	[A.2.1.2a] % of introduced irrigation systems that address the needs and priorities of both women and men. [A.2.1.2b] % of communities in which	100% 100%	Year 1-5 Year 3-5	• Training manual and materials produced- could carry out household surveys among community members to understanding the		**Total Activity Cost:** $1,142,768 **GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost

The project will employ four basic solar powered systems for gravity fed furrow irrigation, as listed below, in addition to the provision of corresponding operation training and the establishment of horticulture production sites. 1. Solar powered pumps to move water from rivers (mainly the rivers Cunene and Cuvalai) to reservoirs and adjacent gravity-fed irrigation systems. This will require the capability to cope with fluctuating and low levels of river water up to 400 meters distant from the actual irrigation schemes. 2. Mini water pumping stations located on the river water transfer canals to move water from the canals to water tanks for distribution to communities and gravity fed irrigation systems up to three kilometers distant from the main canal (see adjacent photograph). 3. Small scale solar handheld pumps to pump water directly from water courses and reservoirs to irrigate crops (as previously illustrated under	women perceive reduction in workload (to be documented, e.g. workload halved, or 30% reduction) and time savings through the micro-scale irrigation systems (as per interviews with community members and key stakeholders). # of training modules on irrigation systems delivered targeted to farmers including participation of women farmers.	At least 200 women farmers trained (10 farmers per training for a total of 2000 farmers trained).	Year 1-5	necessities needed for irrigation schemes • Project reporting to AE on distribution of irrigation equipment • Documentation from assessment exercises • Focus group discussions • Establish an economic impact analysis		

school gardens). 4. Tricycle mounted solar pumping system that can be taken to water sources on an as needed basis with associated distribution tubing.						
Gender sub-activity (a): Team reviews data gathered regarding male and female insight on irrigation systems, and analyze systems to determine how they respond to different interest and challenges as perceived by women and men, with support from gender expert. Gender sub-activity (b): Conduct trainings about irrigation systems, highlighting the benefits to interests, challenges, needs, and constraints of men and of women for guaranteeing women participation in community-based irrigation systems.						
Output 3.1: Adaptive climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) measures for improved food security						
Activity 3.1.1: Pilot and promote the adoption of Agro-Silvio-Pastoral practices						
This activity is designed to diversify livelihoods and	[A.3.1.1a] % of communities showing	100%	Year 1-5	40 demonstration areas established with women	ADPP – OSS Gender expert	**Total Activity Cost:**

improve the food security of rural communities through the adoption of sustainable Agro-Silvo-Pastoral practices, including improved seeds and crops, and community-based veterinary agents (CBVAs) and nurseries. Additionally, the activity will strengthen the provincial Institute of Forest Development's (IDF) nursery and promote community-based afforestation/reforestation of degraded areas, as well as introduce fuel saving stoves to reduce pressure on forests and workload of women while improving their health.	equal appreciation from both women and men for the new seeds and crops introduced. [A.3.1.1b] % of women in leadership positions in the management of the community-based nurseries. [A.3.1.1c] % of people to become CBVAs are women. [A.3.1.1d] % of people that are reported, through key informant interviews that include women, to plant and cultivate the trees are women. [A.3.1.1e] % of women who report that the introduced fuel saving stoves adequately answer to their needs, priorities and preferences for cooking.	 50% 50% 50% 100%	 Year 2-5 Year 3-5 Year 2-5 Year 2-5	leader farmers to evaluate a range of vegetable crops and varieties for suitability to respond to the market opportunities; Provision of veterinary services to 3,000 farming families; Provision of fuel-efficient cookstoves to 18,000 farming families; Establishment of 240 nurseries for fodder crops and trees Focus group discussions Capacity building and trainings in Agro-Silvio-Pastoral Practices. Participation records and developed material	Gender expert	$1,193,500 **GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost

Gender sub-activity (a): Seeds and crops introduced by the project respond to cultivation and diet preferences of both women and men. Gender sub-activity (b): the project team ensures that women and men are equally included in the establishment and operation of community-based nurseries. Gender sub-activity (c): the Ensure that both women and men have access to the trainings to become community-based veterinary agents. Gender sub-activity (d): ensure that the fuel saving stoves to be introduced respond to women's needs, priorities and preferences for cooking. Female-headed households will be given priority when distributing the fuel saving stoves.						
Activity 3.1.2: Implementation of small-scale adaptive infrastructure and capacity building for Climate-resilient Agriculture (CRA)						
The activity will build capacities of IDA extension	[A.3.1.2a] % of women who report that the	100%	Year 1-5	• Project reporting to AE on adaptative		**Total Activity Cost:**

workers in the province, those of lead farmers, and through them FO members in the application of CRA practices. The promotion of "best practices" for climate resilient agriculture and the introduction of appropriate technologies for agricultural production will increase resilience to the impact of CC in the long term. Reference will be made to the FAO guidelines for climate smart agriculture. As a result, crop yields will be increased and agricultural production will be less affected by lower and more variable rainfall. This activity will contribute to the reduction of post-harvest food waste and loss through improved seed and grain household storage systems. Small-scale livestock will be introduced along with the establishment of a pass-on-system. Additionally, Seed Multiplier Clubs will be established, and training provided. The activities will be conducted in close partnership with the Institute	introduced SCL and pass-on-system of the same adequately answer to their needs and priorities. [A3.1.2b] % of women that attend to leadership positions in the FFS. [A3.1.2c] % of communities that report that both women and men satisfied with the trainings in CRA provided by the project. [A3.1.2d] % of communities reporting that both women and men are satisfied with the timing and other modalities for the trainings in CRA provided by the project. At least some of the women attending the trainings are considered particularly vulnerable by other members of the FFS. [A3.1.2e] % of the members of the two women clubs that report, to female enumerators, not to be experiencing any	50% (100% 100% 100%	Year 1-5 Year 1-5 Year 1-5 Year 1-5	infrastructure planning • Log ongoing project measures such as initial site inspection, CRA understanding, as well as pre- and post-infrastructure data • Training manual and materials produced for capacity building • Focus Group Discussions		$1,729,280 **GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost

of Agrarian Development (IDA) to build the capacity of the local extension network to demonstrate and promote the use of “best practices” in seed selection and storage systems. This will create synergies with the distribution of improved crop varieties of pearl millet, sorghum, cowpea Bambara nuts, groundnuts and beans. Gender sub-activity (a): the gender expert ensures that the introduction of SCL pass-on-systems respond to women’s needs and priorities. Gender sub-activity (b): the project team ensures that women and men are equally included in the establishment and management of the Farmer Field Schools (FFS). Gender sub-activity (c): the gender expert ensures that the trainings on CRA	hindrances because of being women.					

provided by the project are gender-responsive. Gender sub-activity (d): Attendees are consulted on timing to fit around family commitments and to accommodate different time-schedules; mobilize both women and men to attend. Make targeted efforts to mobilize particularly vulnerable women. The activity will support the provision of gender-responsive agricultural extension services that cater specifically to the needs of female farmer Gender sub-activity (e): the project team raises awareness and mobilizes communities to support the two Seed Multiplier Clubs and acknowledge them as important business owners.						
Output 3.2: Diversified Income Generating Activities (IGAs) to increase community resilience against CC impacts						
Activity 3.2.1: Facilitate IGAs for the community livelihood diversification						
This activity will strengthen women's businesses through establishment and registration of women's savings groups; Identify,	# of women-led businesses registered for savings groups;	60 businesses	Year 3-5	• Community engagement of women business owners		**Total Activity Cost:** $544,800

establish and promote viable IGAs for the diversification of the identified women's groups; and Administer grants related to the sustainable utilization and application for identified IGAs. Additionally, the activity will provide training and capacity building on microenterprise development for women and training on market access/facilitating access to markets for women. **Business and financial literacy training for IGAs will specifically target single and female-headed households, to help women manage their agricultural enterprises effectively.** Gender sub-activity (a): Team consults gender expert on curricula that will be used for trainings. Gender specialist provides input to how to incorporate gender issues and make the curricula gender-transformative.	# of women who benefited from identified, established and promoted IGAs # of women benefiting from grant awards; # of women who received training on microenterprise development and market access	600 women (600 women (600 women	Year 3-5 Year 3-5 Year 3-5	• Monitoring IGA- such as financial data collection • Training manual and materials produced for capacity building • Log registered groups/businesses as well as meeting minutes.		**GAP Cost for Activity:** Incorporated into the total activity cost

Gender sub-activity (b): Creation and training of a wide range of new micro-enterprises and businesses (IGAs) for women.						

Appendix A: Questionnaires

A.1 National-level Qs

Introduction and background

Good day, my name is ……..... consultant contracted by OSS, I am here to seek your views on the project "Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South-west Angola" which will be funded by the Green Climate Fund and implemented by OSS.

In particular, we are seeking your insights into the national governance affecting agriculture sector, food and water security and climate change adaptation actions in the country and at the provincial level.

The overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to climate change risks mainly those related to drought, through capacity building, improving learning for climate-resilient production and water management, and improving resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods through the implementation of community adaptation actions to improve food security in response to climate change and variability in the Cunene province.

This questionnaire will help us in designing a project which will better answers the needs of the community and I therefore seek your consent in filling it and assure you that the information you give us will be confidential and used just the purposes of this Survey ONLY.

Organisation/Agency_____

Name of interviewer _____

Name of interviewee/s_____

Gender of interviewee/s_____

Position of interviewee/s _____

Data of interview _____

Location _____

Name of the person…….

Section A: Ministries and national level agencies

Overview of main challenges of development opportunities, climate change, vulnerability to drought at the national and provincial level and priority interventions.

1. Are you familiar with the proposed project?

2. What are existing water and food security issues or challenges impacted by climate change, at the national level and in Cunene province in particular?

3. What are the future water and food security issues or challenges that are expected to be ***directly*** caused or impacted by climate change, at the national level and in Cunene province in particular?

4. What data or information (reports/research/database) is available that highlights climate and non-climate water security issues in Angola, at the national and provincial level?
5. What policies/plans/implementation strategies already exist that identify and or prioritize food and water security issues, as well as climate change impacts that require interventions?
6. What existing work/programmes/projects within Government is already looking into climate and non-climate food and water security challenges?
7. What are the innovative technologies (e.g., on irrigation, water storage and treatment) the government is promoting to increase water availability and management?
8. Are communities consulted before promoting innovative technologies, and if so how is it ensured that women can fully participate in decision-making processes?
9. What support structures are being promoted for sustainable water management and building resilience to droughts and erratic rains?
10. How can this project be designed to be relevant to country needs and priorities?
11. Who are the key stakeholders and their role in monitoring implementation of adaptive climate change at different levels?
12. What are the government plans and ongoing projects to address water and food scarcity, and impacts of climate change?
13. Are there initiatives by other partners being implemented? Location, type of intervention, duration, and partners.
14. What are the key challenges in building climate resilience of communities and government institutions?
15. What are lessons of coordination within government and with other stakeholders (including private sector, CSOs and development partners? How effective is the coordination and what are the contributing factors?
16. Planning processes at national, provincial and municipal levels – how climate change adaptation is integrated into development plans.

Data gaps

17. Can you name knowledge gaps that hinder decision making processes? (tick all that apply)
    - Lack of reliable data
    - Limited access to data and scientific information
    - Incompatibility between socio-economic factors and spatial scale
    - Lack of appropriate software to use scientific/climate information and analyse data
    - Lack of understanding of data and scientific vocabulary
    - Lack of a methodological approach to apply the available knowledge
    - Poor identification of priority areas
    - Other. Please specify:
    - I don't know
18. What are key gaps that need to be addressed to enhance food and water security at the policy and legislative levels?
19. What are key gaps that need to be addressed to enhance food and water security at the institutional level? Are there gaps in the current institutional arrangements that facilitate the delivery of the existing work/programmes/projects?
20. What are key gaps that need to be addressed to enhance food and water security at the community level?
21. What are key gaps that need to be addressed to enhance food and water security at the planning and design levels?
22. What are key gaps that need to be addressed to enhance food and water security at the training/awareness-raising level?

23. In your opinion, what are key capacity building gaps that need to be addressed?
24. What are the main planning instruments for development of resilience of communities to climate change in the arid and semi-arid areas?
25. Can you share the map of arid and semi-arid areas in Cunene province and extent of vulnerability to climate events in the province particularly droughts?
26. What is the number of people affected annually by drought in the province, disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability?

Section B: Gender Mainstreaming

Questions in this section will be addressed to the Ministry of Social Action, Family & Women, and will inform the Gender Assessment and Action Plan of the project.

1.Are you familiar with this project?

2.In your opinion, how can the Ministry contribute to shaping the activities of the project under the project results framework? What are the synergies and what capacity can be demonstrated by the Ministry to potentially partner on this project?

3.Can you provide us an overview of gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation and resilience projects at the policy level?

4.Has gender analysis been regularly undertaken to inform national policy responses to gender issues in climate adaptation and resilience at the national and provincial level?

5.Has an institutional audit been done to identify gaps in the ministry capacity and practice, in responding to gender issues? If yes, when did it take place?

6.In your opinion, what can be done more to address gender through the national institutions?

7.Do the sectoral ministries/agencies allocate resources for gender mainstreaming activities?

8.Are specific gender objectives articulated well within national climate policies and strategies?

9.What are the main gender issues of Angola? (e.g. income inequality, access to decision-making institutions, high levels of gender-based violence?)

10.What other gender and protection policies can be relevant for this project?

11.For similar projects, is there equal participation of men and women at all stages: initiation, design, site location, implementation, and management?

12.What is the main division of roles between men and women at household level, in terms of paid and unpaid work, including agricultural practices, water collection and management?

13.Can you highlight and share documentation of ongoing and past interventions that have mainstreamed gender and/or chosen a gender-transformative project design?

14.If so, how effective is it in addressing current gender inequalities likely to be exacerbated by climate change impacts in the proposed project/program footprint area? Can you share an example of a project/intervention that mainstreamed gender?

Section C: Institutional arrangements

- Based on current work/programmes/projects, what institutional arrangements would work best to facilitate project implementation, in relation to your institution?

- What are potential co-financing opportunities that could add value to the project through your institution?

- How can the programme be managed to ensure it is effective and flexible? What could be the challenges?

Section D: Sustainability of the project

- In your opinion, what factors are likely to negatively affect the programme's sustainability (the likelihood that the benefits from the programme interventions will extend beyond the project implementation lifetime)? Are there any key constraints to the sustainability of interventions?

- What would be your suggestions for a clear exit strategy? Is the strategy adequate to phase out assistance provided by the programme in a sustainable way?

- Based on field experience, are there opportunities exist for co-financing interventions that the project will be implementing? If yes, who are the potential partners? What could the impact of such co-financing be on sustainability or scale and contribution to closing the adaptation deficit?
- Are there opportunities for co-financing following GCF requirements?

NGOs/CSOs

- What existing work/programmes/projects within the NGO/CSO community is already looking into climate and non-climate food and water security challenges?

- Is there information available that can be shared that details this ongoing work?

- What are the current institutional arrangements that facilitate the delivery of these current work/programmes/projects?

- How can this project be designed to be relevant to country needs and priorities?

- In your opinion, what are the key challenges in building climate resilience of communities and government institutions?

- How can your organisation support the implementation of the proposed project?

Final questions for all stakeholders

1. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

2. Is there anyone else that we should speak with that is not on our current list of stakeholders?

3. Would you have any additional reading material that you would recommend for us to include in our literature review? We would appreciate any additional information you can share (both primary and secondary sources).

A.2 Provincial/Municipal-level Qs

Introduction and background

Good day, my name is ……..... consultant contracted by OSS, I am here to seek your views on the project "Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South-west Angola" which will be funded by the Green Climate Fund and implemented by OSS.

In particular, we are seeking your insights into the provincial and municipal governance affecting agriculture sector, food and water security and climate change adaptation actions in the Cunene province.

The overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to climate change risks mainly those related to drought, through capacity building, improving learning for climate-resilient production and water management, and improving resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods through the implementation of community adaptation actions to improve food security in response to climate change and variability in the Cunene province.

This questionnaire will help us in designing a project which will better answers the needs of the community and I therefore seek your consent in filling it and assure you that the information you give us will be confidential and used just the purposes of this Survey ONLY.

Organisation/Agency_____

Name of interviewer _____

Name of interviewee/s_____

Gender of interviewee/s_____

Position of interviewee/s _____

Data of interview _____

Location _____

Name of the person…….

Section A: Provincial entities

Overview of main challenges of development opportunities, climate change, vulnerability to drought in the province and priority interventions.

1. What is the participation of women and men in the formal/informal economy in the Cunene province?
2. Are there existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts in the proposed project's footprint area?
3. What can you tell us about the levels of GBV in the Cunene province?
4. What are the main sources of vulnerability in the province? What is the population affected (disaggregated by gender and age) and what are their specific vulnerabilities?
5. What is the number of people affected annually by drought, disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability?
6. What are the most vulnerable areas within the province? What are the most important climate risks affecting the province? What districts are most affected?
7. What are the other sources of vulnerability in the province and what groups are most affected?

8. What is the impact and what are the risks - to people, assets, infrastructure, livelihoods, children, disabled people, women, animals, food waste, food production, food on table all year around?
9. Are there any preparation, response, recovery, and long-term resilience mechanisms are in place?
10. What are the priority areas to building resilience of the most vulnerable in the province, particularly in the arid and semi-arid districts?
11. What is the average number of people in the communities of each commune?
12. How many schools are there in each commune and how many teachers/students do they have on average?
13. What public buildings could be rented to be used as CCACs in each municipality?

Land use and rights

- **Land use in arid and semi-arid areas and challenges and opportunities**
- **Land rights and allocation to local communities and private sector investors and public sector. Include protected areas under public or private or community management.**

14. What land use potential is there in the arid and semi-arid districts of the province?
15. Are there any land rights conflicts? If yes, what are these?
16. What are the main challenges women experience in accessing, leasing and owning land?
17. What are priorities envisaged to ensure land use options and investments contribute to climate resilience? What are land use options that are adapted to drought conditions? Are there any interventions already that can be scaled up?
18. What are the ongoing and planned agriculture programmes/projects in the province and for the arid and semiarid districts? What are the targeted beneficiaries?
19. What is the total cultivated area for subsistence and commercial purposes in the province and in the arid and semi-arid districts?
20. Is there commercial agriculture in the arid and semi-arid areas? What crops? Are communities involved in the value chains, at what state and system used? What are the issues and opportunities regarding value chain development?
21. How are women involved in value chain development?
22. How important is livestock production in the arid and semi-arid districts? What are the main types of livestock? Are they for commercial purpose or for consumption? Is there processing infrastructure? If not, what are the challenges? What is the main market for the products?
23. What technologies are currently used to build resilience to climate change? To what extent they address productive adaptation needs in agriculture (e.g.: irrigation, pest control, soil fertilization)?
24. Are communities consulted before promoting innovative technologies, and if so, how is it ensured that women can fully participate in decision-making processes?
25. What is the process of identification of eligible households/individuals to benefit from climate adaptation projects?
26. How and who participates in the monitoring?
27. What are the priority areas to building resilience of the most vulnerable in the province, particularly in the arid and semi-arid districts?

Water security

28. What is the coverage of water infrastructure and supply in drought-stricken areas?
29. Who does the newly built Cunene River water transfer system reach, where and how do people access the water? Will it reach additional areas/more people in the next five years? If so, where?
30. What water management mechanisms and institutions are in place? Are there best practices that could be scaled up?

31. What are the major consumers and economic activities that demand high water supply in the arid and semi-arid areas? Is there a competition between different needs – human consumption, livestock, wildlife, and other economic activities? What mechanisms are in place to resolve the conflict or priorities for water supply?
32. Identify available water resources i.e. dams, rivers, boreholes and current water scarcity.
33. Are there any other similar projects envisioned for the next five years? If so, what are they, what areas will they reach and who?

Veterinary services

34. What is the reach and extent of the veterinary services provided to farmers in Cunene? Is it the same in every community/commune?
35. Are there 'tratadores' for different types of animals? How does that work?
36. How can the provision of veterinary services be improved in Cunene? Would it make sense to provide additional training to extension officers?

Access to finance

37. Does the local population have access to micro-financing? Who can access it?
38. Do rotating savings groups (kixiquila) work well in Cunene? If so, how are they set up?

Government cooperation

39. When dealing with climate change adaptation, how would you rate the level of cooperation and coordination between the provincial and the national levels of government?

Very Good

Good

Acceptable

Poor

Very Poor

40. If rated acceptable or lower, which are the main challenges you are facing with regards to the lack of cooperation/coordination and why is this happening?

……

41. How would you rate the level of cooperation and coordination between the different provincial departments (i.e. environment, education, planning, health etc.)?

Good

Acceptable

Poor

Very Poor

42. If rated acceptable or lower, which are the main challenges you are facing with regards to the lack of cooperation/coordination and why is this happening?

……

43. What are lessons of coordination within the provincial government and with other stakeholders (including private sector, CSOs and development partners)? How effective is the coordination?
44. How are the economic measures planned and/or implemented in the province? What is the decision-making process on priorities at provincial, municipal and community level?
45. What are the main gender norms and beliefs in the target communities? For example, in terms of decision-making power within the household and the community, access and ownership of resources and assets (land, income, information, education), division of labour and roles within the household (unpaid care work, double burden)?

Climate change and gender

46. What are the climate resilience programmes being implemented in the province? What is the target group? In which municipalities? Are there interventions focusing on arid and semi-arid areas?

    ……..
47. Can you give examples of projects / groups that have, in your knowledge, intervened successfully and improved food and water security in the province or elsewhere in the country? How best can this be replicated, in your opinion?
48. Are there interventions focused on gender?
49. Which are the main challenges Cunene province is facing when implementing climate change adaptation projects (more than one answer is possible)?:

Lack of regulations, institutional frameworks and procedures

Lack of institutional understanding of the future benefits

Lengthy and time-consuming bureaucratic processes

Institutional fragmentation and difficult cooperation between departments

Limited flexibility of local policies

Lack of experience/knowledge in provincial departments

Lack of integrated planning frameworks

Administrative hesitance towards innovation

Lack of coordination of institutional bodies with external partners and incapacity to find synergies with local and regional stakeholders

Lack of political will due to the lack of immediate benefits of the project

Lack of institutional transparency

Lack of (political or societal) urgency

Lack of market-oriented adaptation strategies

Lack of national funding

Lack of attractiveness for potential investors

Lack of international public funding (e.g. EU funding)

Lack of beneficiary co-funding

 Other. Please specify:

I don't know

50. What is the coverage of extension services from the public sector, or provided through partners and civil society organizations? Are there extension training schools in the province?
51. Which stakeholders/groups do you think should be involved in the support, training and capacity building activities for the project (more than one answer is possible)?

 Political representatives from local and regional governments

 Technical representatives from local and regional governments

 Representatives from the national government

 Climate and Development agencies

 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

 Community-Based Organisations (CBOs)

 Academia and research institutes

 Representatives from private companies

 Other (please specify)

52. If you indicated that NGOs should be involved, could you name at least one that may contribute to our project?

.....

53. If you indicated that academia and research institutes should be involved, could you name at least one that may contribute to our project?
54. If you indicated that representatives from private companies should be involved, could you name at least one that may contribute to our project?

.....

55. Is there Early Warning System for drought/extreme weather events in the province? What is the coverage, for example, in the municipalities? What communication means/technology are used? How effectively does it function?
56. Is there a specific gender and social inclusion strategy to ensure women and other disadvantaged groups can fully access early warning information?
57. Do the population adhere or not adhere to its notices? Are there mechanisms to enforce compliance?
58. In your opinion, what types of solutions would be valuable, what type of knowledge, equipment, infrastructure would support communities to be more climate resilient?
59. Are there any systems and programmes are in place to address the vulnerabilities?
60. What technologies are currently used to build resilience to climate change? Are they adapted to local needs (e.g.: irrigation, spraying agrochemicals)?
61. Who are the main private sector actors in the agriculture sector in the province? What incentives exist to promote investment in sustainable agriculture and related value chains?
62. What opportunities exist for scaling up the development of their activities and associated value chains?
63. Provide an overview of infrastructure (roads, water) in the province. What mechanisms are there for building resilient infrastructure? Are there examples of such infrastructure?
64. What are the ongoing or planned interventions for addressing climate change in the province? Who are the actors involved in implementation, the target group, location and impacts?

65. What is the process of identification of eligible households/individuals to benefit from climate adaptation projects?
66. How and who participates in the monitoring?
67. What priorities should be addressed to strengthen the capacity of provincial/municipal institutions to effectively implement climate resilient interventions?

Section B: Municipal entities

Overview of main challenges of development opportunities, climate change, vulnerability to drought in the province and priority interventions.

1. What are the main climate change vulnerabilities in your municipality?
2. What systems and programmes are in place to address the vulnerabilities?
3. What technologies are currently used to build resilience to climate change? Are they adapted to local needs (e.g.: irrigation, spraying agrochemicals)?
4. What types of solutions would be valuable, what type of knowledge, equipment, infrastructure would support communities to be more climate resilient?
5. What priorities should be addressed to strengthen the capacity of municipal institutions to effectively implement climate resilient interventions?
6. Who are the main private sector actors in the agriculture sector in the province/municipality?
7. Are they (private sector actors) currently engaged with i.e. with individual farmers, associations or cooperatives?
8. What incentives exist to promote investment in sustainable agriculture and related value chains?
9. What opportunities exist for scaling up the development of their activities and associated value chains?
10. When dealing with climate change adaptation, how would you rate the level of cooperation and coordination between the provincial level authorities and the municipalities?

Very Good

Good

Acceptable

Poor

Very Poor

If indicated poor or very poor, please elaborate.

……

Land use and rights

- **Land use in arid and semi-arid areas and challenges and opportunities**
- **Land rights and allocation to local communities and private sector investors and public sector. Include protected areas under public or private or community management.**

11. What land use potential is there in the arid and semi-arid districts of the municipality?
12. Are there any land rights conflicts? If yes, what are these?
13. What are the main challenges women experience in accessing, leasing and owning land?
14. What is the total cultivated area for subsistence and commercial purposes in the province and in the arid and semi-arid districts?
15. What are the main challenges for women farmers? Are there women-led cooperatives?
16. Is there commercial agriculture in the arid and semi-arid areas? What crops? Are communities involved in the value chains, at what state and system used? What are the issues and opportunities regarding value chain development?

17. How are women involved in value chain development?
18. How important is livestock production in the arid and semi-arid districts? What are the main types of livestock? Are they for commercial purpose or for consumption? Is there processing infrastructure? If not, what are the challenges? What is the main market for the products?
19. What technologies are currently used to build resilience to climate change? To what extent they address productive adaptation needs in agriculture (e.g.: irrigation, pest control, soil fertilization)?
20. Are communities consulted before promoting innovative technologies, and if so, how is it ensured that women can fully participate in decision-making processes?
21. What is the process of identification of eligible households/individuals to benefit from climate adaptation projects?
22. How and who participates in the monitoring?
23. What are the priority areas to building resilience of the most vulnerable in the province, particularly in the arid and semi-arid districts?

Access to finance

24. Does the local population have access to micro-financing? Who can access it?
25. Do rotating savings groups (kixiquila) work well in Cunene? If so, how are they set up?

A.3 Community-level Qs

Introduction and background

Good day, my name is ……..... consultant contracted by OSS, I am here to seek your views on the project "Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South-west Angola" which will be funded by the Green Climate Fund and implemented by OSS.

In particular, we are seeking your insights into the agriculture sector, food and water security and climate change adaptation actions in the Cunene province.

The overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to climate change risks mainly those related to drought, through capacity building, improving learning for climate-resilient production and water management, and improving resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods through the implementation of community adaptation actions to improve food security in response to climate change and variability in the Cunene province.

This questionnaire will help us in designing a project which will better answers the needs of the community (your needs) and I therefore seek your consent in filling it and assure you that the information you give us will be confidential and used just the purposes of this Survey ONLY.

Date……..

Location……..

Name of the person……

Section A: PERSONAL DETAILS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Gender- 1(Male) ……; -2 (Female)…….

1.2 Age ……. years

1.4 Household (HH) Type

(Male headed) ……; 2 (Female headed) …….3 (Child headed) ……

1.5 Do you own any Land? 1) No…2) Yes…….

1.8 What is the main source of livelihoods in your household?

☐ **Fishing** ☐ **Livestock** ☐ **Mixed crop and fishing** ☐ **other, please specify**

……

1.10 Do you have any other source of income? 1) No… 2) Yes, if yes, please specify…….

……

1.11 What is your source of water for domestic use?

……

1.12 What do you do to make it safe to drink?

……

1.13 What is your source of energy for cooking?

☐ **Firewood** ☐ **Paraffin** **Other ……**

If firewood, where do you source it from?

……

1.14 What sickness/diseases are common in this area?

……

1.15 Do you have access to Medical/Health care?

……

1.16 Do you have access to potable water and sanitation facilities?

……

1.17 Do you belong to any social group? ☐ **No** ☐ **Yes**

If yes, please specify: ……

……

1.18 What is the most common way of communication in this area?

☐ **Community meeting** ☐ **radio** ☐ **cellphone** ☐ **other ……**

2. Climate-related Questions and Queries

2.1 Have you observed any changes in the weather/climate patterns in this area over the last 5 years? Kindly describe if any?

……

2.2 How has this change affected the community lives here?

a) impacts on harvests ……

b) impacts on the frequency of natural disasters……

c) impacts on farm animals……..……

d) impacts on any other aspect of your daily life……..

2.3 What are you doing to cope with these impacts?

e.g: changing planting dates; planting more resilient crops; any other positive coping strategies
……

……

2.4 To the extent of your knowledge, what are the main negative coping strategies implemented by communities in case of drought? For instance, cut on number of daily meals, school drop-out, early marriages, child labour, etc.
……

……

2.5 Are there projects or initiatives helping you address the impacts your described?

……

Section B: Producer Organizations/Farmer associations/cooperatives

1. What is the main type of land holding in the village (e.g. private ownership, customary tenure)? What proportion of villagers have land titles?
……
……

2. How is ownership, access, control over land distributed between men and women?
……
……
……

3. Are there many female-headed households in the community? .....

4. What is the duty/role of the Traditional authority in this area?
……
……

5. What are the main crops you grow?
……
……

6. Do you depend on rainfall only or /irrigate?
……
……

7. What factors determine agricultural productivity here?
……
……

8. How do you access agricultural services, seeds, fertilizers, nurseries etc

……
……

9. Are there any tree nurseries and seedbanks in this community?

……
……

10. Where do farmers in Cunene get their seeds/seedlings/saplings from, for crops and trees? How does this work?

……
……

11. Would a local seed industry make sense for Cunene? If so, what would be important to consider?

……
……

12. How far is the nearest market?

……
……

13. What is the role of women along the value chain? Are they more present at production or processing and marketing stage?.....

14. Do you practice Apiary (Bee-keeping)? If yes, do you use traditional or modern methods?

……
……
……

15. What other economic activities do you engage in (tick all that apply)

☐ wild fruit ☐ mushrooms ☐ fishing (if yes, complete Section D)

Other?.....

16. Have you benefited from any training (financial literacy/management, markets) from the farmers club in the area or any government or NGO?

……
……
……

17. Do you have any conflicts with either wildlife/pastoralists in this area?

……
……

If yes, how are these conflicts resolved?

……
……

18. What is the coverage of water infrastructure and supply in drought-stricken areas?
19. What water management mechanisms are in place?
20. Is there commercial agriculture in the arid and semi-arid areas? What crops? Are communities involved in the value chains, at what state and system used? What are the issues and opportunities regarding value chain development?

21. How important is livestock production? What are the main types of livestock? Are they for commercial purpose or for consumption? Is there processing infrastructure? If not, what are the challenges? What is the main market for the products?
22. What is the reach and extent of the veterinary services in your commune?
23. What land use potential is there in the arid and semi-arid districts of the province?

Land rights and allocation to local communities and private sector investors and public sector.

24. Are there any land rights conflicts? If yes, what are these?
25. What are the main challenges women experience in accessing, leasing and owning land?
26. What are land use options that are adapted to drought conditions?
27. What technologies are currently used to build resilience to climate change? To what extent they address productive adaptation needs in agriculture (e.g.: irrigation, pest control, soil fertilization)?
28. Are communities consulted before promoting innovative technologies, and if so, how is it ensured that women can fully participate in decision-making processes?
29. What is the process of identification of eligible households/individuals to benefit from climate adaptation projects?
30. Who are the main private sector actors in the agriculture sector in the province?
    ……
31. What type of relationship links producers to private sector?
    .....

Access to finance

32. Does the local population have access to micro-financing? Who can access it?
33. Do rotating savings groups (kixiquila) work well in Cunene? If so, how are they set up?

Section C: Women's associations/cooperatives

1. What are the main gender norms and beliefs in the target communities? For example, in terms of decision-making power within the household and the community, access and ownership of resources and assets (land, income, information, education), division of labour and roles within the household (unpaid care work, double burden)?
2. What are the differential needs/priorities of women and men in the context of the community?.....
3. Are there existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts in the proposed project area? ……..
4. What is the main division of roles between men and women at household level, in terms of paid and unpaid work, including water collection and management?
   ……..
5. What resources do women and men have access to? Who manages or controls access to these resources? ……..
6. Are there many female-headed households in the community? ……
7. What are the main challenges for women farmers? ……..
8. What are the main challenges women experience in accessing, leasing and owning land?
   ……

9. What are, in your opinion, the specific vulnerabilities of women, school aged children's and youth groups to climate change?
   ……
10. What is the level of women and girls' participation to the existing projects, if any? Are there specific gender-focused activities being implemented?.....

11. Do women have access to micro-finance schemes, if any? How can you access it?
12. Are there women-led disaster risk management committees? If not, what is the level of women's participation in this and similar decision-making forums?.....
13. What types of solutions would be valuable, what type of knowledge, equipment, infrastructure would support communities (in particular women producers, female-headed households) to be more climate resilient? ……
14. What are other main challenges faced by women and girls in this province? In particular, have you ever (or anyone in your community) experience gender-based violence (GBV)?
15. What is the rate of GBV in your community? ……
16. Do you think there is likely to be an increase in GBV with the potential increase in women's incomes, as a result of this project? ……

Section D: Parent-Teacher Associations (PTA)

1. What is the perception of children and youth about climate change, disasters and climate adaptation?.....
2. Have the children been affected by drought or other climate events?.....
3. If yes, how are children and youth affected by drought? In your opinion, are boys and girls affected differently? ……
4. What are the coping strategies (cutting out on the number of meals, foregoing school, migration….)?.....
5. Are there Early Warning Systems (EWS) including messaging targeted to this age group?.....
6. What recommendations could be made for the adults to act on to improve the impacts on children and youth?.....
7. How would you like to see the future of their community? ……

<u>Section E: Final comments</u>

1. What other possible income generating activities would you be involved in if some financial aid was provided?

……
……

2. How would you make this activity sustainable once the funding has ended?

……
……

Other Remarks

……
……
……

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