

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

GEF Project Document

**Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience
in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable
Development**

Republic of Angola/South-Western Africa region

April 2021

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE:	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development.		
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To improve the management of national parks in targeted Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.		
PROJECT OUTCOMES:	<p>1.1: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.</p> <p>1.2: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.</p> <p>2.1: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Kavango–Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA.</p> <p>2.2: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.</p> <p>2.3: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>2.4: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park.</p> <p>3.1: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p> <p>3.2: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.</p> <p>3.3: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.</p> <p>3.4: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-Based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.</p> <p>3.5: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.</p> <p>4.1: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas.</p> <p>4.2: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes.</p>		
COUNTRY(IES):	Republic of Angola	GEF ID:	10505 under Program ID 10200
GEF AGENCY(IES):	Conservation International (CI)	CI CONTRACT ID:	
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS:	The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC)	DURATION IN MONTHS:	84 months
GEF FOCAL AREA(S):	Biodiversity and Climate Change	START DATE (mm/yyyy):	07/2021
PRODOC SUBMISSION DATE: RE-SUBMISSION DATE (s)	26 th February 2021 25 th March 2021; April 2021	END DATE (mm/yyyy):	06/2028
ESTIMATED DATE FOR MID-TERM EVALUATION (mm/yyyy):	01/2025	ESTIMATED TERMINAL EVALUATION (mm/yyyy):	03/2028
NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM:	The Global Wildlife Program (GWP)		

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT (USD)
GEF PROJECT FUNDING:	14,818,349
PPG FUNDING:	194,000
TOTAL GEF GRANT:	15,012,349
Co-FINANCING 1: THE GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA (GoA)	6,750,000
Co-FINANCING 2: PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION (PPF)	4,454,000
Co-FINANCING 3: AFRICAN PARKS (AP)	14,000,000
Co-FINANCING 4: THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (TNC)	750,000
Co-FINANCING 5: THE INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION CAUCUS FOUNDATION (ICCF)	400,000
Co-FINANCING 6: CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL	100,000
TOTAL Co-FINANCING:	26,454,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	41,372,349

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
TABLE OF APPENDICES	iii
ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS	iv
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	vi
1 SECTION 1: PROJECT SUMMARY.....	1
2 SECTION 2: PROJECT CONTEXT	4
A. Geographic Scope	4
B. Environmental Context and Global Significance	6
C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Context	8
D. Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes	13
E. Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes	23
F. Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario) / Future Scenarios without the Project.....	26
G. Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario	29
H. Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Chosen Alternative.....	31
3 SECTION 3: PROJECT STRATEGY.....	34
A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs	34
B. Associated Baseline Projects	51
C. Incremental Cost Reasoning	56
D. Global Environmental Benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and Adaptation Benefits (LDCF).....	58
E. Socio-Economic Benefits	64
F. Risk Assessment and Mitigation.....	66
G. Sustainability	72
H. Innovativeness	74
I. Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up	75
J. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, Policies and Legal Frameworks	75
K. Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund(s) Strategies.....	79
L. Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives	82
M. Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities	84
N. Communications and Knowledge Management	85
4 SECTION 4: COMPLIANCE WITH CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)	89
A. Safeguards Screening Results and Categorization	89
B. Compliance with Safeguard Recommendations	90
5 SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT	91
A. Execution Arrangements and Partners	91
B. Project Execution Organizational Chart	96
6 SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	97
A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities	97
B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and PMC Activities	97
7 SECTION 7: PROJECT BUDGET AND FINANCING	101
A. Overall Project Budget	101
B. Overall Project Co-financing	101

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: A summary of the species of global concern that can be found in Iona National Park and Luengue-Luiana National Park, and their current IUCN Red List status. While concentrations of species may vary between the parks, all the below species have been recorded in both National Parks.	8
Table 2: Number and magnitude of drought events and anomalies between projections and the reference period for regions across Angola based on two RCPs and four RCM ensemble.	19
Table 3: Associated baseline projects	53
Table 4: List of globally threatened species occurring in conservation areas targeted by the project for improved management	59
Table 5: A summary of the GEF 7 Core Indicator targets at Concept and CEO Endorsement stages.....	60
Table 6: Number of direct beneficiaries (male and female)	61
Table 7: A summary of LDCF Core Indicator targets for the project at Concept and CEO endorsement stages.	64
Table 8: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning	67
Table 9: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies.	76
Table 10: Consistency with GEF Focal Area Programs	79
Table 11: Linkages with other relevant GEF projects and initiatives	83
Table 12: Knowledge management outputs with associated timelines and indicative budget allocation.	87
Table 13: Safeguard screening results	89
Table 14: Safeguard categorization.....	90
Table 15: M&E Plan Summary.....	99
Table 16: Project Management costs.....	100
Table 17: Planned Project Budget by Component	101
Table 18: Committed Co-financing (USD)	102

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of Angola, showing the targeted national parks (Iona and Luengue-Luiana) and the TFCAs they are situated in (Iona-Skeleton Coast and KAZA, respectively).....	5
Figure 2: Mean anomaly of maximum (A) and minimum (B) temperature for three future time periods based on two RCPs and four RCM ensemble. The projected changes in temperature are shown for individual RCMs and their ensemble model (averaging the four RCMs' simulations).	18
Figure 3: Mean anomaly of precipitation for three future time periods based on two RCPs and four RCM ensemble.	18
Figure 4: Theory of Change diagram for this project showing how the project interventions will address the problems and barriers to achieve the project goal and the long-term impacts this will have. The descriptions of the project Outputs have been abbreviated, for the full descriptions please refer to Section 3A of the Project Document or Appendix I Project Results Framework.	33
Figure 5: Project execution organizational chart showing the division of roles and responsibilities for the execution of the proposed project between all the executing partners and committees.	96

TABLE OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Project Results Framework

APPENDIX II: Project Timeline

APPENDIX III: Project Results Monitoring Plan

APPENDIX IV: GEF Tracking Tool/Core Indicators by Focal Area

APPENDIX V: Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Screening and Safeguard Analysis and Results

APPENDIX VI: Safeguard Compliance Plans

APPENDIX VII: Detailed Project Budget

APPENDIX VIII: Co-financing Commitment Letters

APPENDIX IX: Terms of Reference for Project Positions charging to both Components and PMCs

APPENDIX X: GEF-7 Biodiversity Tracking Tool for Protected Area Projects and the LDCF Climate Change adaptation Tracking Tool

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

BAU	Business-as-usual
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAS	Domain Awareness System
ENAC	National Strategy for Climate Change
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESSP	Environmental Sector Support Project
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoA	Government of Angola
GWP	Global Wildlife Program
HDI	Human Development Index
HWC	Human-wildlife Conflict
IA	Implementing Agency
IHZ	Important Habitat Zone
INBAC	National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KAZA	Kavango-Zambezi
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LE	Law Enforcement
MCTA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment
METT	Management effectiveness tracking tool
MIKE	Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants Programme
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MINPLAN	Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System
NAPA	National Climate Change Adaptation Program of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBT	Nature-based Tourism
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PESAC	Strategic Plan for the Conservation Areas of Angola

PLENARCA	Plan for the Expansion of the Network of Protected Areas
PNAAC	National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change
PND	National Development Plan
PNE	National Emissions Plan
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RBA	Rights-based Approach
RCM	Regional Climate Model
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SC	Steering Committee
SPARC	Spatial Planning for Area Conservation in Response to Climate Change
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SC	Steering Committee
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
WDA	Wildlife Dispersal Area

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Biodiversity-compatible	Practices, technologies, lifestyles and systems that utilize biodiversity in a sustainable manner to prevent harmful impacts and reduce over-exploitation.
Climate-resilient	The capacity for a socio-ecological system to: i) absorb stresses and maintain function in the face of external stresses imposed upon it by climate change; and ii) adapt, reorganize, and evolve into more desirable configurations that improve the sustainability of the system, leaving it better prepared for future climate change impacts.
Conservation area / Protected area	A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. In Angola, the term 'conservation area' is also used to refer to National Parks.
Transfrontier conservation area	A cross-border region whose different component areas have different forms of conservation status such as national parks, private game reserves, communal natural resource management areas and even hunting concession areas. Although fences, major highways, railway lines or other forms of barriers may separate the various parts, these areas nevertheless border each other and are jointly managed for long-term sustainable use of natural resources.

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development.

PROJECT DOCUMENT

1 SECTION 1: PROJECT SUMMARY

Background

1. The Republic of Angola (hereafter 'Angola') hosts a diversity of ecosystems and some of the richest biodiversity on the African continent. Its conservation areas are strongholds for multiple species of global concern and provide many ecosystem goods and services which local communities rely on for livelihood generation. However, these conservation areas and the people living within and around them face a number of severe threats and challenges, including: i) climate change and climate variability; ii) deforestation and land degradation; iii) land encroachment; iv) wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation; v) human-wildlife conflict; and vi) overexploitation of wildlife, including poaching. These challenges are exacerbated by socio-economic factors in the country which include prevalent unemployment, extreme poverty, widespread illiteracy, and limited economic development. Many of these challenges stem from or are exacerbated by the long-term effects of a 27-year-long civil war, which ended in 2002. The conflict has left many communities — especially those in rural areas — with limited access to basic services and facing high unemployment rates hence increasing their vulnerability to effects of climate change. The poor, rural communities living in and around conservation areas predominantly depend on climate sensitive economic sectors such as pastoralism and subsistence agriculture for livelihood generation and are thus extremely vulnerable to effects of climate change due to high sensitivity and low adaptive capacity which results to high exposure to climate change effects. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the vulnerability of these communities, as they have limited access to health services, productive resources and are predisposed to poverty. As a result of their circumstances, these communities often turn to unsustainable methods of income generation — such as poaching and overgrazing — many of which are harmful to biodiversity and conservation.
2. The environmental, social, and economic threats and challenges faced by Angolan conservation areas and communities residing within or around these conservation areas are well-recognized by the Government of Angola (GoA). In recent years, the GoA has developed an extensive policy and legal framework to attempt to rehabilitate the national system of protected areas and ensure effective conservation of biodiversity. In particular, the 2018 Strategic Plan for the Conservation Areas of Angola (PESAC) aims to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services, and cultural natural and landscape heritage, while ensuring the socio-economic and financial sustainability of protected areas. Similarly, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) prioritizes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in a fair and equitable manner. In addition to these and other similar policies and plans, a number of projects have been implemented in and around Angolan conservation areas with assistance from external donors to, *inter alia*: i) improve the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation efforts; ii) develop infrastructure, training and maintenance within Angola's national parks and reserves; iii) improve park management and

development planning; iv) improve policy development; and v) effectively combat illegal wildlife trade and reduce poaching.

3. However, there are still a number of barriers to addressing the environmental and socio-economic challenges faced by conservation areas and associated communities. These include the following:

Barrier 1: Insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices by members of local communities, local government, civil society organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders.

Barrier 2: Inadequate management effectiveness and weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas.

Barrier 3: Sectoral strategies, policies and plans insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.

Barrier 4: Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.

Barrier 5: Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.

Barrier 6: Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.

Barrier 7: Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.

Project Funding and Partners

4. The Implementing Agency (IA) for this project is Conservation International (CIGEF) Project Agency, while the Executing Agency (EA) is the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA), with strong support from project partners from government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector and academia.
5. The GEF's Grant for Implementation Phase is **US\$ 14,818,349** financed through the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF) grant of US\$ 5,644,037 and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) grant of US\$ 9,174,312. This project's total co-financing is **US\$ 26,354,000** provided by: i) the GoA; ii) The Nature Conservancy (TNC); iii) The International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF); iv) African parks (AP); and v) the Peace Parks Foundation (PPF); vi) Conservation International.

Project Objective, Components and Outcomes

6. To address the barriers listed above, this project — one of fifteen (15) Child Projects under the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II — will focus its interventions on the Angolan component of two large-scale TransFrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), namely: Luengue-Luiana National Park in the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA; and Iona National Park in the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA. The TFCAs are both cross-border areas – KAZA spans Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Botswana, while Iona-Skeleton Coast covers area in both Angola and Namibia. The objective of the project is to improve the management of national parks in targeted TFCAs in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. This objective will be achieved within seven (7) years through thirteen (13) outcomes distributed among four (4) project components. These are as follows:

7. **Component 1:** Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs.
 - Outcome 1.1: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.
 - Outcome 1.2: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.
8. **Component 2:** Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs.
 - Outcome 2.1: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA.
 - Outcome 2.2: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.
 - Outcome 2.3: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park.
 - Outcome 2.4: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park.
9. **Component 3:** Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions.
 - Outcome 3.1: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.
 - Outcome 3.2: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
 - Outcome 3.3: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.
 - Outcome 3.4: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-Based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.
 - Outcome 3.5: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.
10. **Component 4:** Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned.
 - Outcome 4.1: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas.
 - Outcome 4.2: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes.
11. Expected benefits from the project include:
 - 3,788,245 ha of terrestrial conservation areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use.
 - 35,000 ha of landscapes under climate-resilient management.
 - 12 policies plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience.
 - 14,040 (4,212 female; 9,828 male) people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures.
 - 24,215 (7,265 female; 16,950 male) direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment.

- 17 globally threatened endangered species under increased protection. The conservation areas targeted for improved management — Luenge-Luiana and Iona National Park — are home to at least 17 globally threatened species, six of which are endangered. There are also eight endemic species with distributions that overlap with the conservation areas' boundaries.

Project's Safeguard compliance

12. To ensure all environmental and social risks are avoided, mitigated, and managed in line with CIGEF's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), safeguards screening and a limited Environmental and Social Impact Assessment were conducted during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Phase. Safeguards triggered by the project have been identified and respective safeguard plans developed. These safeguards plans will be implemented, monitored and progress reported to CIGEF and the GEF Secretariat (GEFSEC) periodically during implementation phase. The specific safeguard plans are (a) a limited Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Management Plan, (b) a Gender Mainstreaming Plan, (c) Stakeholder Engagement Plan and (d) an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism. The detailed Safeguard compliance plans are in Appendix VI.

Sustainability of project interventions

13. The long-term sustainability of project interventions will be ensured in many ways — predominantly through embedding the necessary technical and institutional capacities within relevant institutions and beneficiary communities to take the interventions forward after the project's completion. In addition, an integrated approach, combining interventions related to climate resilience, community well-being, biodiversity and conservation area management will ensure that the project overcomes the barriers necessary to achieve its objective.

2 SECTION 2: PROJECT CONTEXT

A. Geographic Scope

14. The Republic of Angola (4° 22' S and 18° 02' S and 11° 41' E and 24° 05'E; hereafter referred to as Angola) is a vast country located on the southwest coast of Africa¹. Roughly square in outline, Angola covers an area of ~12,4670,000 ha and is bound to the west by a 1,690,000-ha coastline along the Atlantic Ocean; to the north and north-east by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); to the east by Zambia; and to the south by Namibia². The Cabinda enclave — an area of ~720,000 ha, which is separated from the rest of Angola by a strip of DRC territory — is bordered to the north by the Republic of Congo³.

¹ Huntley, B.J., 2019. Angola in outline: Physiography, climate and patterns of biodiversity, in: Biodiversity of Angola: Science and Conservation: A Modern Synthesis. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-03083-4_2

² Huntley, B.J., 2019. Angola in outline: Physiography, climate and patterns of biodiversity, in: Biodiversity of Angola: Science and Conservation: A Modern Synthesis. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-03083-4_2

³ Huntley, B.J., 2019. Angola in outline: Physiography, climate and patterns of biodiversity, in: Biodiversity of Angola: Science and Conservation: A Modern Synthesis. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-03083-4_2

15. This project will improve biodiversity conservation in Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. The project sites are: Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park.
16. At present, there are 14 terrestrial conservation areas in Angola, of which Luengue-Luiana National Park (~2,273,000 ha) and Iona National Park (~1,515,000 ha) are the largest. In addition to being the largest conservation areas in Angola, Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks are each part of larger TFCAs that span across a total of six African countries (**Figure 1**).
17. Luengue-Luiana National Park is located within the Cuando Cubango province — along with neighboring Mavinga National Park — and covers the southeast corner of Angola where the country borders Namibia and Zambia. The park forms part of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA, a network of 36 contiguous national parks spanning five countries — Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Botswana — to form the world's largest TFCA (~52,000,000 ha)⁴.
18. Located in the southwest corner of Angola, Iona National Park is contiguous with Skeleton Coast National Park in Namibia, which also adjoins the Namib-Naukluft National Park. Together, the three parks create the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA. Created by a co-operative effort between the Angolan and Namibian governments, this TFCA covers nearly 5,000,000 ha.



Figure 1: Map of Angola, showing the targeted national parks (Iona and Luengue-Luiana) and the TFCAs they are situated in (Iona-Skeleton Coast and KAZA, respectively).

⁴ <https://www.peaceparks.org/tfcas/kavango-zambezi/>

19. The targeted TFCAs have exceptional biodiversity but face significant threats, including: i) climate change and climate variability ii) environmental degradation; iii) land encroachment; and iv) wildlife poaching⁵. In recent decades, temperatures have increased while rainfall has decreased in Angola, contributing to more frequent climate shocks such as droughts and floods, as well as advancing desertification⁶. These effects pose serious threats to ecosystems and biodiversity by causing shifts in habitat ranges of plants and animals, leading to species displacement and loss.
20. The impacts of climate change are also felt by the local communities and Indigenous Peoples living in the targeted TFCAs, who are among the poorest communities in the country⁷. These communities rely on natural resources and agriculture, so changing climate conditions are a threat to their livelihoods and food security. As these communities expand with increases in population, and resources — such as water — become scarcer as a result of climate change and increased demand, there is also an increase in human-wildlife conflict⁸. These communities currently have few opportunities to derive substantial benefits from wildlife and are increasingly experiencing human-wildlife conflict, with these conflicts often leading to negative impacts on biodiversity and wildlife as well.
21. The interventions of this project will address the above-described impacts of climate change on biodiversity and local communities and will improve biodiversity and wildlife conservation in and around Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park.

B. Environmental Context and Global Significance

22. Angola has a diversity of ecosystems and hosts some of the richest biodiversity on the African continent⁹. The country is divided into: i) an arid coastal strip stretching from Namibia to Luanda; ii) a wet, interior highland; iii) a dry savanna in the interior south and southeast; and iv) rainforest in the north and in Cabinda. Sources of the Zambezi River and several tributaries of the Congo River are in Angola.

Luengue-Luiana National Park

23. The topography of Luengue-Luiana National Park is generally flat, with fossil dune valleys and sandy ridges in the south. Habitats in the park include mixed woodlands, shrublands and grasslands, as well as riparian forests in river floodplains¹⁰. Most rivers that have their drainage within the park — including the Lumuna, Luengue and Luiana Rivers — flood seasonally, with large pools and lakes existing even in very dry years. Small villages and agricultural settlements are common along the main river systems¹¹.

⁵ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

⁶ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/angola>

⁷ GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM. PHASE 2: SUMMARIZED VERSION CHILD PROJECTS

⁸ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

⁹ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹⁰ Available at: https://rris.biopama.org/sites/default/files/2019-03/Luengue_Luiana_Management_Plan_rev_7_July.pdf

¹¹ Available at:

<https://www.panthera.org/cms/sites/default/files/The%20Distribution%20and%20Status%20of%20Lions%20and%20Other%20Large%20Carnivores%20in%20Luengue-Luiana%20and%20Mavinga%20National%20Parks%2C%20Angola.pdf>

24. Other rivers that flow through the park include the Cubango and Cuito Rivers, which originate in the Angolan highlands and pass-through Namibia into Botswana to form the Okavango Delta. The Cubango-Okavango River basin is among the world's last undisturbed river systems but faces pressure from human development. Located in the same TFCA as Luengue-Luiana, the Delta — designated as a Ramsar site in 1996 and a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site in 2014 — is home to Indigenous Peoples and some of the world's most endangered species of large mammals, including the cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum*), black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*), African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*) and lion (*Panthera leo*)¹².
25. The KAZA TFCA, of which Luengue-Luiana National Park and its neighbouring Mavinga National Park form the Angolan component, is a stronghold for large carnivores such as lion, leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and cheetah, and boasts Africa's largest populations of African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) and African wild dog, which are listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List as near threatened and endangered, respectively^{13,14}. Additionally, it is estimated that KAZA sustains the world's largest African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) population, of around 250,000¹⁵ individuals, making it an important area for this vulnerable and declining species¹⁶.
26. Luengue-Luiana National Park makes up part of the Kwando wildlife dispersal area (WDA), one of six geographically specific WDAs identified within the KAZA TFCA¹⁷. A key objective of KAZA is to ensure connectivity between wildlife areas and to reform fragmented habitats to ensure the largest possible conservation impact¹⁸. Therefore, WDAs are areas of highest priority. The Kwando WDA is unique because its borders are unfenced, allowing for unrestricted wildlife movement. This allows elephants, as well as many other important species, from Chobe National Park in Botswana to move across the Zambezi region of Namibia and disperse along the Kwando River into Luengue-Luiana¹⁹. The park has been identified as one of three conservation areas in KAZA for development as safe havens for migratory animals through active protection of wildlife and biodiversity²⁰.

Iona National Park

27. Iona National Park encompasses a wide variety of distinct landscapes, ranging from sand dunes along 160 km of Atlantic Ocean coastline on its western boundary, to mountains with peaks as high as 1,500 m in the east, and broad plains in the center²¹. The park also covers the northern tip of the Namib Desert in a section known as the Moçâmedes Desert, which is the oldest desert in the world²². Supplied by two bordering rivers — the Cunene River in the north and the Curoca River in the southeast — the park contains extensive woodlands and is inhabited by animals such as cheetah, leopard, gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*), springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*), Hartmann's zebra

¹² https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/ramsar_whc_case_study_okavango_delta_e.pdf

¹³ Funston, P. (2014). The Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area 6 critical for African lions. Cat (News, 60, 467

¹⁴ More information available at: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

¹⁵ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹⁶ African elephants are listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. More information available at:

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/12392/3339343>

¹⁷ <https://www.peaceparks.org/tfcas/kavango-zambezi/>

¹⁸ Available at: <https://www.peaceparks.org/tfcas/kavango-zambezi/>

¹⁹ Available at: <https://www.peaceparks.org/tfcas/kavango-zambezi/>

²⁰ Available at: <https://www.peaceparks.org/tfcas/kavango-zambezi/>

²¹ <https://www.africanparks.org/the-parks/iona>

²² <https://www.africanparks.org/the-parks/iona>

(*Equus zebra hartmannae*) and ostrich (*Struthio camelus*). Historically, the park was also inhabited by rhinoceros and elephant, but both species have become locally extinct.

28. The unique ecosystem resulting from the topographical features within the Park has created a zone of high endemism, with many species of reptiles, plants and birds occurring only in this region. Iona National Park — as well as Luengue-Luiana National Park — is home to several species of global concern (**Table 1**). Notably, this is the only region where the unique welwitschia plant (*Welwitschia mirabilis*), known as a ‘living fossil’, is found²³. Several bird species of global conservation concern are also found within the park. The vulnerable Damara tern (*Sternula balaenarum*), endangered Cape gannet (*Phalacrocorax capensis*) and critically endangered African penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*) are found in fishing areas along the coast, where rich marine biodiversity exists because of the cold-water Benguela Current meeting the warmer Angola Front²⁴. This mix of currents creates an important habitat for the recovery of fish stocks and makes Iona National Park a candidate for extending conservation areas into marine ecosystems²⁵.

Table 1: A summary of the species of global concern that can be found in Iona National Park and Luengue-Luiana National Park, and their current IUCN Red List status²⁶. While concentrations of species may vary between the parks, all the below species have been recorded in both National Parks.

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Population trend
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing
Gemsbok oryx	<i>Oryx gazella</i>	Least Concern	Stable
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	Least Concern	Increasing
Hartman’s mountain zebra	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	Vulnerable	Increasing
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing
Black rhino	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	Critically Endangered	Increasing
White rhino	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Vulnerable	Increasing
Damara tern	<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing
African penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	Endangered	Decreasing
Cape gannet	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Endangered	Decreasing
African wild dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	Endangered	Decreasing
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing
African buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	Near threatened	Decreasing

C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Context

29. The population of Angola is young and rapidly growing^{27,28}. In 2019, there were an estimated 32 million people in the country — ~51% women and ~49% men, and population numbers are

²³ <https://www.africanparks.org/the-parks/iona/fauna-flora>

²⁴ <http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/iona-national-park-iba-angola>

²⁵ <https://www.africanparks.org/the-parks/iona>

²⁶ More information, such as present species ranges, can be found at: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

²⁷ In 2018, 46.8% of the population were aged zero to 14 years, 50.9% were aged 15 to 64 years, and 2.2% were aged 65 years and older.

²⁸ Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/795037/age-structure-in-angola/>

projected to increase by more than five times the 2017 level by 2100²⁹. Angola's people predominantly identify with Ovimbundu, Kimbundu and Bakongo ethnic groups, with a smaller population belonging to European and Mestiço ethnic groups³⁰. The population speaks Portuguese — the official and most widely spoken language — alongside many other languages, including English, Umbundu, Kikongo, Kimbundu and Chokwe³¹.

30. Angola was engaged in a 27-year civil war, which began in 1975 when the country gained independence from Portugal. Following the end of the war in 2002, Angola has maintained political stability. However, a variety of socio-economic challenges remain — largely due to the enduring impacts of war — and Angola is currently considered a largely unequal society, with a ranking of 149 of the 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index (HDI)³². Post-war socio-economic impacts include, *inter alia*: i) limited access to basic services; ii) high maternal and child death rates; and iii) widespread illiteracy³³. Additionally, unemployment is prevalent in the country, especially among young adults. The unemployment rate is ~33% (2020)³⁴ with ~51% of young Angolans — aged 15 to 24 years old — recorded as unemployed in 2020³⁵. Further to this, extreme poverty is prevalent across the country, with approximately 41% of Angolans currently living below the poverty line^{36,37}.

Angola's economic composition

31. Angola primarily exports oil, with its main trading partners being China, the United States, India, France, Taiwan, South Africa, and Canada³⁸. Oil accounts for 47% of Angola's total GDP³⁹ and 90% of its exports⁴⁰, however, the country's appeal to foreign investors is largely dependent on oil prices. As a result, the local currency, kwanza, is highly vulnerable to oil price shocks⁴¹ and the country is in a large amount of external debt⁴². Aside from oil, Angola exports coffee, sisal (*Agave sisalana*), fish, and cotton as agricultural exports and it is the world's fourth largest diamond producer, although diamonds only account for 1% of GDP output⁴³. Wholesale and retail sales make up 21% of GDP and

²⁹ Oglethorpe, J., Russo V., Neto J. and Costa A. 2018. Communities and Biodiversity in Angola: Analysis of the legal and institutional framework for community-based approaches to conservation and natural resource management. WWF US, National Geographic Society, ACADIR and Kissama Foundation.

³⁰ Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

³¹ Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

³² Human Development Reports. 2020. Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/AGO>

³³ Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview#1>

³⁴ Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/unemployment-rate>

³⁵ Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/youth-unemployment-rate>

³⁶ Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

³⁷ The poverty line in Angola is 12,181 kwanzas (USD 21) per month. Source: 2020 Poverty Report for Angola. Available at: https://www.bti-project.org/content/en/downloads/reports/country_report_2020_AGO.pdf

³⁸ Trading Economics. 2020. Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/exports>

³⁹ Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/gdp-growth>

⁴⁰ Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview>

⁴¹ Since the end of the war, Angola has introduced macroeconomic reforms to open and stabilise the economy. During the 2008/2009 oil price crises, Angola appealed to the IMF for standby credit and implemented partial measures to improve budgetary transparency and governance of public finances. However, once oil prices recovered, these reforms were slowed or halted, and this perpetuated Angola's exposure to the socio-economic impacts of oil price fluctuations. Source: <https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report-AGO-2020.html#pos9>

⁴² External debt reached USD 77.3 billion (71% of GDP) at the end of 2018. Source: <https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report-AGO-2020.html#pos9>

⁴³ Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/gdp-growth>

agriculture and fisheries account for 10% of GDP. Finally, construction, manufacturing, and other sectors each account for 6–8% of GDP⁴⁴.

32. Only a small portion of the population benefits from the most lucrative formal economic activity — oil production — while most Angolans live entirely or partly off the informal economy^{45,46}. This informal sector, both rural and urban, provides ~70% of existing jobs to Angolans, with women accounting for most of the informal workforce⁴⁷.
33. Many women make a living engaging in rural-based subsistence production of products that are sold in urban parallel markets. However, despite their economic engagement, women remain most vulnerable to poverty as a consequence of the legacy of displacement and exposure to physical violence during the conflict⁴⁸. This, alongside their pre-existing and ongoing restricted access to rights, land, finances, health services and education^{49,50} results in their vulnerability to poverty. In addition, family structures remain segregated following the conflict, and is it therefore common for women to be primary breadwinners while raising and supporting families. Thus, women's double burden and resultant time constraints hinder their ability to pursue formal economic, educational, political, or recreational activities⁵¹. The Gender Mainstreaming Plan (Appendix VIb) provides further details about the gender dynamics in Angola and the relevant national parks.
34. Women's time constraints are currently further impacted by COVID-19⁵². This is due to, *inter alia*: i) an increased need for family care and make-shift educational activities due to COVID-19 preventative or curative measures⁵³; ii) increased household economic vulnerability due to family members' loss of employment; iii) low oil prices that negatively impact Angola's economy overall and subsequently impact household-level income⁵⁴; iv) increased cases of gender-based violence and other conflict in households due, in part, to changing social dynamics⁵⁵ and household pressures exacerbated by COVID-19. More broadly, COVID-19 negatively impacts Angola's rural communities overall as they have limited access to health services⁵⁶, productive resources⁵⁷ and are predisposed to poverty. Therefore, they have limited capacity to adapt to the pandemic alongside pre-existing baseline challenges and oncoming climate change impacts.

⁴⁴ Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/gdp-growth>

⁴⁵ Available at: <https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report-AGO-2020.html#pos9>

⁴⁶ The informal economy is part of the economy that is neither taxed nor governed by the government and is not included in the country's GDP.

⁴⁷ Available at: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d3_en.pdf

⁴⁸ During the war, many Angolan women were abducted or voluntarily joined armed groups as nurses, cooks, sex workers, messengers, spies, administrative or logistical staff, and as armed combatants. Source: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d3_en.pdf

⁴⁹ Access is currently determined by customary law.

⁵⁰ Available at: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d3_en.pdf

⁵¹ Available at: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d3_en.pdf

⁵² On September 20th, Angola reported a total of 3,991 confirmed cases of COVID-19 (2,394) active with 1,445 recovered and 152 deaths. 91.5% of all cases are in Luanda province but 16 out of 18 provinces report confirmed COVID-19 cases. Source: <https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/unicf-angola-covid-19-situation-report-no6-september-2020>

⁵³ Including school closures.

⁵⁴ Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview#1>

⁵⁵ Due to employment losses and personal identity losses, for example.

⁵⁶ Available at: <https://www.who.int/hac/crises/ago/background/profile/en/>

⁵⁷ Natural resources including land and water; human resources including education, skills; and capital resources including finances.

Socio-economic context in Luengue-Luiana and Iona

35. The transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in which the project target conservation areas are located are multiple-use areas and are inhabited by Indigenous Peoples and other rural local communities. These are among the most vulnerable people in the country as they have low incomes and are extremely exposed to the impacts of climate change. In particular, they are most exposed to climate change impacts that negatively affect agricultural systems⁵⁸, as pastoralism and subsistence agriculture are currently the main livelihoods for people in rural areas.

Livelihood strategies

36. In line with the above, within the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs, subsistence agriculture is the main livelihood for local communities, as well as pastoralism or agro-pastoralism. Communities are dependent on natural resources from the parks.

37. In Luengue Luiana National Park and the surrounding areas, local communities engage primarily in subsistence agriculture, cultivating crops like corn, beans, tubers (sweet potatoes, cassava) and millet on small fields that are 5 ha or less in size^{59,60}. Farmers often use slash and burn practices to clear land, and large areas of the park burn each year, with evidence pointing to human-set fires. Communities also engage in fishing — an activity that is practiced largely by those living on the banks of rivers, and to a lesser degree by those living further inland. Communities breed cattle throughout the park. Additionally, some community members sell resources like reeds and thatch grass and others engage in medicinal plant harvesting of plants like Devil's claw (Genus: *Harpagophytum*) which is harvested in Angola and sold predominantly in Namibia.

38. People living in Luengue Luiana National Park rely mainly on rivers as their primary source of drinking water, but also use boreholes, standpipes or taps, and wells. Almost all households collect wood for cooking — usually within a 2–5 km radius⁶¹ — and very few rely on charcoal⁶². Much of the firewood collection and household food supply is undertaken by women and children, as prescribed by the gendered divisions of labour. Women are also largely responsible for childcare in both Luengue Luiana and Iona National Parks.

39. In Iona National Park, animal husbandry plays a central social and cultural role in communities. Cattle and dairy are fundamental to local diets and the need for cattle enclosures near dwellings has resulted in relatively scattered settlement patterns. Additionally, nomadism and semi-nomadism are practised as adaptations to the harsh climatic conditions that include low rainfall and periods of drought. Women in these communities cultivate small plots for household consumption, and men typically raise large livestock — an activity that forms an economically important part of the national economy.

⁵⁸ GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM. PHASE 2: SUMMARIZED VERSION CHILD PROJECTS

⁵⁹ Available at: <http://www.new-ag.info/en/country/profile.php?a=781><http://www.fao.org/3/a-mk753e.pdf>

⁶⁰ USAid Luengue-Luiana Management Plan rev 7 July. For period 2016-2020 (July 2019 revision).

https://rris.biopama.org/sites/default/files/2019-03/Luengue_Luiana_Management_Plan_rev_7_July.pdf

⁶¹ USAid Luengue-Luiana Management Plan rev 7 July. For period 2016-2020 (July 2019 revision).

https://rris.biopama.org/sites/default/files/2019-03/Luengue_Luiana_Management_Plan_rev_7_July.pdf

⁶² USAid Luengue-Luiana Management Plan rev 7 July. For period 2016-2020 (July 2019 revision).

https://rris.biopama.org/sites/default/files/2019-03/Luengue_Luiana_Management_Plan_rev_7_July.pdf

Food and water insecurity

40. The agriculture practised in Angola does not currently produce enough food to feed the population, resulting in the need to import approximately half of Angola's food⁶³. Prior to independence, Angola was an agricultural producer with large commercial farms run by Portuguese colonialists that produced cash crops such as coffee, palm oil, sugarcane, and bananas for export⁶⁴. Smallholder farmers produced most of the country's maize exports. However, land was nationalised upon independence and most of the Portuguese population left Angola, leaving their farms abandoned. Adding to this, the armed conflict led to a severe decline in productive activities as ~4 million people were displaced⁶⁵. Despite some recovery since the end of the war, Angola's commercial agricultural exports remain low in comparison to other sectors.
41. In line with this country-wide context of food insecurity, a food deficit currently exists within the proposed project's sites and is expected to be exacerbated by climate change impacts⁶⁶, as well as increasing population size^{67,68}. This food insecurity will be exacerbated by projected increases in water insecurity as a result of climate change impacts — namely temperature increases, droughts and flooding. Water insecurity already exists within the proposed project sites, due to prolonged droughts, as detailed below (Section D). As a result, local communities are currently exposed to food and water insecurity and need access to climate-resilient food production and water sourcing methods to adapt to projected climate change impacts.

Access to land: land disputes and conflicts linked to biodiversity loss and human-wildlife conflict

42. Throughout Angola, fertile lands in areas with access to services and markets have been in high demand from both subsistence and commercial interests⁶⁹, leading to numerous land disputes. However, almost all Angolan urban and rural land is titled under the principles of customary law⁷⁰ and, as a result, few people hold formal land rights^{71,72}.
43. The proposed project target sites are owned by the Angolan government and managed by the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), assisted by African Parks in Iona National Park and Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) in Luengue Luiana National Park. As a result, impoverished communities — namely rural subsistence farmers, and particularly women — may be

⁶³ GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM. PHASE 2: SUMMARIZED VERSION CHILD PROJECTS

⁶⁴ Available at: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#1529002136120-6ad57d1d-6540>

⁶⁵ Available at: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#1529002136120-6ad57d1d-6540>

⁶⁶ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/angola>

⁶⁷ Iona National Park, in particular, has seen a substantial increase in population, with numbers increasing from ~300 people in the 1970s to ~3,300 people in 2019. Source: World Bank Group, 2019. *Environment and Renewable Natural Resources in Angola - Opportunities to Diversify the National Economy, Generate Income for local communities, enhance environmental management capacity and build resilience to climate change*.

⁶⁸ Human population in Angola's rural areas was increasing at a rate of ~1.3% annually in the most recent (2019) recordings. Source: The World Bank Data. 2020. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZG?locations=AO>

⁶⁹ Available at: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#overview>

⁷⁰ Customary law can be highly localized, but most share the principles that land is regarded as owned by a universal deity and the ancestors of living occupants. Source: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#overview>

⁷¹ The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Angola provides that the government has sovereignty over all territory, water, air space, soil, and subsoil; all natural resources, including land, are the property of the state. The 2004 Land Law further develops this constitutional pronouncement that the government owns and exercises authority over all land and natural resources. Source: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#key-issues>

⁷² Available at: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#1529002001157-1e6179e7-cc9a>

restricted from accessing land and other resources within national parks. These land and resource restrictions limit local people's livelihood diversification options and, as a result, many of the current livelihood practices in Angola that pose direct or indirect threats to biodiversity are largely symptoms of underlying poverty and unequal access to resources. These activities include, *inter alia*: i) poaching for bushmeat, live animal trade or to meet international demand for wildlife products; ii) human-wildlife conflict which often includes the retaliation killings of animals due to crop or property damages; and iii) degradation of wildlife habitats as a result of unsustainable resource use, including overfishing and over-grazing by livestock.

D. Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes

Global environmental problems

44. The project will address the following key global environmental problems that are affecting conservation areas in Angola — including the Angolan portions of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) and Iona Skeleton Coast Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). The root causes are described in the subsequent section.

- Deforestation and land degradation
- Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation
- Human-wildlife conflict
- Overexploitation of wildlife resources and poaching
- Climate change and climate variability

Deforestation and land degradation

45. Forest ecosystems cover ~47% (~58,595,000 ha) of Angola's total land area⁷³, but are experiencing widespread deforestation, with ~0.2% (~9,106,000 ha) of their cover being lost each year⁷⁴. In addition to the physical destruction of forest ecosystems, deforestation in Angola is contributing to extensive land degradation by facilitating, among other things, widespread erosion of fertile topsoil⁷⁵. This has negatively impacted agricultural productivity, food security and livelihoods in the country, and has increased the vulnerability of rural communities to climate hazards, such as floods and drought⁷⁶. Deforestation is also an environmental concern in Angola's conservation areas because of its adverse effects on the country's biodiversity⁷⁷. For example, habitat loss caused by deforestation across the country has caused many wildlife species to migrate to areas outside their natural ranges — as has been the case with the movement of bird species from Mavinga to Luengue Luiana National Park.

⁷³ Anon. (ed). 2018b. Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

⁷⁴ Republic of Angola (ed). 2019. *6th National Report on Biodiversity in Angola and Scope of AICHI Goals 2011-2020*. National Directorate of Biodiversity. Luanda.

⁷⁵ IFAD (ed). 2018. *Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024*. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Luanda.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

Biodiversity loss through wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation

46. Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation is a major global environmental problem that is negatively affecting biodiversity in Angola's conservation areas. Its effects have included, *inter alia*: i) forced migration of wildlife species to areas outside their natural ranges; ii) increased human-wildlife conflict (HWC); and iii) interbreeding between wild and domestic species⁷⁸. For example, widespread destruction and fragmentation of elephant and lion habitats in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA have taken place through the reduction in size and quality of the species' feeding grounds and migration routes by human development and settlements. This has contributed to declines in the species' numbers and increased incidences of HWC⁷⁹. The loss and fragmentation of the habitats of these species — which tend to have large home ranges with traditional migration routes — have resulted in pocketed herds and prides that have depended on crop-raiding and livestock predation for survival. Furthermore, the confinement of elephant herds into ever-decreasing forest patches has increased their density beyond the carrying capacity of the fragmented habitats, causing further habitat destruction⁸⁰. In Iona National Park, habitat loss and fragmentation has brought vulnerable populations of wild Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*) and domesticated donkeys (*Equus africanus asinus*) into proximity resulting in the production of hybrids known commonly as zeburro⁸¹. Although little is known about the physiology of these hybrids, they are unlikely to be fertile. As a result, interbreeding between these species is having a detrimental effect on the reproductive potential of the Hartmann's mountain zebra and hindering increases in their population⁸².

Biodiversity loss through human-wildlife conflict

47. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is a considerable global environmental problem in Angola^{83,84}. It is of particular concern in areas of the country where rural communities live in proximity to wildlife such as within and around Quiçama, Luengue-Luiana, Maiombe and Mavinga National Parks⁸⁵. In many of these areas, wildlife-related property, crop and livestock losses are imposing severe economic and livelihood hardship on local communities and households⁸⁶. In retaliation, members of affected communities commonly injure and kill threatening wildlife, affecting the population viability of many of the species⁸⁷. HWC incidences in Angola typically involve three animals: elephants (*Loxodonta africana*), crocodiles (Genus: *Crocodylus*) and hippopotamuses (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)⁸⁸.

48. The most common incidences of HWC in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA involve conflicts between humans and elephants over damages to cropland. Local communities residing within the

⁷⁸ Anon. (ed). 2018b. Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Anon. 2020b. The wildlife in Iona National Park, Angola. Available at www.sciona.nust.na/node/197.

⁸² Anon. Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Oglethorpe J, Russo V, Neto J, Costa A (eds). 2018. *Communities and Biodiversity in Angola. Analysis of the legal and institutional framework for community-based approaches to conservation and natural resource management*. WWF US, National Geographic Society, ACADIR and Kissama Foundation. Luanda.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

TFCA practice subsistence agriculture along the main rivers⁸⁹. Every dry season, elephants migrate to the Kavango River in the TFCA from the forests in the north, and neighbouring Namibia⁹⁰. During the migration to reach the river, elephants pass through cropland and cause extensive damage to crops⁹¹. Furthermore, elephants also destroy homes and injure and kill local community members during the migrations⁹². In addition, crocodiles and hippopotamuses have also contributed to HWC in the KAZA TFCA by making the use of rivers dangerous⁹³. These incidences of HWC have provoked negative attitudes among local communities towards wildlife and have triggered retaliatory killings of the threatening animals⁹⁴.

49. In the Angolan portion of the Iona Skeleton Coast TFCA, the conflict between humans and wildlife is predominantly related to the impact of predators (including crocodiles) on livestock. Additionally, many of the HWC incidences in the TFCA are linked to competition between humans and wildlife over water resources⁹⁵. Human settlements in the Iona Skeleton Coast TFCA occur mostly along watercourses, and as a result, the bulk of HWC incidences occur at these sites⁹⁶. Although HWC is of a comparatively lesser significance as an environmental problem in the Iona Skeleton Coast than in the KAZA TFCA, its effects have been severe for some wildlife species. For example, large predators in Iona National Park have been frequently and indiscriminately killed by local community members in defence of human life and livestock⁹⁷. Lions, in particular, are deemed to have become locally extinct in the park, in part, as a result of indiscriminate killings linked to HWC⁹⁸.

Biodiversity Loss through Overexploitation of Wildlife

50. Biodiversity loss through overexploitation of wildlife — including poaching and illegal wildlife trade — is a critical global environmental problem in Angola. The levels of poaching in the country are high when compared to other southern African countries, and most of the illegal hunting occurs in the country's conservation areas. Current wildlife populations in Angola's conservation areas — including within the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs — represent a small portion of the wildlife that occurred across the country before the start of the Angolan Civil War (1975–2002). During the three decades of the Civil War, large segments of the country's human population relied on wildlife as a source of sustenance, resulting in decreases in wildlife across the country. Presently, the wildlife in Angola's conservation areas is under threat from widespread commercial hunting that emerged with the arrival of peace in 2002. There is significant commercial poaching of elephants, which has led to a steady decrease in their population. Other endangered animal species threatened by the high levels of poaching in Angola include the cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), brown hyenas (*Hyaena brunnea*), African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), mountain and plains zebras (*Equus spp.*), giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) and oryx (*Oryx spp.*).

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Oglethorpe J, Russo V, Neto J, Costa A (eds). 2018. *Communities and Biodiversity in Angola. Analysis of the legal and institutional framework for community-based approaches to conservation and natural resource management*. WWF US, National Geographic Society, ACADIR and Kissama Foundation. Luanda.

⁹⁵ Anon. 2013. Rehabilitating Angola's protected coastal areas.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Anon. 2018a. Characteristics of Iona National Park's visitor: Planning for ecotourism and sustainable development in Angola.

⁹⁸ Anon. 2018a. Characteristics of Iona National Park's visitor: Planning for ecotourism and sustainable development in Angola.

51. Poaching of game species for the bushmeat trade has become a considerable threat — second only to unsustainable livestock grazing — to biodiversity conservation in Iona National Park. The poaching has been driven by the illegal trade in bushmeat as local communities within and surrounding the park do not commonly practise hunting for subsistence⁹⁹. In addition to directly targeted game species, large predators in the park — many of which are critically endangered — have come under threat from poaching through the indirect effect of prey base depletion¹⁰⁰. Lions, in particular, are believed to have become locally extinct in the park mainly as a result of the excessive poaching of their prey species¹⁰¹. Likewise, although wildlife populations are recovering in the Luenge-Luiana National Park, there is intense bushmeat hunting by local villagers, as well as elephant poaching, particularly along the Cuando (Kwando) River, south of the Luiana River. Wildlife poaching is prevalent in the Angolan section of KAZA TFCA mainly because of inadequate law enforcement¹⁰².

Climate Change and variability

52. Climate change is an important environmental problem in Angola's conservation areas because of its cross-cutting and multisectoral impacts. Angola has warmed significantly in recent decades, mean annual rainfall has decreased, and long-term projections over the 21st century reveal these trends will continue, with a more substantial impact in the southern part of the country¹⁰³. Indeed, many regions of Angola, such as the southern provinces of Namibe, Cunene and Cuando Cubango — in which the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs are located — are already experiencing the impacts of climate change^{104,105}. The provinces have, for example, been affected by a worsening drought since 2011, while floods have become recurrent events that threaten the livelihoods of the population^{106,107}. A prolonged dry spell in 2015 is estimated to have reduced agricultural yields in the three southern provinces by ~25%¹⁰⁸. While droughts have caused large agricultural losses due to water stress, floods have reduced productivity through lodging and other associated flooding impacts¹⁰⁹.

53. In Iona National Park in the southwestern province of Namibe, more frequent droughts and irregular rainfall have negatively affected the agricultural productivity of communities living within and around the park, threatening their food security¹¹⁰. In particular, more frequent and severe droughts linked to climate change have resulted in declining vegetation grazing capacity and lack of fodder for game and livestock¹¹¹. As a result, pastoral communities residing within and around the park have

⁹⁹ Anon. 2013. Rehabilitating Angola's protected coastal areas.

¹⁰⁰ Anon. 2018a. Characteristics of Iona National Park's visitor: Planning for ecotourism and sustainable development in Angola.

¹⁰¹ Anon. 2018a. Characteristics of Iona National Park's visitor: Planning for ecotourism and sustainable development in Angola.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹⁰⁴ Republic of Angola (ed). 2015. Draft Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Angola.

¹⁰⁵ IFAD (ed). 2018. *Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024*. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Luanda.

¹⁰⁶ Republic of Angola (ed). 2015. Draft Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Angola.

¹⁰⁷ IFAD (ed). 2018. *Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024*. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Luanda.

¹⁰⁸ IFAD (ed). 2018. *Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024*. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Luanda.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹¹¹ tfcaportal.org. (2020). "Iona Skeleton Coast TFCA." from www.tfcportal.org/node/404.

had to graze their livestock further into the conservation area. This has worsened the already precarious food security situation in a fragile arid region where the government has often supported the population through food provisions¹¹². Similarly, rural communities in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA have experienced increased crop failures and significant losses of livestock because of: i) climate change-linked increases in heat stress; ii) the unpredictable onset of rains; iii) shorter growing seasons; and iv) more frequent and intense droughts and floods¹¹³.

54. Climate change has also posed a serious threat to ecosystems and biodiversity in the southern provinces of Angola¹¹⁴. Changes in temperature and rainfall linked to climate change have shifted habitat ranges of plants and animals — leading to species displacement and loss — as well as vulnerable communities and Indigenous Peoples, who depend on natural resources and agriculture for their livelihoods and food security¹¹⁵. In Iona National Park, the drier conditions and absence of grass have resulted in heightened browsing impact and tree mortality, threatening several endemic species from the genera *Maerua*, *Boscia*, and *Commiphora* and the iconic *Welwitschia mirabilis*¹¹⁶. Overgrazing of the dry rangelands in the park has also facilitated the advance of desertification, particularly in areas on the edges of the Namib desert¹¹⁷.
55. Angola will continue to experience pronounced warming and drying trends through the 21st century in response to climate change. Projections from an ensemble of four regional climate models (RCMs) — running under Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 4.5 and 8.5¹¹⁸ using data sets¹¹⁹ from the CORDEX-Africa program — project that average annual maximum and minimum temperatures in Angola will continue to rise well into the 21st century¹²⁰. In comparison to the reference period, the models project average maximum temperatures of 2.9–4.9°C and average minimum temperatures of 2.6–4.5°C by the end of the century¹²¹. The increase in average maximum temperature is projected to be highest in the southeast inland areas and lowest in the northern coastal regions (**Error! Reference source not found.Figure 2**). A similar, but less marked, pattern is projected for increases in average minimum temperatures (**Figure 2**). The increase in both maximum and minimum temperatures is expected to be higher during the dry season (May–September) and earlier during the wet season (October and November)¹²².

¹¹² The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹¹³ IFAD (2018). Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024.

¹¹⁴ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹¹⁵ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹¹⁶ Namibia University of Science and Technology. (2020). "Vegetation mapping in Iona National Park." from www.sciona.nust.na/node/202.

¹¹⁷ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹¹⁸ RCP4.5 is a medium-low emissions scenario that corresponds to a radiative forcing peaking at 4.5Wm⁻²(≈650ppm CO₂equiv.) by 2100, whereas RCP8.5 is a high emissions scenario in which the increasing greenhouse gas emissions lead to a radiative forcing pathway of 8.5Wm⁻²(≈1370ppm CO₂equiv.)

¹¹⁹ The historical data obtained from the CORDEX-Africa program ranged from 1958 to 1987 (spanning 30 years of data), while the projections ranged from 2011 to 2100.

¹²⁰ Carvlho S, Santos F, Pulquerio M. 2017. Climate change scenarios for Angola: an analysis of precipitation and temperature projections using four RCMs. *International Journal of Climatology* 37: 3398-3412.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

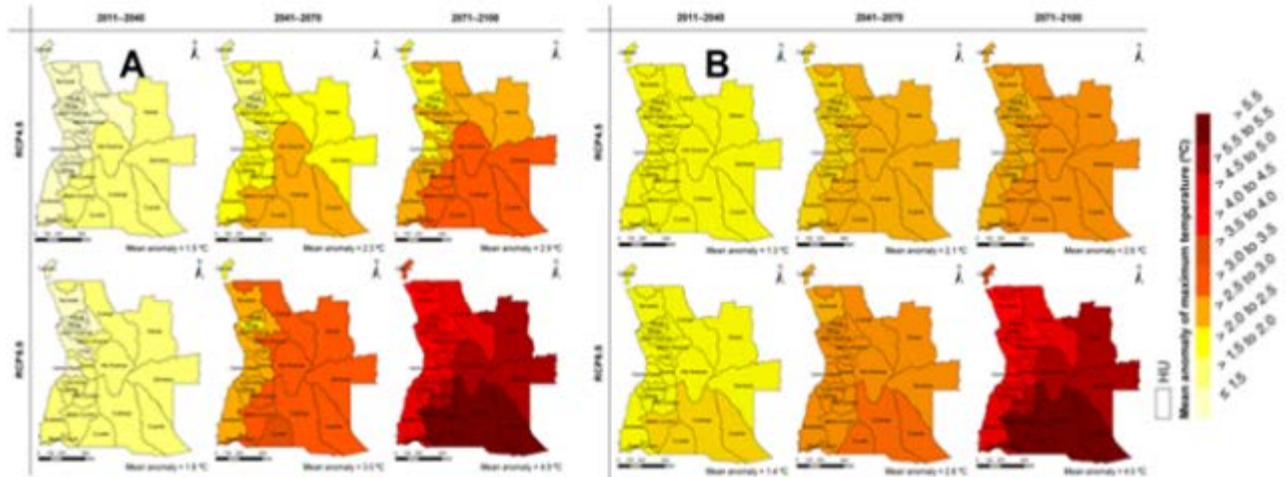


Figure 2: Mean anomaly of maximum (A) and minimum (B) temperature for three future time periods based on two RCPs and four RCM ensemble¹²³. The projected changes in temperature are shown for individual RCMs and their ensemble model (averaging the four RCMs' simulations)¹²⁴.

56. Annual total precipitation is projected to change within the range of -4% to +7% and -8% to +3% by 2085 for the coastal tropical and inland semi-arid regions of Angola, respectively (Figure 3). Overall, precipitation will decrease in the inland regions of Angola while increasing along the coastal areas. Increasing delays or inconsistencies in the onset of rainfall are predicted, where the months of September, October and, in some cases, November will be characterised by deficits in rainfall¹²⁵.

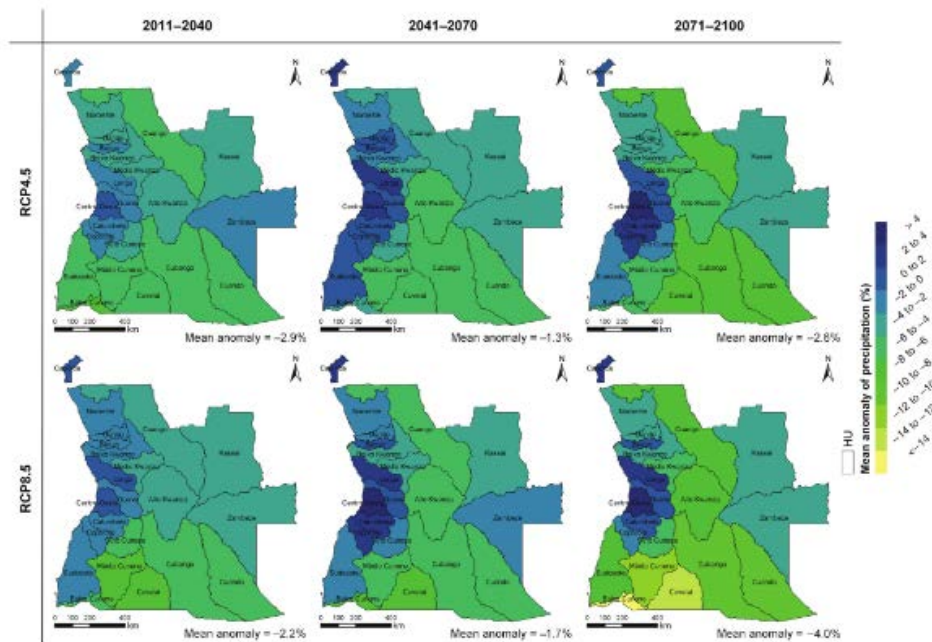


Figure 3: Mean anomaly of precipitation for three future time periods based on two RCPs and four RCM ensemble¹²⁶.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

57. Climate change is projected to have a large effect on the frequency and magnitude of droughts across Angola in the future (**Table 2**). Results from the RCM ensemble show that, except for Cabinda (for 2041–2070), all areas of Angola will experience an increase in the number of droughts¹²⁷. Moreover, in comparison to the north, the south of Angola (e.g., Baixo, Cunene, Médio Cunene and Cuvelai) will have a higher number of drought events (**Table 2**). Some areas near the coast are projected to experience a decrease in the number of drought events¹²⁸. The spatial distribution suggests higher severity of events in the northwestern (e.g., Cuango) rather than the southern (e.g., Cuvelai) part of the country¹²⁹. The parts of the country where the magnitude of drought events might decrease compared to the reference period are situated in the coastal part of the country, where some regions are also expected to have fewer events¹³⁰.

Table 2: Number and magnitude of drought events and anomalies between projections and the reference period for regions across Angola based on two RCPs and four RCM ensemble¹³¹.

HU	SPI-6				SPI-12			
	Number of drought events Ref. period	Anomaly			Number of drought events Ref. period	Anomaly		
		2011-2040	2041-2070	2071-2100		2011-2040	2041-2070	2071-2100
Cabinda	11.9	0.5	-0.4	0.3	6.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.2
Cuango	14.9	2.0	3.7	3.3	7.2	0.6	1.0	0.3
Kassai	14.6	3.0	4.0	4.4	7.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Noroeste	12.7	0.6	2.3	2.4	6.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.5
Dande	13.6	1.7	3.3	3.7	6.8	0.9	0.5	0.8
Bengo	12.7	0.5	3.5	5.1	6.8	-0.3	-0.8	-0.6
Alto Kwanzo	15.8	3.5	4.6	5.4	7.6	0.4	0.9	1.3
Medio Kwanza	15.1	2.8	4.8	5.0	7.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Baixo Kwanza	13.4	2.5	4.2	4.4	6.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Longa	14.4	1.9	3.6	4.2	6.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Queve	15.1	2.5	4.3	5.7	7.1	-0.1	0.7	0.3
Centro-Oeste	15.1	1.5	2.8	3.8	6.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8
Catumbela	15.8	2.5	3.9	4.8	7.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Zambeze	16.1	2.8	3.8	3.7	7.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.4
Alto Cunene	16.8	3.4	4.4	5.2	7.3	0.3	0.6	1.0
Medio Cunene	16.3	4.5	6.8	6.5	6.9	0.8	1.5	1.3
Baixo Cunene	15.2	4.4	6.8	7.4	6.7	0.6	1.4	0.5
Coporolo	15.9	3.0	4.0	5.3	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Sudoeste	15.7	3.8	5.5	6.4	6.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Cuvelai	17.3	3.9	5.8	5.2	7.7	0.4	0.9	0.6

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Ibid.

Cubango	16.1	4.3	6.1	5.4	7.2	0.9	1.1	1.6
Cuando	17.3	3.1	4.5	4.8	7.7	0.5	0.7	1.4
HU	SPI-6				SPI-12			
	Number of drought events Ref. period	Anomaly			Number of drought events Ref. period	Anomaly		
		2011-2040	2041-2070	2071-2100		2011-2040	2041-2070	2071-2100
Cabinda	10.8	-0.4	-0.3	2.2	21.0	-1.6	-1.1	10.1
Cuango	8.6	3.3	4.0	7.7	17.7	11.0	12.9	31.0
Kassai	8.3	2.8	3.5	4.7	16.4	10.3	10.7	14.3
Noroeste	10.6	1.5	0.3	4.6	21.4	3.5	2.6	19.6
Dande	9.6	2.8	2.7	4.9	19.4	7.7	11.9	15.9
Bengo	10.6	1.2	-1.1	-0.6	19.9	3.3	2.7	4.3
Alto Kwanzo	7.8	2.5	4.2	4.9	16.2	10.7	15.4	13.9
Medio Kwanza	8.3	1.9	1.6	4.0	17.5	6.0	6.1	11.7
Baixo Kwanza	9.7	1.0	0.3	2.5	20.3	3.8	3.5	10.0
Longa	9.4	0.1	-0.7	0.9	21.3	0.8	-1.1	3.5
Queve	8.5	0.4	-0.4	0.4	18.5	4.0	-2.0	1.4
Centro-Oeste	8.4	0.1	-0.7	0.0	19.0	2.7	-2.6	0.8
Catumbela	7.7	1.5	0.9	1.5	17.5	6.5	2.5	3.4
Zambeze	7.6	2.3	2.6	4.5	16.1	9.4	9.6	12.2
Alto Cunene	7.5	1.4	1.5	2.6	17.2	5.9	4.2	4.5
Medio Cunene	8.0	2.1	2.1	4.9	19.4	9.6	6.0	13.7
Baixo Cunene	8.1	1.8	1.4	3.8	20.4	7.8	3.4	15.4
Coporolo	7.6	1.2	0.9	1.7	19.8	3.3	0.3	2.9
Sudoeste	7.8	1.2	0.6	2.3	22.8	4.5	-0.2	6.7
Cuvelai	7.6	2.5	3.1	6.9	16.7	13.3	12.9	25.5
Cubango	7.8	2.4	2.8	6.3	17.6	9.7	10.9	16.7
Cuando	7.2	3.1	4.0	6.3	16.1	12.2	13.6	15.7

58. As a result of the above-projected climate changes, over the next 50 to 100 years Angola will experience, among other impacts: i) more extreme weather events; ii) heatwaves; iii) an expansion of arid and semi-arid regions; iv) seasonal shifts in rainfall; v) localised floods; vi) increased wildfires; vii) sea-level rise; viii) decreased precipitation in the southern parts of the country; ix) changes in river flows; and x) changes in sea and lake temperatures¹³².

¹³² Republic of Angola (ed). 2015. Draft Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Angola.

Root causes

59. The global environmental and adaptation problems outlined above are driven by several complex root causes, which include:

Rapid population increase

60. The population of Angola is growing at such a fast rate (~3% per year) that sustainable slash-and-burn cultivation cannot supply enough food to feed the rural population. As a result, the increasing population in rural areas can only be supported through slash-and-burn agriculture by shortening fallow periods and increasing the rate of land clearings. This has resulted in negative impacts on soil fertility and further forest-clearing as rural farmers expand their fields to compensate for reduced agricultural yields. The Cuando Cubango province — in which Luengue-Luiana National Park is located — was sparsely settled before the Angolan Civil War, but the population has since grown from 137,000 people in 1995 to 534,000 people in 2014 and is expected to continue growing at an annual rate of ~4%¹³³. The population in Iona National Park has increased from ~150 people in 1964 to ~2,300 in 2014 and ~9,000 people in 2020. Increasing human activities and unregulated land use because of population increase have led to increased habitat loss and fragmentation in these areas, resulting in humans and wildlife coming into more frequent and closer contact¹³⁴. For example, formerly free-ranging herds of elephants in the KAZA TFCA have become confined to small islands of habitat, blocked from food and water by fences, settlements and farmland resulting in increased frequencies of human-elephant conflict¹³⁵. The impact of increased human population size on habitat loss and fragmentation, as well as incidences of HWC has been similar within Iona National Park¹³⁶.

Poverty and limited livelihood options available for rural communities

61. Poverty rates are high in Angola. Approximately 43% of the population lives below the poverty line (less than US\$1.25 per day) and poverty rates are as high as ~30% in urban and ~58% in rural areas¹³⁷. A large proportion of Angola's rural population depends exclusively on the exploitation of natural resources for their livelihoods, such as: i) slash and burn agriculture; ii) producing and selling charcoal; iii) poaching wild animals for subsistence and commercial purposes; and iii) illegal logging of valuable timber. The high levels of poverty and limited livelihood options available for rural communities in Angola result in the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. For example, the major drivers of deforestation and land degradation, wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation and poaching in Angola are mostly linked to poverty and limited livelihood options^{138,139}.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Anon. (ed). 2018b. Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

¹³⁵ Anon. (ed). 2018b. Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

¹³⁶ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹³⁷ IFAD (ed). 2018b. Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024.

¹³⁸ Oglethorpe J, Russo V, Neto J, Costa A (eds). 2018. *Communities and Biodiversity in Angola. Analysis of the legal and institutional framework for community-based approaches to conservation and natural resource management*. WWF US, National Geographic Society, ACADIR and Kissama Foundation. Luanda.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

Charcoal production and wood fuel extraction

62. Unsustainable charcoal production and fuelwood extraction are the main causes of deforestation in Angola — including within the country's conservation areas and the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs¹⁴⁰. Charcoal and fuelwood are the primary sources of energy for ~80% of Angolan households, the majority of which are situated in rural areas¹⁴¹. Extreme poverty levels among Angola's rural households have precluded the adoption of substitute energy sources such as natural gas and electricity. Furthermore, the limited livelihood options available for rural communities in Angola has driven the unsustainable production and selling of charcoal and fuelwood. There is a high demand for these resources across the country, which has promoted widespread deforestation.

Land encroachment for agricultural purposes

63. As multiple resource use areas, Angola's TFCAs are inhabited by local communities and Indigenous Peoples who are among the poorest and most vulnerable in Angola¹⁴². These communities mostly practise subsistence slash-and-burn cultivation and silvo-pastoralism. Unpredictable climatic conditions in many of these conservation areas coupled with insufficient land and water management by resident communities have resulted in extensive soil erosion and land degradation, as well as increased sedimentation of streams and water points¹⁴³. In Angola's drier southern provinces, soil erosion and land degradation in affected conservation areas have been accompanied by increased desertification¹⁴⁴. These adverse effects have resulted in reduced agricultural productivity of local communities through, *inter alia*: i) decreased soil depth and fertility; ii) diminished soil organic matter; and iii) reduced soil water and nutrient holding capacity¹⁴⁵. Reduced agricultural productivity has resulted in resident and surrounding local communities encroaching into conservation areas in search of additional farmland, pasture and water resources, resulting in widespread wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation¹⁴⁶.

Bushfires and wood logging

64. Bushfires in Angola are, in general, associated with the slash-and-burn agriculture practised across the country where fire is used as a tool to prepare farming land and manage soil fertility. These fires cause damage to flora and fauna, both through direct destruction and negative impacts on soil regeneration processes when they spread to surrounding forest ecosystems. Uncontrolled bushfires are a common phenomenon in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA where they have modified the physiographic characteristics of priority landscapes and threatened essential wildlife corridors¹⁴⁷. Wood logging for commercial and domestic use is an economically important activity in many rural communities across Angola¹⁴⁸. Although wood logging is not a substantial environmental problem in the country — the current rate of wood cutting across Angola is ~85,000 m³ per year while the

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹⁴³ Anon. (ed). 2018b. Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ Munthali SM, Smart N, Siamudaala V, Mtsambiwa M, Harvie E. 2018. Integration of ecological and socioeconomic factors in the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation area, southern Africa. *Selected studies in biodiversity*: IntechOpen.

¹⁴⁸ Republic of Angola (ed). 2015. *Draft Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Angola*.

estimated potential is ~333,000 m³ per year¹⁴⁹ — it exacerbates the impacts of charcoal and fuelwood production on deforestation. For example, the illegal extraction of hardwood timber in the Luengue-Luiana National Park has considerably worsened the extensive deforestation that is being caused by charcoal and fuelwood production in the target conservation area¹⁵⁰.

Governance, policy, and institution limitations

65. As a developing nation, there are many limitations and challenges within the governance, policy and institutions of Angola. The need to prioritise time and resources for more immediate socio-economic challenges, such as poverty and unemployment, within the country (as detailed in Section 2C of the Project Document) has resulted in very limited development of policy and governance related to conservation areas in Angola¹⁵¹. These limitations are compounded by the need for the country's most vulnerable people to have access to sufficient resources; as a result, economic development is often prioritised in order to create jobs and generate livelihoods, at the detriment of effective natural resource management and with limited time and resources available for sustainability planning^{152,153}. There is a shortage of the skills needed to effectively develop and implement climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible policies and strategies, further adding to the challenges facing socio-economic development in the country¹⁵⁴. This has contributed to the problems of deforestation and land degradation within the country, particularly within conservation areas. The shortage of skills and resources, as well as a lack of supportive policy and governance has resulted in poor management effectiveness of Angola's conservation areas, which further reduces capacity to manage these environmental problems while protecting local biodiversity.

E. Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

66. There are several barriers to addressing the global environmental problems that are affecting conservation areas in Angola, including the Angolan portions of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) and Iona Skeleton Coast transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs). Some of the key barriers include the following:

67. Barrier 1: Insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices by members of local communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

¹⁵⁰ Munthali SM, Smart N, Siamudaala V, Mtsambiwa M, Harvie E. 2018. Integration of ecological and socioeconomic factors in the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation area, southern Africa. *Selected studies in biodiversity*: IntechOpen.

¹⁵¹ Cobbinah, P.B., Erdiaw-Kwasie, M.O. and Amoateng, P., 2015. Africa's urbanisation: Implications for sustainable development. *Cities*, 47, pp.62-72.

¹⁵² Leite, A., Cáceres, A., Melo, M., Mills, M.S. and Monteiro, A.T., 2018. Reducing emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in Angola: Insights from the scarp forest conservation 'hotspot'. *Land Degradation & Development*, 29(12), pp.4291-4300.

¹⁵³ Temudo, M.P., Cabral, A.I. and Talhinhas, P., 2020. Urban and rural household energy consumption and deforestation patterns in Zaire province, Northern Angola: A landscape approach. *Applied Geography*, 119, p.102207.

¹⁵⁴ Castro, B., Leal Filho, W., Caetano, F.J. and Azeiteiro, U.M., 2018. Climate Change and Integrated Coastal Management: Risk Perception and Vulnerability in the Luanda Municipality (Angola). In *Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Strategies for Coastal Communities* (pp. 409-426). Springer, Cham.

68. There is insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices within the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. This is caused by, *inter alia*:
- Insufficient climate risk and vulnerability information to inform climate-resilient planning and development.
 - Insufficient information on the economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform biodiversity-compatible natural resource planning and management.
 - Lack of adaptation plans to identify and direct the implementation of appropriate biodiversity-compatible and climate-resilient agricultural and silvo-pastoral production practices.
 - Inadequate technical knowledge and financial resources of members of local communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders to implement and fund biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.
69. **Barrier 2: Inadequate management effectiveness and weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas**
70. Management effectiveness and enforcement of anti-poaching laws within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks are inadequate and weak¹⁵⁵. This is because of, *inter alia*:
- Inadequate technical capacity of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders to plan and implement climate change adaptation and biodiversity management interventions.
 - Insufficient incorporation of management actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management into existing management plans.
 - Lack of hydrometeorological stations to collect climate information for use in climate-resilient planning and biodiversity management.
 - Lack of comprehensive anti-poaching strategies and plans to direct wildlife law enforcement
 - Insufficient infrastructure (anti-poaching bases), equipment and trained personnel to support wildlife law enforcement.
 - Inadequate financial resources for management interventions that improve effectiveness and strengthen enforcement of anti-poaching laws.
71. **Barrier 3. Sectoral strategies, policies and plans insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity**
72. Sectoral strategies, policies and plans in Angola do not sufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity as a result of, *inter alia*:
- Limited knowledge and awareness among policy- and decision-makers of climate change impacts, adaptation considerations and options for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
 - Insufficient climate change risk information to inform mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into sectoral strategies, policies and plans.
 - Lack of sectoral briefs and technical guidelines that support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their relevant budgets.

¹⁵⁵ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

73. Barrier 4. Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels

74. There is insufficient technical and institutional capacity within Angolan government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels. This is caused by, *inter alia*:

- Absence of fully capacitated Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial levels.
- Lack of zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management at provincial and municipal levels.
- Municipal plans that insufficiently integrate climate risk information and biodiversity conservation.
- Insufficient capacity within provincial and municipal personnel to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.

75. Barrier 5. Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.

76. Government agencies and other stakeholders tasked with managing Angola's Conservation Area Network have insufficient technical and institutional capacity to fulfil their mandates¹⁵⁶. This lack of capacity is caused by, *inter alia*:

- Lack of clarity within relevant government ministries, local governments and CSOs on their roles and responsibilities in the management of conservation areas.
- Lack of a comprehensive and multidisciplinary training programme on conservation area management that provides job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders.

77. Barrier 6. Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.

78. The private sector and other key stakeholders currently find it difficult to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas¹⁵⁷. The challenges faced include:

- Limited awareness in the private sector and other investors of viable investment opportunities available within Angola's conservation areas.
- Limited revenues due to a lack of targeted media and marketing strategies to promote NBT products and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.

79. Barrier 7. Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.

80. Angola currently has an environment fund that can potentially serve as a long-term conduit and source of climate and biodiversity finance for institutions within the country. However, the environment fund is currently unable to effectively provide this service to institutions in Angola. The limited ability of the environment fund to provide climate and biodiversity finance is caused by, among other things:

¹⁵⁶ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹⁵⁷ GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM. PHASE 2: SUMMARIZED VERSION CHILD PROJECTS

- Insufficient capacity within staff of the environment fund to prepare funding proposals to access diversified funding and additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets.
- Lack of a formal results-based management system to ensure that the environment fund achieves its desired results.
- Lack of a practical operational manual for the environment fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements.

F. Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario) / Future Scenarios without the Project

81. Under the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario (i.e., without GEF intervention), the following scenarios are expected to occur in Angola's conservation areas in the future:

82. **Future Scenario 1: Increasing deforestation and land degradation.** Deforestation and land degradation rates in Angola — which have been high over the last three decades even though the movement of people from rural to urban areas has allowed for forest recovery in some areas previously under cultivation — are expected to increase further in the future¹⁵⁸. Angola's population of ~31 million is growing at an annual rate of ~3% and is expected to reach ~60 million by 2050¹⁵⁹. As a result of the rapid increase in population — coupled with the ongoing rehabilitation of Angola's road network — the area of forest land exposed to deforestation and land degradation in the country is expected to increase. This is also expected to be the case within the country's conservation areas, including the project's target conservation areas. For example, deforestation and land degradation in Iona National Park is projected to increase in the future because of an increase in the population of people living within the park and the associated expansion of settlements and rangeland grazing¹⁶⁰.

83. There is a need for interventions that will prevent ongoing and projected loss of forest ecosystems and degradation of productive agricultural and silvo-pastoral land. However, without GEF funding, attempts to avoid deforestation and land degradation within the target conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- Sectoral policies that insufficiently mainstream sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.
- Insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of biodiversity-compatible practices by members of local communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders.
- Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access biodiversity finance.

84. **Future Scenario 2: Increasing biodiversity loss through wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation.** Biodiversity loss through wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation within Angola's conservation areas is expected to increase in the future. Similar to deforestation and land degradation, the occurrence

¹⁵⁸ Anon. (ed). 2018. Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

¹⁵⁹ Anon. (ed). 2018. Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

¹⁶⁰ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

of habitat loss and fragmentation is expected to rise as a result of an increase in the population of people living within the areas and expansion of their activities¹⁶¹. For example, pastoral activities within Iona National Park are expected to increase in response to a projected increase in the number of people living in the conservation area, resulting in a major future threat to biodiversity and wildlife habitats¹⁶². The human population in Iona National Park has increased from ~150 people in 1964, to ~2,300 in 2014 and ~9,000 people in 2020.

85. There is a need for interventions that will prevent the ongoing and projected loss and fragmentation of critical wildlife habitats including wildlife corridors and migration routes. However, without GEF funding, attempts to prevent wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation within Angola's conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- Sectoral policies that insufficiently mainstream sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.
- Inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas.
- Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.
- Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access biodiversity finance.

86. **Future Scenario 3: Increasing biodiversity loss through human-wildlife conflict.** Biodiversity loss through human-wildlife conflict (HWC) within and around Angola's conservation areas will continue to increase in the future. As with the case of other global environmental problems, the increase in HWC is linked to projected increases in the population of people living in and around conservation areas¹⁶³. Population increases will result in expansion of human activities, which in turn will lead to HWC becoming more common, especially in areas under agricultural development and near water catchments¹⁶⁴. This will be the case within and around Luengue-Luiana National Park and other conservation areas in Angola where human populations have increased rapidly in recent years¹⁶⁵. The Cuando Cubango province — in which Luengue-Luiana National Park is located — was sparsely settled prior to the Angolan Civil War, but the population has since grown from 137,000 people in 1995 to 534,000 people in 2014 and is expected to continue growing at an annual rate of ~4%¹⁶⁶. The impact of increased human population size is expected to be similar within and around Iona National Park — with the effect exacerbated by wildlife immigration from the neighbouring Skeleton Coast National Park and surrounding communal conservancies as biodiversity within the park continues to recover from the impacts of the Civil War¹⁶⁷.

87. There is a need for interventions that will reduce the ongoing and projected incidences of HWC and will promote sustainable co-existence between humans and wildlife. However, without GEF funding,

¹⁶¹ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹⁶² Republic of Angola (ed). 2017. *Current situation of areas of conservation*. National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas. Luanda.

¹⁶³ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹⁶⁴ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

¹⁶⁵ Schlossberg S, Chase M, Griffin C. 2018. Poaching and human encroachment reverse recovery of African savannah elephants in south-east Angola despite 14 years of peace. *PLoS One* 13: 1-15.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas.

attempts to reduce HWC and promote human-wildlife coexistence within Angola's conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- Sectoral policies that insufficiently mainstream sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.
- Inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas.
- Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.
- Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access biodiversity finance.

88. Future Scenario 4: Increasing biodiversity loss through overexploitation of wildlife. Biodiversity loss through overexploitation of wildlife within Angola's conservation areas will continue to increase in the future. This is because poaching for commercial and subsistence purposes is projected to increase in Angola¹⁶⁸ as there are limited alternatives for livelihood generation.

89. There is a need for interventions that will prevent the ongoing and projected overexploitation of wildlife through poaching for commercial purposes. However, without GEF funding, attempts to prevent overexploitation of wildlife within Angola's conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- Weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas.
- Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access biodiversity finance.
- Insufficient information on the economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform biodiversity-compatible natural resource planning and management.

90. Future Scenario 5: Increasing vulnerability to climate change of local communities, biodiversity, and ecosystems. The vulnerability to climate change of local communities, biodiversity and ecosystems within Angola's conservation areas will continue to increase over the next 50–100 years. This is because Angola will continue to experience pronounced warming and drying trends through the 21st century in response to climate change.

91. There is, therefore, a need for interventions that will reduce the vulnerability of local communities, biodiversity, and ecosystems to ongoing and projected climate change impacts. However, without GEF funding, attempts to reduce the vulnerability to climate change of local communities, biodiversity, and ecosystems within Angola's conservation areas will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:

- Sectoral policies that insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation.
- Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- Inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas.
- Insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient practices by members of local communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders.

¹⁶⁸Republic of Angola (ed). 2017. *Current situation of areas of conservation*. National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas. Luanda.

- Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.
- Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate finance.

92. **Future Scenario 6: Weak environmental governance because of inadequate technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions.** There is a shortage of technical skills and resources as well as limited institutional capacity within Angola as the country continues to recover from the effects of civil conflict and establishes itself as a developing nation. These limitations prevent effective management of natural resources as well as conservation areas and the biodiversity within them, placing them at risk and subsequently the people dependent on them for their livelihoods. These risks are further compounded by the effects of climate change and the limited capacity for effective management within climate change institutions in Angola. Environmental governance can only be effective if conservation and climate change institutions are able to collaborate and are equally skilled and equipped to do so in a way that ensures sustainability, the protection of biodiversity and the wellbeing of the people dependent on these environments and resources. The limited effectiveness of environmental governance does not create an enabling environment for climate finance within Angola. Legislative frameworks do not currently mainstream climate change, and this results in limited implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives and a lack of development in this emerging sector. Climate finance is needed to ensure that adaptation and mitigation initiatives are successful and sustainable in the long-term.

93. There is, therefore, a need for interventions that improve environmental governance in Angola through the improvement of technical and institutional capacity to effectively mainstream climate change and conservation. However, without GEF funding, attempts to improve environmental governance in Angola will continue to be hindered by the following barriers:
- Shortage of technical skills and resources in climate change and conservation institutions.
 - Ineffective policy that does not effectively mainstream climate change.
 - Limited availability of climate finance.
 - Poor legislative support for climate finance.
 - Limited legislative support for adaptation and mitigation initiatives.
 - Restricted growth of climate finance in Angola.

G. Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario

94. **Option 1: Establish strict management regimes of the targeted conservation areas in the Angolan portion of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs).** Under this option, the project would support management of the targeted conservation areas under the strictest management regimes, for example, under the IUCN category Ia — strict nature reserve; or Ib — wilderness area¹⁶⁹. Under these categories, the targeted area's biodiversity would be strictly protected and guarded against influences from human habitation or activities. This option was considered inappropriate because of the number of settlements within the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs. These settlements predate the declaration of the national parks, and many residents are highly reliant upon the ecosystem goods and services provided by these areas.

¹⁶⁹ More information on IUCN management categories available at: <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-area-categories>

95. **Option 2: Focus only on improving community livelihoods' resilience to climate change, and not on park and wildlife management or biodiversity conservation.** This option would focus only on improving the climate resilience of community livelihoods of those living within and around the targeted conservation areas. By solely focusing interventions on assisting these vulnerable communities to improve and protect their livelihoods, this option would not consider any park or wildlife management needs, or biodiversity conservation needs. There are identified gaps in the technical and institutional capacity of park management which impact the communities residing within and around the park and their ability to respond to climate change impacts. In addition, improved management of wildlife and biodiversity conservation would complement the introduction of additional livelihoods as well-managed and healthy wildlife populations and ecosystems are inherently more resilient to climate change impacts. As a result, this option was considered inappropriate.
96. **Option 3: Focus only on non-protected areas — biodiversity mainstreaming.** Under this option, enabling conditions would be strengthened to promote biodiversity conservation in areas situated outside of protected areas. Promoting conservation in non-protected areas would be done, for example, to enhance ecological connectivity across land that could not be easily converted to protected areas. This option was considered inappropriate because the country has prioritised strengthening its national parks system in the years following the Angolan Civil War to mitigate against the losses to conservation that occurred during that time. Therefore, biodiversity mainstreaming is more appropriate for situations where *in situ* conservation systems are in place and can be well-managed.
97. **Option 4: Focus only on biodiversity conservation and not climate change.** Under this option, the project would focus only on biodiversity conservation, while not directing any interventions towards addressing climate change impacts. This option was considered inappropriate because of the intrinsic links between climate change impacts and biodiversity conservation. Angola is experiencing increased temperatures, decreased rainfall and worsening climate shocks — such as floods and droughts — because of climate change. These effects pose serious threats to ecosystems and biodiversity. Therefore, to effectively improve the management of wildlife and biodiversity conservation in the targeted conservation areas, the current and projected impacts of climate change must be included.
98. **Proposed alternative:** The proposed project will introduce climate-resilient, alternative livelihoods which will improve the adaptive capacity of communities and increase possibilities for economic development. By focusing alternative livelihoods around natural resources — for example, nature-based tourism — the value of biodiversity in the local communities will increase, creating further incentives for conservation and increasing the resilience of communities predominantly reliant on climate-vulnerable agricultural practices. Combined with the improved wildlife and climate response management within the national parks, this will improve conservation within the targeted areas. In addition, well-managed, healthy ecosystems and wildlife achieved through improved park management will be inherently more resilient to climate change impacts. The supportive framework for these interventions will also be improved through enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions. This will improve conservation area management effectiveness and strengthen resilience of ecosystems and communities residing within and around them. The mainstreaming of climate change into legislative frameworks will further support this and this legislation will create an enabling environment for climate-resilient and sustainable economic activities. Following an integrated management approach and providing a

legislative and institutional support framework will ensure that interventions address all the barriers the project needs to overcome to achieve its objective of improved management of national parks in the targeted TFCAs and strengthened resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.

H. Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Chosen Alternative

99. **Option 1:** Managing conservation areas under the strictest management regimes, as described in this option, would incur higher costs as an inflexible mandate would be more expensive to enforce, and would likely lead to conflict with communities over land use restrictions. This option could also lead to displacements or resettlements that are not socially viable. Sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services would also not be permitted under this alternative and the enforcement of such restrictions would likely require further resources.
100. **Option 2:** Under this option, climate change impacts on livelihoods would be addressed without considering the identified gaps in park management capacity. The communities that will be beneficiaries of project interventions are in and around areas that are managed as national parks. Therefore, without improving park management, any climate-resilient livelihoods introduced under the project will likely not be sustainable in the long term, as communities will require support and buy-in from park management.
101. **Option 3:** This option, involving biodiversity mainstreaming in non-protected areas, was considered inappropriate because of weaknesses in institutional enforcement regarding natural resource management outside of conservation areas that would make implementation inefficient. It was considered more efficient to work with existing management structures in and around the target conservation areas, as this option would be more sustainable in the long term.
102. **Option 4:** If the interventions of this project were to only focus on biodiversity conservation without addressing climate change impacts, as is proposed in this option, the resulting outputs would not address the challenges faced by communities and biodiversity in these areas in an integrated way. As a result, transformational change would not be achieved and further separate interventions would be needed, resulting in potential misalignment, and requiring further resources.
103. **The least expensive and most effective way for achieving the project objective is through the proposed integrated management approach.** The proposed project promotes cost-effectiveness by ensuring financial sustainability. By increasing potential for revenue generation through climate-resilient and conservation-compatible livelihoods, such as nature-based tourism, the project will not only generate revenue for the government but also diversify livelihoods of vulnerable communities to facilitate greater climate resilience. Climate-smart technologies introduced by the project will increase food security in the targeted communities and help to alleviate poverty in those areas. Restoring the landscape through these interventions will ensure continued improvements.
104. Improving the technical and operational capacity of national institutions and park management organisations through project interventions will increase and diversify financing options for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation in the country. Additionally, the project will provide support to improve the conditions for investment in the country's natural resource-based industries, such as nature-based tourism.

105. The proposed approach will integrate climate resilience, biodiversity conservation and local development considerations into planning and management in the targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) to further promote the objectives. By promoting activities that improve the adaptive capacity of communities and offer a diversification of livelihoods, beneficiaries of the project are less likely to turn to activities that are environmentally degrading. Increasing the value of natural and wildlife resources for local communities will also strengthen the case for conservation at a local level and ensure the sustainability of the project's interventions.

The Project's Theory of Change (ToC)

106. The Theory of Change for this project shows how the problems and challenges present in southern Angola's conservation areas are linked to climate change and other environmental and socio-economic drivers. From these problems and challenges, barriers are identified and linked to corresponding project Components that are designed to overcome these barriers. Within the project Components, the individual project Outcomes, and their corresponding Outputs¹⁷⁰ are listed. The link between the project Outcomes and the medium-term project impact is established through the Outputs. The medium-term impact of the project is then linked to a long-term state change and the corresponding Global Environmental Benefits as well as the Socio-economic benefits of the project. As a Child project of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II, there is also a contribution to the broader goal of the GWP. The impacts of this project align with the aims of the GWP to reduce poaching, reduce trafficking and illegal wildlife trade (IWT), and reduce the demand for these illicit wildlife products through conservation and sustainable development. The contributions of this project will support this in both the medium-term outcomes by reducing poaching and IWT within the two target National Parks and then there will be further support for this in the long-term through contributions to the broader GWP goals, collaborations, and knowledge database.

¹⁷⁰ The Outputs in the Theory of Change diagram have been abbreviated, for the full descriptions of the project Outputs please refer to Section 3A of the Project Document or Appendix I the Project Results Framework.

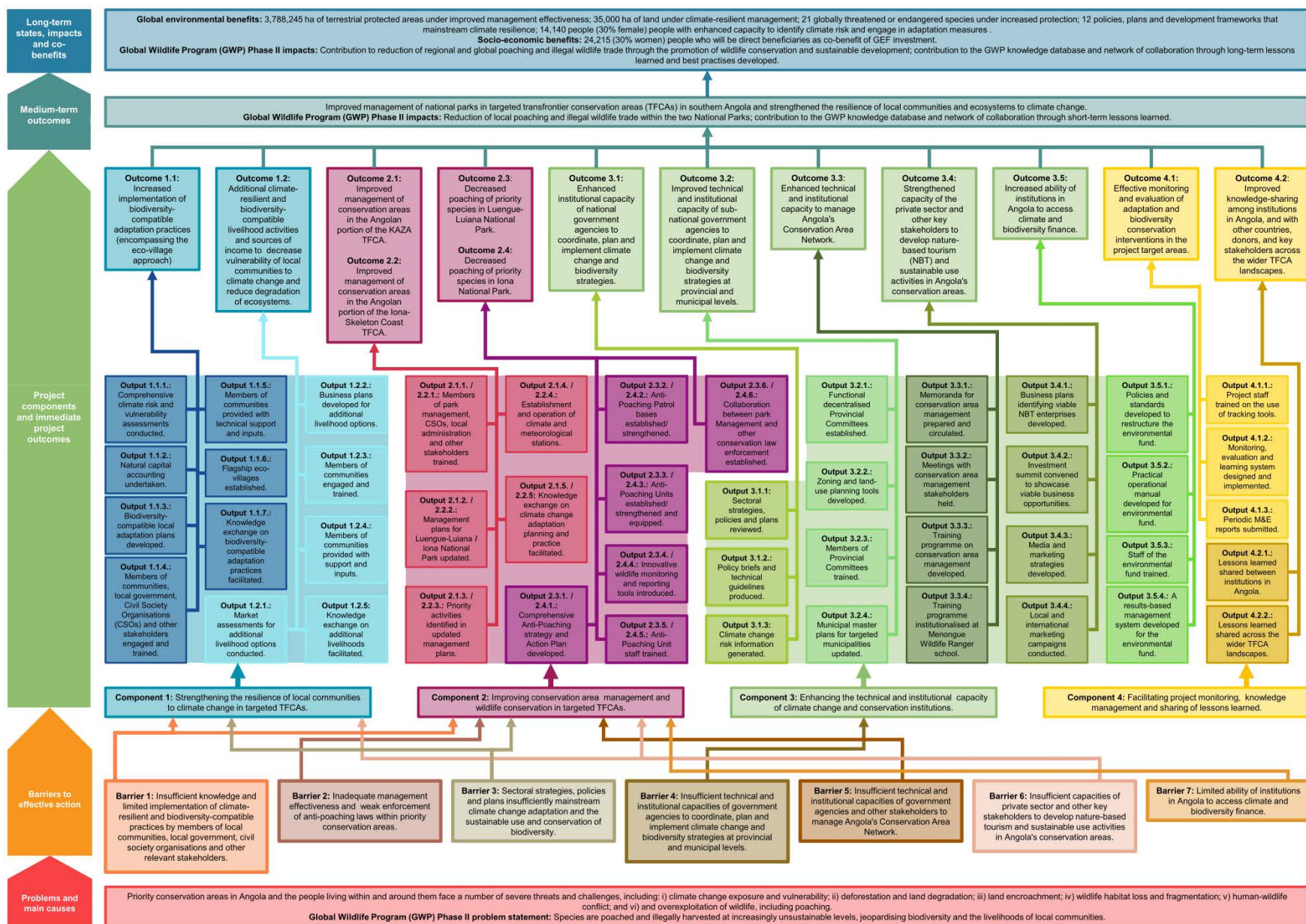


Figure 4: Theory of Change diagram for this project showing how the project interventions will address the problems and barriers to achieve the project goal and the long-term impacts this will have. The descriptions of the project Outputs have been abbreviated, for the full descriptions please refer to Section 3A of the Project Document or Appendix I Project Results Framework.

3 SECTION 3: PROJECT STRATEGY

A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs

107. The **objective** of the project is to improve the management of national parks in southern Angola which form part of targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs), and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. This objective will be met through the achievement of three linked goals: i) strengthened climate-resilience and improved sustainability of livelihoods of local communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs, achieved through climate-resilient and conservation-compatible activities; ii) improved biodiversity health and more climate-resilient ecosystems achieved through improved and integrated management of targeted conservation areas in the TFCAs; and iii) climate change and conservation institutions with improved capacity for climate change adaptation and conservation area management, resulting in enhanced performance of the national conservation area network. The project will achieve these goals through thirteen (13) outcomes distributed among the four (4) project components below:

Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs

108. This component will meet the goal of strengthening the climate-resilience and improved sustainability of the livelihoods of local communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs through increased adoption and implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices. To achieve the goal, the project will promote and support the increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices by members of local communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders within the targeted TFCAs. This will include the establishment of flagship eco-villages within targeted national parks to showcase the eco-village concept and safeguard biodiversity as well as the introduction of additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihoods to decrease the vulnerability of local communities to the negative impacts of climate change and reduce the degradation of local ecosystems.

109. Component 1 will address Barrier 1 — insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient practices by members of local communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs — through the achievement of the two outcomes below:

Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs

110. This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 1: insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices by members of local communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders in the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. To overcome this barrier the project will: i) conduct comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments that will inform climate-resilient planning and development across the two portions of the TFCAs; ii) undertake natural capital accounting within and around national parks to inform biodiversity-compatible natural resource planning and development; iii) develop biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans to identify and direct the implementation of relevant adaptation practices; iv) train members of targeted

communities, local government, CSOs and other stakeholders on appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans; v) support the implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices by members of local communities; vi) establish flagship eco-villages within the Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks; and vii) facilitate knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices between communities across the wider TFCA landscapes.

111. The climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted under this outcome will cover the entire range of sectors identified in the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) as being affected by climate change. These sectors include: i) agriculture and food security; ii) forest and biodiversity; iii) fisheries; iv) water resources; v) human health; vi) infrastructure; vii) coastal zones; and viii) energy. The results of the vulnerability assessments will be used under this outcome to identify appropriate climate-resilient agricultural and silvopastoral production practices within the target TFCAs. In addition, the multi-sectoral assessments will be used to inform the: i) updating of the management plans for the Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information under Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2; ii) review of sectoral strategies, policies and plans to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation, and the production of policy briefs and technical guidelines on integrating climate change adaptation under Outcome 3.1; and iii) development of zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks as well as the updating of the municipalities' master plans under Outcome 3.2. As a result, in addition to addressing Barrier 1 under this outcome, the vulnerability assessments will also contribute to overcoming Barriers 2, 3 and 4 under Outcomes 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 respectively. The results of the vulnerability analyses — which will be captured in climate change information databases such as CC ENISA under Outcome 3.1 — will contribute to the knowledge base on climate risks in Angola. The assessments will supplement existing climate information such as the crop suitability maps, and agricultural risk profiles generated under the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme II (ASAP II)¹⁷¹.

112. The southern region of Angola — where the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs are located — is prone to droughts, floods, decreased rainfall and other extreme weather events that put vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers at risk¹⁷². Therefore, there is a need for introduced adaptation practices to be resilient to these climate hazards. Potential interventions include: i) sustainable land and water management (SLM) techniques; ii) climate-smart agriculture; iii) agroforestry; ii) community-based forest management; iii) sustainable inland fishing and aquaculture; iv) provision of water; and v) introduction of affordable and reliable energy sources, such as solar, biogas, photo-thermal applications and wind energy. These interventions will enable local communities to manage risks from climate impacts and strengthen the resilience of the local economies¹⁷³. The support provided by the project to local community members to implement adaptation practices will be based on 'smart subsidies'¹⁷⁴ with

¹⁷¹ Angola was provided with a grant under the ASAP II to conduct climate vulnerability analyses focusing on smallholder agricultural value chains. The analyses — which were completed in 2019 — involved the identification of priority smallholder commodity crops and preparation of crop sustainability maps and risk profiles based on future climate projections.

¹⁷² IFAD (ed). 2018. Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024.

¹⁷³ Republic of Angola (ed). 2015. Draft Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Angola.

¹⁷⁴ Smart subsidies are designed in a way that reaches those in need while avoiding the related risks as much as possible. The characteristics of this design include: i) being targeted to the specific needs of the people and their livelihood types; ii)

implementable exit strategies. This strategy will place a time limit on the support provided to project beneficiaries in terms of farming inputs and extension services. The smart subsidies will be provided to help community members accumulate productive and financial assets and enable them to finance full-priced inputs from their savings after the termination of the subsidy support (e.g., 2–3 years). The smart subsidies approach will be the basis for building sustainability and capacity of the local community members to continue with introduced adaptation practices without external support after the duration of the project.

113. Target for Outcome 1.1.:

- a. At least 35,000 ha of agricultural and silvopastoral land in and around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices.

114. Expected Outputs under Outcome 1.1.

Output 1.1.1.: Comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify climate vulnerabilities in important sectors and existing livelihoods and inform climate-resilient planning and development.

Output 1.1.2.: Natural capital accounting, including ecosystem classification and mapping, undertaken for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to provide information on the potential economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform planning and management.

Output 1.1.3.: Biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans (encompassing the eco-village approach and including all relevant sectors) developed for each of the Angolan portions of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.

Output 1.1.4.: Members of target communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders engaged and trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.

Output 1.1.5.: Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.

Output 1.1.6.: Flagship eco-villages with climate-resilient and sustainable biodiversity-compatible features, such as renewable energy, sustainable water supply and energy-efficient technologies, established in areas surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to showcase the eco-village concept and safeguard biodiversity in the conservation areas.

Output 1.1.7.: Knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions.

115. Outcome 1.2.: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems

116. This outcome will focus on further addressing Barrier 1: insufficient knowledge and limited implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices by members of local

providing market-based solutions to utilise and support the further development of existing private input supply networks, rather than supplanting them with state-controlled distribution systems; and iii) including credible exit strategies to put a time limit on the support, to facilitate long-term sustainability and help control costs.

communities, local government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders in the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. To further address the barrier, the project will:

- i) conduct market assessments to identify viable avenues for livelihood diversification by local communities under climate change conditions; ii) develop business plans for viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options; iii) train members of targeted communities, local government, CSOs and other stakeholders on establishing and managing relevant, viable additional livelihood options; iv) support the adoption of relevant, viable additional livelihood options — including access to supply chains and markets — by members of local communities; and v) facilitate knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options between communities across the wider TFCA landscapes.

117. Livelihood diversification has been used widely as a viable climate change adaptation measure for vulnerable rural communities in Angola. The approach — which is prioritised in the country's National Drought Recovery Framework — has been applied in numerous recovery programmes launched by the Angolan government¹⁷⁵. Within the targeted Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, the National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2013–2018) has piloted the development of additional livelihoods based on community-based tourism for local communities residing within Iona National Park. This outcome will build on the best practices and lessons learned from these ongoing and previous projects that have employed livelihood diversification as a climate change adaptation measure.

118. The identification and selection of additional livelihoods to be adopted by local communities under this outcome will be based on the results of in-depth studies of socio-economic conditions and social dynamics within the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. The studies will be conducted as part of the market assessments carried out by the project. Although the additional livelihoods will be chosen primarily for their adaptation value, emphasis will also be placed on their economic viability and market demand. The investment in viable and demand-driven additional livelihoods will ensure the creation of robust rural economies in addition to diversifying and increasing the climate resilience of livelihoods in the local communities. Furthermore, investing in economically viable and demand-driven additional livelihoods will promote ownership by beneficiaries and ensure the sustainability of the interventions beyond the duration of the project. Emphasis will also be placed on identifying and supporting additional livelihoods related to community-based tourism and those that benefit from and contribute to anti-poaching efforts in the TFCAs. This will include identifying and providing skills training and development to local community members that will enable them to access employment opportunities offered by private sector investment in nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities within the TFCAs.

119. The selection of beneficiaries under this outcome will predominantly target women to ensure their equitable participation in and benefit from rural economic activities and offer them opportunities to improve their living conditions. Women in Angola's rural areas have restricted access to financial resources — i.e., men control the most economically lucrative livelihood activities. For example, although women are heavily involved in agricultural work through the supply of labour, they have restricted access to land rights. Although women have equal land rights to men under the formal legal system, traditional rules, and institutions, which operate outside the formal legal system, determine women's access to land. Under the traditional practices of land tenure, the

¹⁷⁵ IFAD (ed). 2018. *Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024*. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Luanda.

right of women to own land often depends on their reproductive capacity, as well as on their marital status¹⁷⁶. As a result, in many rural areas in Angola, women who are unmarried, cannot have children, are divorced or have become widows do not have rights to land ownership¹⁷⁷. As a result, women do not benefit as much as men from agricultural- and rangeland-based economic activities — such as those targeted for support under Outcome 1.1 — that require secure land rights.

120. Target for Outcome 1.2.:

- a. At least 2,500 people (30% female) residing within the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.
- b. At least 2,500 people (30% female) in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.

121. Expected Outputs under Outcome 1.2

Output 1.2.1.: Market assessments for additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify viable avenues for livelihood diversification under climate change conditions.

Output 1.2.2.: Business plans developed for separate viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.

Output 1.2.3.: Members (men and women) of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs engaged and trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.

Output 1.2.4.: Based on findings of market assessments, members (men and women) of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with support and inputs (including access to markets) to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.

Output 1.2.5.: Knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions

Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs

122. This component will meet the goal of achieving improved biodiversity health and climate-resilient ecosystems through improved and integrated management of targeted conservation areas in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. To achieve the goal, the project will improve the management of the Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks. This will include interventions to reduce the poaching of priority species in the parks.

123. Component 2 will address Barrier 2 — inadequate management effectiveness and weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas — through the achievement of the four outcomes below:

¹⁷⁶ UNCTAD (ed). 2013. *Who is benefiting from trade liberalization in Angola? - A Gender Perspective*. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Geneva.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA

124. This outcome will focus on addressing the first part of Barrier 2: inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas. To overcome the barrier, project interventions will: i) train members of Luengue-Luiana National Park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders on climate change adaptation planning; ii) update the Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management; iii) implement priority activities identified in the updated management plan that mitigate climate risk and improve biodiversity conservation; iv) establish and operationalise hydrometeorological stations within the park to inform climate-resilient planning and management; and v) facilitate knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape.
125. The Luengue-Luiana National Park has an existing management plan; however, the management plan expires in 2020, and so arrangements have been made for its review and updating. Funding of US\$225,883 has been obtained from the ComOn Foundation while ToRs have been developed to engage a consultant to review and update the management plan. The funding from the ComOn is also earmarked for the adjustment of the 2019 Operational Plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park and updating and preparation of similar documentation for the neighbouring Mavinga National Park. Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment through the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), the management authority for these Parks, will be appointing the consultancy for updating the management plans. The ToRs for the consultancy that will review and update the management plans for Luengue-Luiana National Park identify management actions that are required to be included in the revised documents. In addition, the ToRs recognise the need for the updated management plan to adopt a futuristic outlook that takes into consideration the growing human population, agriculture development and farming practices, and the return of wildlife to the landscape. However, the ToRs do not recognise the need to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information.
126. The project, under this outcome, will engage a consultancy that will ensure that the revised and updated management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park will integrate climate risks and incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management, including the use of tools and technologies such as the Spatial Planning for Area Conservation in Response to Climate Change (SPARC) tool. This intervention will improve management effectiveness and increase the climate-resilience of ecosystems and biodiversity in the conservation area. The climate and ecological information provided by climate risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting conducted for the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA under Outcome 1.1 will inform the integration of climate risks into the revised management plan.
127. The project will also focus on implementing priority actions identified in the updated management plan that mitigate climate risks and strengthen biodiversity conservation. Potential priority actions for implementation by the project include: i) clear definition, zoning and containment of settlement areas; ii) control of fires and illegal logging; iii) enhancement of connectivity with neighbouring conservation areas; iv) increase in knowledge about biodiversity and ecosystem services in the park; v) creation of opportunities for human-wildlife co-existence and

reduction of human-wildlife conflict; vi) combatting poaching; and vii) transformation of communities' livelihoods towards sustainable co-existence between people and the environment.

128. Targets for Outcome 2.1.:

- a. 2,273,245 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in the KAZA TFCA are under improved management (i.e., whose Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores have increased during the duration of the project).
- b. 30% increase in the METT score of Luengue-Luiana National Park.

129. Expected Outputs under Outcome 2.1

Output 2.1.1.: Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park.

Output 2.1.2.: Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.

Output 2.1.3.: Priority activities identified in updated management plan to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation implemented in Luengue-Luiana National Park.

Output 2.1.4.: Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Luengue-Luiana National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.

Output 2.1.5.: Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.

Outcome 2.2.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA

130. This outcome will focus on further addressing the first part of Barrier 2: inadequate management effectiveness within priority conservation areas. To further overcome the barrier, project interventions will: i) train members of Iona National Park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders on climate change adaptation planning; ii) update the Management plan for Iona National Park to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management; iii) implement priority activities identified in the updated management plan that mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation; iv) establish and operationalise hydrometeorological stations within the park to inform climate-resilient planning and management; and v) facilitate knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape.

131. Iona National Park has an existing management plan that was developed under The National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2013–2018). The management plan — which has not been fully implemented — runs from 2015–2025. In addition, African Parks has a business plan for the park that takes into consideration the use of GEF 7 funding in its design. African Park's business plan for Iona National Park calls for the development of an additional Long-Term Sustainability Plan (20 years), Five Year Business Plan and Annual Work plan with fixed in-year budgets. The business plan also emphasises the need for the development of a detailed zonation plan for the park.

132. The project, under this outcome, will review existing management plans for Iona National Park and incorporate climate risks and actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management into existing management plans, including the use of tools and technologies such as the Spatial Planning for Area Conservation in Response to Climate Change (SPARC) tool. In addition to integrating climate risk into management plans, the project will also commission studies to gather baseline information for the development of strategies to strengthen biodiversity management in the park. Such studies will include investigations on: i) the distribution and movement of nomadic humans and cattle within the park; ii) the carrying capacities of the various ecosystems within the park; and iii) the effect of fences in the areas surrounding the park on wildlife migration. The knowledge of the migratory movements of livestock and humans generated by the studies will be used to delimit restricted regions for wildlife in the park and guide the development of livestock agreements and rights.

133. The project will also focus on implementing priority actions identified in the updated management plan that mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation. Potential priority actions for implementation by the project would include: i) sustainable management of water points as a critical intervention to reduce HWC; ii) de-classification/destruction of water points; iii) removing fencing around natural water points; iv) installation of water points in pre-defined areas — mainly outside of the park boundaries; iii) enforcement of livestock agreements and rights within the park; iv) prevention of further immigration of external livestock and commercialised grazing to minimise environmental damage; v) engagement initiatives and communication between protected area management and appropriate formal and informal local community institutions; vi) review/development of agreements surrounding livestock ownership within the park and the policing thereof.

134. **Targets for Outcome 2.2.:**

- a. 1,515,000 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA under improved management (i.e., whose METT scores have increased during the duration of the project).
- b. 30% increase in the METT Score for Iona National Park.

135. **Expected Outputs under Outcome 2.2**

Output 2.2.1.: Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Iona National Park.

Output 2.2.2.: Management plan for Iona National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.

Output 2.2.3.: Priority activities identified in updated management plans to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity implemented in Iona National Park.

Output 2.2.4.: Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Iona National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.

Output 2.2.5.: Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.

Outcome 2.3.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park

136. This outcome will focus on addressing the second part of Barrier 2: weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas. To overcome the barrier, this project will: i) develop a comprehensive Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park; ii) establish Anti-Poaching Patrol bases and equip Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the park; iii) introduce innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols; iv) train APU staff on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools; and v) facilitate collaboration between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape.
137. The project, under this outcome, will contribute to the establishment of adequate Anti-Poaching Patrol bases in Luengue-Luiana National Park that will ensure all-year patrol and effective wildlife law enforcement. The patrol outposts will be sited in critical poaching and wildlife movement hotspots identified in a baseline study of wildlife ranges in the park conducted by Panthera in 2016¹⁷⁸. At present, the management of Luengue-Luiana can only establish temporary patrol outposts using dilapidated tents.
138. Overall, there is significant scope for enhancing wildlife law enforcement operations systems, capacity and equipment in Luengue-Luiana National Park. Anti-poaching activities in the park are currently hampered by inadequate radio communications. Additionally, the park does not currently have a functional control room where information can be consolidated and analysed, and operational decision making can be coordinated. Insufficient patrol communication equipment also creates a significant challenge for wildlife law enforcement in the park, as there are no working patrol mobile VHF or HF handsets. Therefore, the equipping of APUs under the outcome will include: i) the installation of appropriate digital radio networks; and ii) establishment of law enforcement control rooms, including equipment and standard operating procedures. The project will also train and deploy dedicated law enforcement operations staff that will take the lead in the collection and consolidation of real-time information and in coordinating law enforcement responses.
139. The project will involve local communities as much as possible in the development and implementation of the Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park. In addition, the project will train and equip local community members who will operate as unarmed eco-rangers in conjunction with formally established APUs. The inclusion of local community members will create jobs for local communities and contribute to livelihood diversification interventions under Outcome 1.2. The inclusion of local community members in anti-poaching efforts will facilitate their buy-in to wildlife law enforcement. The training and equipping of eco-rangers will build on the best practices and lessons learned from Peace Parks ongoing engagement of eco-rangers in their anti-poaching effort.
140. The anti-poaching interventions under this outcome will also benefit from a more conducive criminal justice and legislative environment created by the United States Department of State,

¹⁷⁸ Funston P, Henschel P, Petracca L, Macclennan S, Whitesell C, Fabiano E, Castro I (eds). 2017. *The distribution and status of lions and other large carnivores in Luenge-Luiana and Mavinga National Parks*. KAZA TFCA Secretariat (KAZA). Kasane, Botswana.

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) project, "Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Angola". The INL project — which aims to strengthen Angola's enforcement capacity and response to wildlife trafficking — is focused on enhancing the application of the existing legislative framework to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate wildlife criminals. The interventions of the INL project have included training investigators, prosecutors, and judges. In addition, the project will facilitate the participation of parliamentarians in the meetings and workshops held to sensitise them to issues faced by prosecutors¹⁷⁹.

141. Target for Outcome 2.3.:

- a. 20% reduction in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park.

142. Expected Outputs under Outcome 2.3

Output 2.3.1.: Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities— for Luengue-Luiana National Park.

Output 2.3.2.: Anti-Poaching Patrol bases established within Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.

Output 2.3.3.: Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.

Output 2.3.4.: Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools — such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms — introduced to Luengue-Luiana National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.

Output 2.3.5.: Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Luengue-Luiana National Park trained to operate introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.

Output 2.3.6.: Collaboration between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.

Outcome 2.4.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park

143. This outcome will focus on further addressing the second part of Barrier 2: weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within priority conservation areas. To overcome the barrier, this project will: i) develop a comprehensive Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan for Iona National Park; ii) establish Anti-Poaching Forward Operating bases and equip Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the park; iii) introduce innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols; iv) train APU staff on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools; and v) facilitate collaboration between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape.

144. Local communities will be involved in the development of the Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan for Iona National Park. The development of the anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan will also

¹⁷⁹ Anon. 2017b. Consultant to Conduct Terminal Evaluation of National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park, Luanda, ANGOLA. Available at ngojobsinafrica.com/job/consultant-conduct-terminal-evaluation-national-biodiversity-project-conservation-iona-national-park-lunada-angola/.

include conducting baseline studies on current wildlife species populations and movements within the park to inform the development of the Strategy and Action Plan. The baseline studies will involve tracking key wildlife species using camera trapping as well as aerial and ground tracking to identify primary wildlife use areas. The studies will also determine how land-use planning and zonation can be used to improve anti-poaching efforts in the park.

145. The project, under this outcome, will contribute to the establishment of adequate Forward Operating Bases in Iona National Park that will ensure all-year patrol and effective wildlife law enforcement. African Park's Business Plan for Iona mentions the planned establishment of Northern, Southern and Eastern Forward Operating Bases in the park. The establishment and equipping of APUs under the outcome will build on the introduction of a corps of 11 rangers and purchase of anti-poaching equipment under the National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2013–2018). Likewise, the training of APU staff will build on the training of rangers on anti-poaching techniques under the National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2013–2018). In addition to establishing formal APUs, the project will also train and equip local community members who will operate as unarmed eco-rangers. The inclusion of community members will create jobs for local communities and contribute to livelihood diversification interventions under Outcome 1.2. The inclusion of local community members in anti-poaching efforts will facilitate their buy-in to wildlife law enforcement.

146. As with Outcome 2.3., the anti-poaching interventions under this outcome will also benefit from a more conducive criminal justice and legislative environment created by the INL through the "Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Angola" project.

147. **Target for Outcome 2.4.:**

a. 20% reduction in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Iona National Park.

148. **Expected Outputs under Outcome 2.4.**

Output 2.4.1.: Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities— for Iona National Park.

Output 2.4.2.: Anti-Poaching Forward Operating bases established within Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.

Output 2.4.3.: Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.

Output 2.4.4.: Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools — such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms — introduced to Iona National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.

Output 2.4.5.: Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Iona National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.

Output 2.4.6.: Collaboration between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.

Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions

149. This component will meet the goal of improving the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions in Angola for climate change adaptation and conservation area management, resulting in improved performance of the national Conservation Area Network. To achieve the goal, project interventions will: i) enhance the institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies; ii) improve the technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels; iii) enhance technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network; iv) strengthen the capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas; and v) increase the ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.

150. Component 3 will address the following barriers through the achievement of the five outcomes detailed below:

- Barrier 3: Sectoral strategies, policies and plans insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- Barrier 4: Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.
- Barrier 5: Insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.
- Barrier 6: Insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.
- Barrier 7: Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.

Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies

151. This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 3: sectoral strategies, policies and plans insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. To overcome the barrier, project interventions will: i) review sectoral strategies, policies and plans to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation; ii) produce policy briefs and technical guidelines to support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their budgets; and iii) capture climate change risk information generated through the project in existing databases (CC ENISA).

152. In the last decade, the Government of Angola has developed policies and strategies to address biodiversity, environmental sustainability and climate change. This has included developing national-level adaptation action plans to address sectors that the government has deemed to have been significantly affected by climate change¹⁸⁰. However, there are still many sectoral strategies, policies and plans that insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. The project, under this outcome, will contribute to the mainstreaming

¹⁸⁰ Republic of Angola (ed). 2015. Draft Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Angola.

of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation by facilitating their integration into at least five additional sectoral strategies, policies and plans. Furthermore, the project will capture climate and biodiversity information generated during the duration of the project into readily accessible adaptation databases like CC ENISA to ensure its availability for future mainstreaming processes.

153. Target for Outcome 3.1.:

- a. Recommendations generated for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into at least 5 sectoral strategies, policies, and plans.

154. Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.1.

Output 3.1.1.: Sectoral strategies, policies and plans reviewed – in light of findings of risk and vulnerability assessments conducted under Outcome 1.1 – to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, as well as the mainstreaming of gender considerations.

Output 3.1.2.: Policy briefs and technical guidelines produced to support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies, and plans, including their related budgets.

Output 3.1.3.: Climate change risk information generated through the project captured in existing databases (CC ENISA) to inform future climate change adaptation planning.

Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels

155. This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 4: insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels. To overcome the barrier, the project will: i) establish functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial level; ii) develop zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to inform climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible land-use and development planning; iii) training of members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks on coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies; and iv) update master plans for targeted municipalities to integrate climate risk information and biodiversity conservation.

156. Target for Outcome 3.2.:

- a. At least 40 (30% female) members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity and municipal and CSO staff trained and provided with tools to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.

157. Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.2.

Output 3.2.1.: Functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established in Namibe and Cuando Cubango to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial level.

Output 3.2.2.: Zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management developed for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to inform climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible land-use and development planning.

Output 3.2.3.: Members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity (male and female) in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks trained on coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies.

Output 3.2.4.: Municipal master plans for targeted municipalities updated to integrate climate risk information and biodiversity conservation.

Outcome 3.3.: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network

158. This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 5: insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network. To overcome the barrier, the project will: i) prepare and circulate Memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas to relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs; ii) hold meetings between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas; iii) develop a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training programme on conservation areas management — that includes climate change adaptation — to provide job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders; and iv) institutionalise the training programme on conservation areas management at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue to facilitate job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders beyond project implementation.

159. **Target for Outcome 3.3.:**

- a. At least a 20% increase in capacity scores for representative individuals from park management, rangers, ministries, local government and CSOs involved in managing Angola's Conservation Area Network at the end of project implementation.

160. **Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.3.**

Output 3.3.1.: Memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies, and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas prepared and circulated to relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs.

Output 3.3.2.: Meetings held between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies, and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas.

Output 3.3.3.: Comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training programme on conservation areas management — that includes climate change adaptation — developed to provide job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders.

Output 3.3.4.: Training programme on conservation areas management – developed in Output 3 – institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue to facilitate job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders beyond project implementation.

Outcome 3.4.: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas

161. This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 6: insufficient capacities of private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas. To overcome the barrier, the project will: i) develop business plans – including investment prospectuses – identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park; ii) convene an investment summit to showcase viable business opportunities within the two parks to potential private sector investors; iii) develop media and marketing strategies for the parks that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional and international – in both Portuguese and English); and iv) conduct local and international marketing campaigns to promote NBT products in the parks.

162. The project, under this outcome, will build on the baseline investment conference convened in Luanda in 2018 by the Ministry of Environment with the assistance of the ICCF. The conference was a culmination of a Mini-Mission organized by Ministry of Environment of Angola with the assistance of the ICCF Group to assess the biodiversity and eco-tourism investment potential of Angola's national parks and protected areas¹⁸¹. The Mini-Mission — which was led by the Minister of State and Chief of the Civil House of the Presidency and Minister of Environment — included visits to Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks. The project's interventions will also benefit from the Government of Angola's initiative to clear landmines in Cuando Cubango Province in collaboration with The HALO Trust¹⁸². The five-year (2020-2025) mine clearing initiative — which will be focused on the Mavinga and Luengue-Luiana National Parks — is aimed at revitalising the Angolan Okavango watershed by boosting ecotourism and benefiting the livelihoods of local communities¹⁸³.

163. Targets for Outcome 3.4.:

- a. A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Luengue-Luiana National Park.
- b. A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Iona National Park.

164. Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.4.

Output 3.4.1.: Business plans – including investment prospectuses – identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks developed (using local adaptation plans developed under Outcome 1 in close collaboration with local communities).

Output 3.4.2.: Investment summit convened to showcase viable business opportunities within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to potential private sector investors.

¹⁸¹ ICCF (ed). 2020. Activities of the ICCF Group in Angola.

¹⁸² ICCF (ed). 2020. Activities of the ICCF Group in Angola.

¹⁸³ ICCF (ed). 2020. Activities of the ICCF Group in Angola.

Output 3.4.3.: Media and marketing strategies that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional and international – in both Portuguese and English) developed for Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks.

Output 3.4.4.: Local and international marketing campaigns conducted to promote NBT products in Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks.

Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance

165. This outcome will focus on addressing Barrier 7: Limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance. To overcome the barrier, the project will: i) develop recommendations, policies and standards to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified funding sources and access to additional revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets; ii) develop a practical operational manual for the environmental fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements; iii) train staff of the environmental fund to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance; and iv) develop a results-based management system — with clear and transparent rules for the allocation and use of funds — for the environmental fund to ensure that the fund achieves its desired results.

166. **Target for Outcome 3.5.:**

- a. A restructured, functional environmental fund acting as a source of finance for environment and conservation management.

167. **Expected Outputs under Outcome 3.5.**

Output 3.5.1.: Recommendations, policies, and standards developed to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified funding sources and access to additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets.

Output 3.5.2.: A practical operational manual developed for the environmental fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements.

Output 3.5.3.: Staff of the environmental fund trained to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance.

Output 3.5.4.: A results-based management system (with clear and transparent rules for the allocation and use of funds) developed for the environmental fund to ensure that the fund achieves its desired results.

Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned

168. This component will facilitate the: i) implementation of the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework; ii) development of a project knowledge management system; and iii) improved sharing of information between the project and institutions in Angola, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes. This project will develop actions that support effective project monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and information sharing. The component will meet this goal by achieving the following two outcomes.

Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas

169. This outcome will focus on facilitating the effective implementation of the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. The project's M&E framework consists of the following instruments: i) Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Tracking Tool; ii) the GEF-7 Biodiversity Protected Area Tracking Tool¹⁸⁴; iii) results framework consisting of GEF core indicators and national level indicators; and iv) qualitative reviews. Under the framework, project staff will report contributions from the project's interventions to the Program-level indicators using the GWP tracking tool at baseline, mid-term, and project completion. In support of the project's M&E process, the following outputs will be delivered: i) training of project staff on the use of the GWP Tracking Tool and other M&E instruments; ii) developing a project monitoring, evaluation and learning system that will facilitate the collection, housing and tracking of project data such as trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time; and iii) developing and submitting periodic M&E reports to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat.

170. Target for Outcome 4.1.:

- a. At least 1 functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project.

171. Expected Outputs under Outcome 4.1.

Output 4.1.1.: Project staff (male and female) trained on the use of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) tracking tool and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions to programme-level indicators.

Output 4.1.2.: Monitoring, evaluation and learning system designed and implemented to facilitate the tracking of trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time.

Output 4.1.3.: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat.

Outcome 4.2.: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes

172. This outcome will focus on facilitating improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes. This project will share lessons learned from the project between relevant institutions in Angola and among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.

173. Target for Outcome 4.2.:

- a. At least 14 knowledge products generated and shared by stakeholders across the TFCA landscape.

174. Expected Outputs under Outcome 4.2.

Output 4.2.1.: Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.

¹⁸⁴ The GEF-7 Biodiversity Protected Area Tracking Tool is available at: <https://www.thegef.org/documents/gef-7-biodiversity-protected-area-tracking-tool>

Output 4.2.2.: Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.

B. Associated Baseline Projects

175. Angolan wildlife and conservation areas are receiving increasing attention by the Government of Angola (GoA) to support livelihoods and diversify the economy through nature-based tourism (NBT). In recent years, the GoA has developed an extensive policy and legal framework to rehabilitate the national system of protected areas and ensure effective conservation of biodiversity. The development of this framework has created an enabling environment for the proposed project's activities to be implemented with robust support to ensure that their outputs are effective. This also ensures that project activities will be sustainable as they align with and are secured by national development policies and goals. This framework includes:
176. The 2018 Strategic Plan for the Conservation Areas of Angola (PESAC) is the most recent policy document for conservation areas, setting targets for 2027. The goal of the PESAC is to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services, and cultural, natural and landscape heritage through conservation and restoration of species and natural habitats. It also aims to ensure the socio-economic and financial sustainability of conservation areas and mobilise investments to stimulate the local economy through activities that are compatible with the protection of natural resources, while improving the quality of life for communities. These aims align with project activities that are designed to protect natural habitats and facilitate financial independence for the protected areas, as well as economic opportunities for local communities. The plan also aims to strengthen the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC) and the National Protected Areas System.
177. The first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was approved in 2006 with the goal of guaranteeing the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity components in a way that is both fair and equitable. The measures of this action plan are incorporated into policies and programs, and it set a target for 6.6% of Angola's surface area to be designated as protected areas. Eight strategic areas were identified by the NBSAP: i) research and information; ii) education for sustainable development; iii) biodiversity management in protected areas; iv) sustainable use of biodiversity components; v) the role of communities in biodiversity management; vi) institutional strengthening; vii) legislation and implementation; and viii) management, coordination and monitoring. The NBSAP aligns with project objectives of integrating communities into local biodiversity management and improving the sustainable use of natural resources within protected areas, as well as broader institutional and legislative development.
178. An updated 2020 NBSAP (2019–2025) is focused on Aichi targets and consolidating previous implementation achievements of the strategy. The NBSAP nearly doubles the target for surface area converted to protected areas at 12.58%, with a larger target of 15% of the country designated as conservation areas. The strategy states that, by 2025, Angolan biodiversity should be upgraded, converted, restored, and used wisely to maintain ecosystem services, maintain a healthy and unpolluted environment, and sharing of essential benefits for all. It has the objective to halt biodiversity loss and ensure that ecosystems are resilient and provide essential services, thereby contributing to the reduction of extreme poverty and to improving the well-being of the Angolan population.

179. Adopted in 2011, the Plan for the Expansion of the Network of Protected Areas (PLENARCA) aims to implement a national system for biodiversity conservation that is capable of leading to ecological stability, resilience to climate change, and human well-being. The PLENARCA supports the majority of project activities and promotes the incorporation of climate change resilience into biodiversity conservation strategies.
180. The National Forest, Wildlife, and Conservation Areas Policy (2010) identified four strategic areas for short- and medium-term interventions in Angola: i) the economic strategic area which aims for quantitative and qualitative increase in the internal supply of goods and services from forest fauna, reduction of poverty and integration of the forests, wildlife and conservation areas into economic development strategies; ii) the environmental strategic area which aims for conservation and protection of terrestrial biodiversity for national sustainable development; iii) the social strategic area which aims to develop mechanisms to facilitate the participation of local communities, private sector and civil society in the management of sustainable exploitation of forest and wildlife resources, and the sharing of benefits that result from these processes; and iv) the institutional strategic area which aims to develop mechanisms for strengthening institutional capacity to ensure efficiency, transparency, professionalism and confidence in fulfilling the mandate of managing forest and wildlife resources as well as conservation areas.
181. In addition, the Forest and Wildlife Act (2017), and the 2018–2022 National Development Plan (PND) provide a solid policy and legal framework for the enhancement of wildlife conservation and protected area management efforts. This will support project activities that aim to strengthen the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park, ensuring that project efforts are framed within national policy and have a legal foundation to ensure stability and sustainability.
182. Angola has ratified the Paris Climate Agreement in a commitment to improve the nation's approach to combating climate change and reducing Angola's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and other drivers of climate change. In addition, in 2017, Angola published its National Strategy for Climate Change (ENAC) which establishes a vision for Angolan national policy for 2030. The strategy focuses on the need to connect adaptation and mitigation, while accounting for the requirements of the Paris Agreement. The strategy is also designed to establish the foundation for two new national plans: i) the National Emissions Plan (PNE); and ii) the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNAAC). A national monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV) is developed within the ENAC, with legal, institutional, and technical procedures for reliable and transparent collection and reporting of information related to the implementation of the ENAC.
183. The Government of Angola has submitted their Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with the purpose of establishing a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and mitigate GHG emissions while facilitating adaptation to the effects of climate change. Sustainable development was prioritised along with the transition to environmentally sound technologies, and emphasis was put on the integration of climate change issues into development plans and programmes.
184. Angola is a member state of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). One of the goals of this regional body is to deal with transfrontier conservation areas (TFCA) challenges through shared learning, knowledge management and collaboration through the SADC TFCA Network. There are a range of activities that the network engages in to achieve its purpose including exchange visits, development of best-practice guidelines and face-to-face meetings. The network has its anchor in an

online website, with a member-only intranet page that enables members to share information, experiences and knowledge and serves as their primary communication platform. SADC has also developed the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999). The objectives of the Protocol emphasise the need for regionally agreed approaches to conservation, management, and the enforcement of illegal uses of wildlife. It also highlights the need for information exchanges regarding wildlife management and utilisation for effective conservation. The Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement also promotes national and regional capacity building and the facilitation of community-based wildlife management.

185. In addition to the national legislation and policy frameworks established in Angola, there are several projects that provide a solid baseline for the proposed Child Project. These projects align with the proposed activities in a number of ways, from capacity and skills development in national parks, to priority species conservation efforts and combatting illegal wildlife trade. This baseline will support project outputs to ensure that implementation is effective and expands upon existing networks, structures, and systems. These projects are summarised in **Table 3** below:

Table 3: Associated baseline projects

Project name	Years (Start–End)	Donor(s)	Objectives and linkages
<i>Ongoing work in the project area (Iona National Park)</i>	2018–present	African Parks	African Parks is a non-profit conservation organisation that takes on the complete responsibility for the rehabilitation and long-term management of national parks in partnership with governments and local communities. African Parks has been in discussions with the Angolan government around conservation support and protected area management partnerships since early 2018 and signed its first co-management agreement with the Government for the management of Iona National Park, in December 2019. African Parks have a 20-year co-management agreement in place with the Government of Angola for the full management of the Park. The expansion of these efforts in Iona National Park as a co-financing for this project will strengthen the government’s ability to manage the wildlife and ecosystems within the Park. This extended support will improve the resources and skills available to Park management and allow for more effective decision-making and will also strengthen anti-poaching efforts.
<i>Ongoing work in the project area (Luengue-Luiana National Park)</i>	2006–present	Peace Parks Foundation (PPF)	PPF is a Non-Government Organization which specializes in the establishment of TFCAs and provides support to Governments in management, financing, and development of protected areas within TFCAs. The support is provided in partnership with Governments at both local and national levels and recognises that conservation areas must benefit local

			<p>communities. PPF has been involved in Angola since 2006 when the Ministers responsible for environment, natural resources, wildlife and tourism in the Republics of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to negotiate and work towards the establishment of the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA (KAZA TFCA) which was formalized in 2011, through signing of a Treaty. Since then, the PPF has been supporting the Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga National Parks, providing technical support and financial management of various sources of funding.</p> <p>PPF will provide additional support for the project activities in Luengue-Luiana National Park as co-financing, expanding upon their established basis of work. This will allow for a more robust improvement of Park management as further skills and resources are provided. The strong baseline that has been established will allow the improvements in management effectiveness by the project to be substantial, to the greater benefit of local wildlife and ecosystems.</p>
<i>Mobilized investment</i>	N/A	The International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) Group	<p>The ICCF Group is a non-profit organisation that seeks to advance leadership in international conservation through public and private partnerships, and by raising conservation awareness among policymakers. The ICCF Group's international track record in supporting legislative outcomes, public-private partnerships, and sustainable land management initiatives demonstrates that its unique model is a cost-effective, sustainable solution to conservation governance challenges. In Angola, the ICCF Group acts as private-sector co-ordinator for the Angolan Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment to attract private-sector investments in ecotourism and protected areas. The ICCF Group has collaborated with African Parks to facilitate their co-management agreement with the GoA for Iona National Park. These established relationships ensure that the ICCF is well-suited to support the project activities and develop lucrative partnerships for the targeted national parks as co-financing. Utilising the network and expertise</p>

			of the ICCF should ensure project activities will have greater success.
<i>Mobilised investment</i>	N/A	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	<p>TNC is currently implementing a new program focusing on the headwaters of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin in Angola. The Program will contribute to i) an effective, adequately financed, and well-functioning protected area network in Angola that benefits the people who live in and around those protected areas and ii) the establishment of meaningful community-based conservation opportunities, using the right policy and legal framework, that strengthens the participation of local communities in the management of critical conservation areas. Specifically, TNC is working with the Angolan government to help create an enabling conservation framework (policy, legal, institutional and socio-economic) to support implementation of landscape-level community and government conservation models in southeast Angola. TNC is also implementing forest and fisheries co-management and climate-smart agriculture with communities in southeast Angola, thereby improving livelihoods, conserving nature, and creating demonstration projects for the new community conservation areas. The program will help transform southeast Angola's parks – which are not being managed effectively – into a functioning conservation system that includes government protected areas and new community-conserved lands.</p> <p>The program is also contributing to the implementation of Angola's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and other relevant strategies and is therefore well aligned with the priorities of this project. This will serve as a basis for the project to build upon as co-financing.</p>
<i>Ongoing work in the project area (Iona National Park and Luengue-Luiana National Park)</i>	N/A	The Government of Angola (GoA)	<p>The GoA has invested resources into the two target National Parks as well as their surrounding areas, to cover expenses related to park management, enforcement, improvement of infrastructure and initiatives combating poverty. These undertakings will support the implementation of the project activities as co-financing.</p> <p>They include: i) INBAC Management – resources allocated to manage conservation areas; ii) Management of the Rangers School</p>

			– training for support of protected areas; iii) Management of Iona National Park; iv) – Management of Luengue-Luiana National Park; v) Requalification of rural areas – improvement of the conditions in rural areas including communities living in project areas; vi) Climate Change response; vii) Rehabilitation of water system in Rivungo – municipality inside Luengue-Luiana National Park; viii) Combatting wildlife crime – equipping anti-poaching rangers; ix) Construction of sanitary station and integrated infrastructure in Tombwa – municipality in Iona National Park; x) Biodiversity and conservation areas; xi) Rehabilitation of the road from Namibe to Iona National Park – infrastructure and improved access to Iona; xii) Support to families affected by climate change; and xiii) Contribution to National Environment Fund.
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C. Incremental Cost Reasoning

186. The GEF resources will contribute to improved long-term climate-resilience and biodiversity conservation through well-managed national parks that contribute to larger transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs). This will be achieved through the provision of incremental funding for the implementation of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible agricultural practices within communities inside the target conservation areas, the reduction of illegal wildlife trafficking and human-wildlife conflict (HWC), the improved management and development of the target national parks and enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions. The GEF resources will be supplemental to the investments made by the Government of Angola (GoA), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and international aid sources, which are not enough to develop these conservation areas and institutions to a point where they can successfully adapt to climate change and protect biodiversity while safeguarding the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people living within the target areas. Current investment will also allow the benefits to be assimilated regionally, with sharing of best practices to improve regional resilience and biodiversity compatibility. Without the GEF resources, these conservation areas will continue to rely on small-scale and short-term investments which will not adequately facilitate effective management of the biodiversity and ecosystems within these areas, causing greater losses to illegal wildlife trafficking and greater risks of human-wildlife conflicts. Absence of GEF resources will also see reduced climate resilience and poor biodiversity compatibility for target communities and their livelihood practices, as well as slower integration of climate change and biodiversity management into national development.

187. The project will promote activities that improve the long-term adaptive capacity of communities and offer a diversification of livelihoods, reducing their vulnerability and increasing their resilience to climate change impacts. The investment of GEF resources will facilitate climate resilience that is compounding, as practices are refined and improved throughout implementation of the project. Climate-smart technologies introduced through the project will be conservation-compatible, such

that adaptation practices also produce conservation outcomes. Through improved awareness and effective engagement, communities will be better equipped to benefit from improved natural resource use and to respond to future climate challenges. To this end, the project will have significant capacity building components on environmental education, technical assistance on technology transfer and other trainings. The success of climate and biodiversity-compatible practices and technologies within these communities will also serve as pilot studies and as examples to facilitate uptake throughout neighbouring communities. This process will allow for climate resilience to develop on a larger scale and mitigate the need for interventions in the future.

188. It is recognised that the GEF funding will not be sufficient to close all identified gaps and so great emphasis has been placed on integrating sustainability strategies into the project design. The development of well-designed business and management plans, as well as effective training and adaptive procedures will ensure that the project interventions are carried forward in the long-term. The GEF resources will aid in developing the financial independence of the target conservation areas through improved management and business planning that seeks to attract external investment and build sustainable business practices that allow for future growth. The success of these strategies is dependent on sound upfront planning and early strategising, and this will be made possible by the GEF resources. As the effects of climate change continue and the management of these conservation areas faces greater challenges, the financial independence and sustainability of the conservation areas and their communities will be of increasing importance.
189. Investment of GEF resources will allow the beneficiary communities to develop greater agency over their natural resources and facilitate effective and sustainable utilisation and management of these resources. The long-term strategies developed by this project will ensure that these communities begin to adopt the appropriate practices and technologies to facilitate climate resilience. The investment will create an enabling environment for communities to make informed decisions in response to future climate challenges and by ensuring that awareness and knowledge are appropriately developed, these decisions will ensure the safeguarding of biodiversity. Community buy-in to alternative climate-resilient livelihoods and practices that are biodiversity-compatible is essential and will only be successful if the initial investment is sufficient to provide the necessary training and resources. With an adequate foundation established by the project, community commitment will be ensured, and the benefits of the project interventions will expand to surrounding communities through knowledge-sharing.
190. There is thus a strong justification for the use of GEF and Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) resources, which will contribute in the long term to improved resilience of vulnerable communities and biodiversity conservation. Under the business-as-usual-scenario, given that Angola's conservation areas are significantly underfunded, the targeted project areas would continue to be challenged by degraded infrastructure, weak management and vulnerability to climate change, leading to further environmental degradation and exposure of wildlife to poaching. In addition, local development initiatives would not integrate climate resilience nor be linked to biodiversity conservation, further exposing local communities to climate change impacts and potential conflicts over land use.

D. Global Environmental Benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and Adaptation Benefits (LDCF)

191. This multi-focal area project will contribute towards the objectives of the GEF-7 Biodiversity and Adaptation focal areas. The three main objectives under the Biodiversity focal area are: i) mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes; ii) address direct drivers to protect habitats and species; and iii) further develop biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks. Under the project, biodiversity considerations will be mainstreamed across a number of sectoral policies and plans, and all on-the-ground interventions, including additional livelihood options, have been designed to be biodiversity-compatible. One of the main focuses of the project is to improve the management of protected areas which will include activities to address the direct drivers of species and habitat loss. As a Child Project of the GWP Phase II, the benefits of the project interventions also support the broader GWP Phase II goal of promoting wildlife conservation and sustainable development by combatting illicit trafficking in wildlife. This contribution to the GWP Phase II goals will be expanded through the GWP network, with knowledge, skills and resources shared regionally and internationally to carry the benefits forward beyond the direct interventions of the project.
192. The three objectives under the GEF-7 adaptation strategy emphasized for the LDCF are: i) reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation; ii) mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact; and iii) foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation. This project is aligned with Objectives 1 and 2. Under the project, the resilience of local communities will be increased through the provision of technical support and inputs to implement adaptation practices, as well as additional climate-resilient livelihoods. These activities will increase the resilience to climate change of some of the most vulnerable communities in Angola. In addition, climate change considerations will be mainstreamed across several policies and plans, and a number of training activities will be undertaken with members of national government, local government and park administration to create an enabling environment for ongoing adaptation planning. The contribution of the project to achieving Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) under the Biodiversity focal area and adaptation benefits under the Adaptation focal area is described below.
193. **Global Environmental Benefits:**
194. Conservation of globally significant biodiversity: Under this project, 3,788,245 ha of terrestrial protected areas (termed conservation areas under Angola's Law on Conservation Areas) will be under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. As a result, 21 globally threatened or endangered species will be under increased protection. The conservation areas targeted for improved management — Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park — are home to at least 21 globally threatened species, seven of which are endangered. A list of these species is presented below in **Table 4**. There are also eight endemic species with distributions that overlap with the conservation areas' boundaries.
195. Sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity: Under this project, 35,000 ha of landscapes in and around conservation areas will be transitioned to being used under biodiversity-compatible and climate-resilient management, resulting in more sustainable use of natural resources.

Table 4: List of globally threatened species occurring in conservation areas targeted by the project for improved management

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN status
Mammals		
Hartmann's mountain zebra	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	VU
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	VU
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	VU
Brown Hyaena	<i>Parahyaena brunnea</i>	NT
African Wild Dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	EN
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	VU
Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	CR
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	VU
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	VU
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	VU
African buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	NT
Birds		
Cape Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	EN
Cape Gannet	<i>Morus capensis</i>	EN
Ludwig's Bustard	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	EN
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	EN
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	CR
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	CR
Damara tern	<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>	VU
African penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	EN
Reptiles		
Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
Fish		
Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola</i>	VU

IUCN Status: CR= Critically Endangered; EN= Endangered; VU= Vulnerable, and NT= Near Threatened

196. National benefits generated by the project include 10 eco-villages established around Luengue-Luiana National Park and five eco-villages around Iona National Park, which will serve as proof-of-concept for future eco-village developments in Angola. These eco-villages will also play a vital role in nature-based tourism (NBT) to generate income for the national parks and attract international revenue to Angola. National and local income generation will also be benefitted by the two media and marketing strategies and two marketing campaigns (one of each for each park) which will attract local and international tourism, supporting adjacent business and local livelihoods. Local benefits extend to the two hydrometeorological stations established by the project — one in Iona National Park and one in Luengue-Luiana National Park — which will improve weather forecasting at a local scale and provide useful climate metrics for use in the region.

197. **Adaptation Benefits:**

198. In contributing to the three objectives of the GEF-7 adaptation strategy, the project will deliver the following adaptation benefits:

- 12 policies plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience.

- 14,040 (4,212 female; 9,828 male) people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures.

199. The GEF 7 Core Indicator targets for the project at Concept and CEO Endorsement are summarised in **Table 5** below.

200. The number of hectares of Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) has decreased from 6,096,000 ha at Project Concept stage to 3,788,245 ha at CEO Endorsement. This is a result of an error made at Project Concept stage in the estimation of the size of Luengue-Luiana National Park. In the Project Concept, Luengue-Luiana National Park was estimated to cover an area of 4,581,800 ha; however, it in fact only covers 2,273,245 ha. This accounts for the reduction in target hectares for improved management at CEO Endorsement.

201. While baseline METT scores are usually provided at project endorsement, METT scores could not be calculated for Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks during the PPG Phase of the project due to Covid-19 travel restrictions which impeded consultation of park managers in the Protected Areas. Park managers are the main source of information required in the METT Assessment; therefore, the assessment will be undertaken during project implementation phase as part of the project set-up activities.

Table 5. A summary of the GEF 7 Core Indicator targets at Concept and CEO Endorsement stages.

GEF 7 Core Indicators		Concept Submission	CEO Endorsement Submission
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	6,096,000	3,788,245
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)		
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)		
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	35,000	35,000
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)		
	<i>Total area under improved management (Hectares)</i>	6,131,000	3,823,245
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO ₂ e)		
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management		
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (thousand metric tons) (Percent of fisheries, by volume)		
9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)		
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)		

11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	50,000 (25,000 female; 25,000 male)	24,215 ¹⁸⁵ (7,265 female; 16,950 male)
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202. The breakdown of the direct beneficiaries of project interventions is provided below. These are the number of people expected to receive targeted support from project activities, defined as the intentional and direct assistance of the project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware, they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources. Under this project, that targeted support includes training, provision of technical support and inputs, and knowledge-sharing. **The target of 24,215 direct beneficiaries (7,265 women and 16,950 men)** is considered the minimum number of people that will be directly reached by project activities. A far larger number of people (~250,000 people) are expected to indirectly benefit from the project. The number of direct beneficiaries was reached based on individual consideration of each project output and the realistic number of people that are likely to be reached by targeted activities. As a result, the number of direct beneficiaries expected at CEO Endorsement is less than estimated at Project Concept stage, as project activities were not yet detailed in the Project Concept. In addition, the percentage of women expected to benefit is 30% as opposed to the 50% stated in the Project Concept. This is because of the realities of certain aspects of gender inequality in Angola and the challenges facing equal gender participation and parity. These are further detailed in Appendix VI-b Gender Mainstreaming Plan. A target of 30% female direct beneficiaries is realistic under the project.

Table 6: Number of direct beneficiaries (male and female)

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.	Target 1.1.4.: 5,000 people (30% female) trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.	3,500	1,500	5,000
	Target 1.1.5.: 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.	3,500	1,500	5,000
	Target 1.1.7.: 1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures across the wider KAZA	700	300	1,000

¹⁸⁵ Breakdown per Fund: **LDCF 24,055** (male 16,838; female 7,217) + **GEFTF 160** (male 112; female 48) = 24,215

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
	TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries). 1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries)	700	300	1,000
Outcome 1.2.: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.	Target 1.2.3.: 5,000 community members (30% female) trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options	3,500	1,500	5,000
	Target 1.2.4.: 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with support and inputs to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.	3,500	1,500	5,000
	Target 1.2.5.: 2000 community members (30% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options (1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape and 1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape.)	700	300	1,000
		700	300	1,000
Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA.	Target 2.1.1.: 50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.	35	15	50
Outcome 2.2.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.	Target 2.2.1.: 50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning	35	15	50

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
Outcome 2.3.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park.	Target 2.3.5.: 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.	21	9	30
Outcome 2.4.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park.	Target 2.4.5.: 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.	21	9	30
Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.	Target 3.2.3: 40 members (30% female) of Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities trained	28	12	40
Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.	Target 3.5.3.: 10 staff (30% female) of the environmental fund trained	7	3	10
Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas	Target 4.1.1: 5 project staff members trained (at least 2 female).	3	2	5
TOTAL		16,950	7,265	24,215¹⁸⁶

203. The LDCF Core Indicator targets for the project at Concept and CEO Endorsement are summarized in **Table 7** below. The total number of direct beneficiaries expected to benefit from LDCF-funded activities is 24,055 (7,217 women and 16,838 men). Of this number, 14,040 people (4,212 women and 9,828 men) are expected to receive training on climate change risks and adaptation, resulting in enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures. This is captured as Core Indicator 4 in the Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Tool. The number of people expected to benefit from LDCF funds was reached based on individual consideration of each activity. As a result, the number of people expected at CEO Endorsement is less than estimated at Project Concept stage, as project activities were not yet detailed in the Project Concept. In addition, the target at Project Concept stage of 60,000 people to be trained under the project did not seem realistic. The

¹⁸⁶ Breakdown per Fund: **LDCF 24,055** (male 16,838; female 7,217) + **GEFTF 160** (male 112; female 48) = 24,215

percentage of women expected to benefit from training is 30% as opposed to the 50% stated in the Project Concept. This is because of the realities of certain aspects of gender inequality in Angola and the challenges facing equal gender participation and parity. These are further detailed in Appendix VI-b Gender Mainstreaming Plan. A target of 30% women to receive training is realistic under the project.

204. The target of 35,000 ha of land under climate-resilient management that was set at Project Concept stage is still considered to be realistic at CEO Endorsement.

Table 7. A summary of LDCF Core Indicator targets for the project at Concept and CEO endorsement stages**

LDCF Core Indicators		Concept Submission	CEO Endorsement Submission
1	Total number of direct beneficiaries	50,000 (25,000 female; 25,000 male)	24,055 (7,217 female; 16,838 male)
2	Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	35,000	35,000
3	Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	4	12
4	Total no. of people trained	60,000 (30,000 female; 30,000 male)	14,040 ¹⁸⁷ (4,212 female; 9,828 male)

**Refer to the LDCF Climate Change Adaptation Tool

E. Socio-Economic Benefits

205. Protecting biodiversity and building climate resilience of livelihoods in the targeted conservation areas will inherently improve the well-being of the communities living in and around these areas. The capacity-building components of the project will promote environmental education and provide the technical assistance and other trainings necessary to diversify income sources for the communities. Aware and engaged communities will be better equipped to effectively maximise benefits from natural resource use and to respond to future climate shocks.

206. By introducing alternative livelihoods, communities will have more opportunities to increase their income and reduce poverty. The investment in local livelihoods will create a positive feedback loop, with the 'smart subsidies'¹⁸⁸ system ensuring support and growth of local private business chains rather than reliance on state support. As the local business chains are strengthened and grow, so the communities will become more independent and able to access new market niches that develop. Upgrades to the park management plans will also create short- and long-term employment opportunities for local communities through their involvement in park conservation operations, anti-poaching initiatives and nature-based tourism (NBT) in the parks. These opportunities will serve to strengthen the functioning of Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks, which will attract

¹⁸⁷ Of the 24,055 direct beneficiaries of LDCF-funded activities, 14,040 of these are expected to receive training on climate risks and adaptation. This is therefore the number of people captured under Core Indicator 4 here and in the Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Tool.

¹⁸⁸ Smart subsidies are designed in a way that reaches those in need while avoiding the related risks as much as possible. The characteristics of this design include: i) being targeted to the specific needs of the people and their livelihood types; ii) providing market-based solutions to utilise and support the further development of existing private input supply networks, rather than supplanting them with state-controlled distribution systems; and iii) including credible exit strategies to put a time limit on the support, to facilitate long-term sustainability and help control costs.

investment to support other livelihoods in the respective regions. There will be a strong focus on the development and support of NBT enterprises, with project Outputs 3.4.1.; 3.4.2.; 3.4.3. and 3.4.4. designed to promote NBT as a source of socio-economic growth in southern Angola. The NBT business chains can expand as they are able to target a wide range of customers, from local people to international tourists. International tourism will bring an external revenue stream into the area to support the newly established livelihoods and as the NBT industry grows and specialises to new clientele, so more employment and business opportunities arise¹⁸⁹. High-end and luxury NBT packages, family-focused packages and enterprises that target youth markets will all be prospective developments that will require new skills and resources that people from local communities can provide to develop and sustain livelihoods. The NBT industry is also intrinsically linked to sustainability as tourists are attracted to rich biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, which incentivises sustainable and biodiversity-compatible development¹⁹⁰. This provides opportunity for increased livelihood diversity and innovation to facilitate sustainability^{191,192}. The need for sustainability will also incentivise a climate-proofed development, and this project will ensure that existing livelihoods are climate-proofed, contributing to their sustainability and to cultural preservation in the area on a long-term basis.

207. Climate-smart technologies that allow subsistence farmers to adapt to changing climate conditions will improve food security in the targeted communities, while also producing conservation outcomes which further other project objectives. These technologies will reduce the labour and resource burdens currently faced by people in these communities, improving the overall quality of life in these communities and establishing practices and strategies that will have long-term sustainability benefits under changing climatic conditions. The introduction of these technologies will also create opportunities to support and expand local economic chains, particularly as the demand for the technologies grows beyond the target communities into the region. The increased adaptive capacity of local communities because of diverse and climate-proofed livelihoods will also contribute to economic recovery in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The economic impacts of unexpected impacts such as the COVID-19 pandemic have highlighted the need for economic and resource independence in regions where poverty is prominent in order to minimise the adverse effects of these events on Angola's most vulnerable people^{193,194}. As climate change continues, climate shocks and extreme climate events will become more intense and frequent, and so improved adaptive capacity within these communities is essential.
208. While changes made to livelihoods and other socio-economic factors may affect men and women differently, the gender-responsive design of this project will ensure that benefits are realised for both genders equally. This will be done by ensuring equal participation from men and women in community engagement, training, and employment opportunities. The upliftment of women in

¹⁸⁹ Manwa, H. and Modirapula, T., 2019. The role of Botsalano Game Reserve in sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation through community-based tourism development in South Africa. *African Renaissance*, 16(1), pp.313-333.

¹⁹⁰ Chung, M.G., Dietz, T. and Liu, J., 2018. Global relationships between biodiversity and nature-based tourism in protected areas. *Ecosystem Services*, 34, pp.11-23.

¹⁹¹ Mandić, A., 2019. Nature-based solutions for sustainable tourism development in protected natural areas: a review. *Environment Systems and Decisions*, pp.1-20.

¹⁹² Elmahdy, Y.M., Haukeland, J.V. and Fredman, P., 2017. Tourism megatrends: A literature review focused on nature-based tourism.

¹⁹³ <https://unctad.org/webflyer/impact-covid-19-pandemic-trade-and-development-transitioning-new-normal>

¹⁹⁴ Renzaho, A., 2020. The need for the right socio-economic and cultural fit in the COVID-19 response in Sub-Saharan Africa: examining demographic, economic political, health, and socio-cultural differentials in COVID-19 morbidity and mortality. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(10), p.3445.

these rural communities will be integral to easing the burden of poverty and ensuring uptake and sustainability of the project interventions¹⁹⁵. The focus on diversification and expansion of livelihoods and strategies will create opportunities for a variety of skills to be put to use, thus ensuring that both men and women will have important roles to play as the project interventions are established. Priority will be placed on directing benefits to the most vulnerable or marginalised groups in these communities. There will be a focus on easing the burden faced by youth communities in the target regions as poverty forces younger people out of schools and into roles of responsibility as heads of households and labourers¹⁹⁶.

F. Risk Assessment and Mitigation

209. During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase of the project, the project was screened using CI-GEF's Safeguard Screening Form and CIGEF's Climate Screening Form. The project risks and their levels are summarized below in **Table 8**, as well as the mitigation strategies that the project has incorporated to manage the presented risks.

Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19)

210. This project recognizes the enormous risk posed by the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) which has prolifically spread disrupting several socio-economic activities. It is projected that the effects of the pandemic may cause delays and/or slow down implementation of project activities such decision making by key stakeholders; availability and participation of stakeholders in project activities; delays in setting up the project; recruitment of project staff; and procurement.

211. In-order to mitigate the risks outlined above, Angola's Ministry of Health Guidelines and CI-GEF COVID-19 Guidelines will be followed during project implementation. The project proposes the following mitigation measures:

- a. Preparation and implementation of relevant safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks sparked off by COVID-19. These safeguards include compliance with Labor and Working Conditions, Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- b. The project will ensure that tools and support are made available for effective online engagement where possible to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on project implementation while safeguarding the health of all stakeholders. Online engagement has become increasingly effective and free platforms ensure accessibility. This will also mitigate travel costs and time spent in transit for all stakeholders. (Considerations included in stakeholder engagement plan)
- c. Quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by the project team. This measure will enable CIGEF to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from technical and financial perspectives.

¹⁹⁵ Strønen, I.Å., Silva, O., Nangacovie, M. and Fortuna, C., 2017. Perpetual Hardships: Female Poverty in Rural Malanje, Angola. CMI Brief, 4.

¹⁹⁶ Doss, C.R., Heckert, J., Myers, E., Pereira, A. and Quisumbing, A., 2020. Gender, rural youth and structural transformation: evidence to inform innovative youth programming. Available at SSRN 3520616.

- d. Project staff working in the protected areas will exercise caution by donning Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for COVID prevention (e.g., face masks) to reduce the risk of infecting protected area authority employees and wildlife (particularly non-human primates).

Table 8: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
<p>1. Corona Virus Pandemic: There may be delays in implementation and coordination resulting from limited face-to-face engagements and travel restrictions and other safety measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>a. The project will ensure that tools and support are made available for effective online engagement where possible to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on project implementation while safeguarding the health of all stakeholders. Online engagement has become increasingly effective and free platforms ensure accessibility. This will also mitigate travel costs and time spent in transit for all stakeholders. (Considerations included in stakeholder engagement plan)</p> <p>b. Quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by the project team. This measure will enable CIGEF to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from technical and financial perspectives.</p> <p>c. Project staff working in the protected areas will exercise caution by donning Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for COVID prevention (e.g., face masks) to reduce the risk of infecting protected area authority employees and wildlife (particularly non-human primates).</p>
<p>2. High staff turn-over in the Government of Angola will affect decision making resulting to delays</p>	<p>H</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CI will continually follow up with the Government of Angola to ensure the designated Government focal point is actively engaged in the project. - CI will also ensure there is buy-in from senior Government officials.

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
3. Executing arrangements were not finalized during PPG Phase. Identification of non-state partners and their roles was not completed during PPG Phase.	H	Executing arrangements, identification of partners and definition of their roles will be finalised during implementation phase as part of project set-up activities. This task will be completed within the first 6-months.
4. Due diligence of the Executing Agency and partner institutions was not conducted by CI during PPG Phase.	H	<p>This task will be completed within the first 6-months of implementation phase.</p> <p>Financial Risk Assessments (FRA) will be completed before granting to any selected partners. Granting will only be done when partners, including the Government, have met the requirements based on the financial risk assessment. The outputs of this assessment will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Partners identified and their respective detailed ToRs defining their roles developed and approved by the GoA. Budgets allocated to the Partners in correspondence with their ToRs. Budget Allocations approved by the GoA. Financial Risk Assessments (FRA) of partner institutions conducted and applicable mitigation measures put in place. Contracts/Agreements signed. Following the above, the Project's overall Budget and Work Plan will be realigned to reflect decisions from the Government and reflect the outcome of the partner mapping and assessment exercise.

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
5. Safeguard Plans developed during PPG Phase have information gaps: Due to Covid-19 travel restrictions, key stakeholders such as Park managers and communities residing in remote areas around the Protected Areas were not consulted in the development of safeguard plans. Additionally, a thorough capacity assessment of the Executing Agency (EA) was not undertaken since there was a delay in appointing the EA by the Government. As a result, there are information gaps in the Safeguard plans.	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A Safeguards specialist will be recruited to finalise/update the safeguard plans, conduct a limited Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), conduct a thorough capacity assessment of the Executing Agency (INBAC), undertake other safeguards related tasks that were not completed during PPG Phase, monitor and report implementation of safeguards. b. Monitoring of all project indicators (including safeguard indicators) will be undertaken by a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist.
6. Little or no long-term adoption of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices by community members.	L	Long-term strategies will be developed collaboratively to ensure adequate incentives and benefits to these communities to secure buy-in.
7. Unpredictable changes in climate may result in some adaptation practices being outdated and ineffective.	L	Strategies will incorporate an ongoing adjustment process to ensure the most up-to-date practices are being implemented. As new information is available and as conditions change with the changing climate, so strategies will be updated in response.
8. Business viability may be vulnerable to shifts in large-scale economic dynamics. These could include a post-COVID-19 pandemic economic recession; changes in revenue generated by international tourism; and shifts in the supply and demand of crops under changing climate conditions. These would all impact the business prospects that are most extensively linked to the livelihoods of local communities in and around the project areas.	S	The development of business plans will have robust engagement and market assessment, and account for as much variability as possible. By rooting business plans in adaptation and local ecosystem dependence, the financial stability of these business plans will be improved. The business plans will be designed conservatively, with a focus on long-term stability in favour of more extensive financial gains.
9. Limited uptake of alternative livelihoods by local communities.	L	The eco-villages established by the project will serve as a working example and proof-of-concept for the alternative

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
		livelihoods introduced by the project. The development of these eco-villages will be collaborative with local communities to incorporate their unique needs into designs and strategies. This will improve the likelihood of uptake by ensuring that the alternative livelihoods meet the needs of local people and improve their well-being.
10. Weak capacity of conservation area management to implement introduced measures.	S	The project will work with and strengthen the capacity of a diverse set of institutions, operating at both the local and regional levels. This will allow for collaboration to build a network for improved overall management. Activities to support the governance structures of the conservation areas are also included.
11. Changes in government priorities, personnel, and structures may disrupt implementation.	M	Political commitment will be ensured through the engagement at all levels of government with commitments made collaboratively with other stakeholders. Financial incentives through business plans and the long-term benefits of adaptation strategies will ensure that outcomes align with the needs of the communities and nation. Project stability will also be ensured through the involvement of project partners that are well-established within the project area, having worked on previous projects and served to support the national parks in various roles. These project partners will oversee and direct numerous project activities and will serve to buffer any shifts in government personnel and structures.
12. International revenue for NBT may take some time to develop and be hindered by international travel restrictions during emergency periods (For example the COVID-19 lockdowns)	M	NBT business plans will have strong integration of local and short-distance tourism, reducing reliance on external international revenue for viability.
13. Delays in the monitoring and evaluation process may hinder	M	The project will provide the monitoring agents with project tracking tools and

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
the regular updating of the project strategies and the incorporation of lessons and feedback as the project progresses.		training in to use these tools to appropriately oversee and guide project implementation. The tools include the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) tracking tool and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions to program-level indicators.
14. Some stakeholder commitments may not be upheld long-term.	L	The project design will ensure that the value of the knowledge shared is made clear to all stakeholders to incentivise their long-term commitment and encourage more extensive engagements.
15. Climate change may drive shifts in priority species distributions beyond the existing boundaries of the targeted conservation areas.	M	<p>The management plans for the protected areas will account for long-term climate change projections so that strategic decisions can be made regarding species distribution shifts. Incorporating the SPARC tool and datasets will aid in the effectiveness of this.</p> <p>The project also includes activities to strengthen the network of management among the transfrontier conservation areas, providing further flexibility in planning through collaboration beyond park and national borders.</p>
16. There is some uncertainty regarding climate change projections and their resulting consequences for HWC as both species and resource distributions shift. There is also some uncertainty regarding some newly emerging HWC reduction strategies. These may result in unforeseen future HWC scenarios.	M	The project is designed with an iterative monitoring and evaluation process to ensure that strategies and management plans are updated as new information becomes available. The project will also focus on developing long-term adaptive strategizing skills among stakeholders and decision-makers so that they are able to respond to changing scenarios effectively.
17. Potential impacts of climate risks, including climate hazards and climate shocks that may delay or alter project implementation.	M	<p>The project includes a full Climate Risk Screening (Appendix V) and the appropriate considerations and mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project design.</p> <p>Climate and weather hazards that may be present in the project area include</p>

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
		droughts, extreme heat and flooding. These risks have been accounted for during the development of the project timeline and further considerations for these risks will be incorporated into all future planning and development within the project. Using the guidance of the Climate Risk Screening will ensure that the project is not severely impacted by climate risks and that the adaptation and mitigation measures are implemented effectively.

G. Sustainability

212. The long-term sustainability of project interventions will be ensured in many ways — predominantly through embedding the necessary technical and institutional capacities within relevant institutions and beneficiary communities to take the interventions forward after the project’s completion. This will be achieved through, *inter alia*: i) the development of municipal development plans, management, and business plans for the target conservation areas; ii) improving the capacity of conservation area staff and local government; iii) establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for an adaptive management approach; and iv) improving community resilience and protecting biodiversity to ensure the realised benefits are sustained beyond the life of the project. As a Child Project of the GWP Phase II, there will also be a network of support within the GWP that will aid in project sustainability through the sharing of knowledge and resources. This network will benefit from the global nature of the GWP to strengthen international and regional cooperation needed to support this project, while providing tools and skills needed for long-term effectiveness. Further ways in which sustainability of the project’s interventions will be achieved are described below.

Financial sustainability

213. The project activities will provide long-term sources of revenue for community members, thereby reducing reliance on and unsustainable use of natural resources. The expansion of nature-based tourism (NBT) in the project areas is designed to provide sustainable livelihoods and income by grounding these livelihoods in the ecological sector. This income will be made reliable by the strong baseline in government policy and strategy, and there is room for extensive growth of these initiatives to provide greater opportunities and benefit more people. The focus on NBT will ensure that financial sustainability is not linked to volatile or high-risk investments, but rather rooted in stable, biodiversity-compatible strategies that have compounding benefits, with improved conservation attracting more tourism which will fund further conservation improvements. More broadly, the financial sustainability of the project will be supported by the restructuring of an existing environment fund. This fund will serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and protected area management in Angola, with support provided to diversify its funding sources and ability to access additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity

offsets. Improved financial sustainability will also be achieved by supporting revenue-generating activities in the communities within and around conservation areas.

Institutional sustainability

214. The continued effective management of conservation areas will be ensured by the capacity-building activities which have been planned throughout the project and for multiple stakeholders. Coordination will be facilitated across several partners (non-governmental organisations (NGOs), private sector, multi- and bilateral agencies) with the support of the Government of Angola. The project will take advantage of the well-established project partners, capitalising on their history of work and involvement in the project areas. Having formed a body of work to serve as a baseline, these partners are in an ideal position to expand their efforts as this project improves their capacities and mandates. Further investments will be leveraged from private actors, including for technology for biodiversity management and tourism activities and infrastructure. There is therefore potential for scaling up, either to deepen support in the target TFCAs or expand its innovative approach to other protected areas in the country, potentially mobilising financing for future phases. The project will also generate important lessons and enable effective coordination and sharing of institutional knowledge between the different Child Projects of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), making use of the extensive network provided by the GWP systems to do so. This will ensure that best practice is carried forward on an international scale, and the resulting feedback of this system will support the institutional stability of this project.

Social and economic sustainability

215. By engaging extensively with the target communities, park management and other priority stakeholders throughout the project, buy-in from the communities will be ensured. The continuous participation of stakeholders during all project stages along with capacity development will ensure that there is comprehensive understanding of the benefits of biodiversity-compatibility and climate resilience to sustain project activities. As family incomes increase through diversification of livelihoods, so sustainability will improve by reducing the potential need for relocation and by generating revenue for the local economy. Developing diverse skills, promoting natural resource-based rural entrepreneurship activities, and improving coordination between communities and park management to develop employment opportunities in tourism will ensure that the communities benefit from the project interventions and are better-equipped to face climate challenges. The project is designed with community collaboration at the forefront to ensure they retain agency over activities and are empowered by the biodiversity-compatible and sustainable strategies. This will lead to an improved relationship with local biodiversity and ensure the communities can play an active role in safeguarding efforts.

216. The gender-responsive design of the project will ensure that considerations to protect and uplift women remain present after the completion of the project. Gender mainstreaming is present throughout project activities, and skills, knowledge and resources will be provided to women in ways that are accessible and that will meet the unique needs of women in the project areas. The promotion of gender equity and empowerment will be made sustainable through the gender-responsive design of training initiatives, as well as within policy and strategy development, ensuring that women are involved in and accounted for at all levels of decision-making within the project. This will be perpetuated by appropriate and accessible knowledge-sharing strategies that prioritise the needs and insights of women for long-term gender mainstreaming and equity.

Environmental sustainability

217. Improved land-use and long-term management strategies will reduce environmental degradation and allow for recovery of already degraded landscapes. This, along with the improved conservation of priority species and conservation areas — that house numerous other threatened, vulnerable, endemic, and near-endemic species — will ensure protection of biodiversity in the future. As conservation efforts improve and biodiversity is protected, so ecosystem health will improve and the challenges of conserving and managing biodiversity will be mitigated. Healthy ecosystems with rich biodiversity will also be more resilient to the effects of climate change and the adaptability of the biodiversity will be improved in turn. Ecosystem health will also benefit from the introduction of climate-resilient and biodiversity compatible production practices on agricultural land in the target sites. This will ensure that the local environment remains healthy and productive to provide ecosystem services and sustain local biodiversity in the future while providing the resources needed by the communities.

H. Innovativeness

218. Innovation is included in the proposed project's design and delivery of interventions. The project encompasses three focal areas: i) strengthening climate resilience of communities in two conservation areas in the Angolan portions of Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) and Iona-Skeleton Coast transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs); ii) improving park management of the targeted areas; and iii) enhancing institutional capacity in Angola to respond to climate change impacts and conserve biodiversity. The integrated approach embedded in the project design will promote the improvement of community livelihoods, including climate-resilient practices that will enhance biodiversity conservation, not only through strengthening national park management but also by demonstrating sustainable natural resource management. The project will introduce an innovative eco-village approach to building climate resilience of communities, where support and inputs will be provided to create sustainable livelihoods. Proposed solutions will include opportunities for empowering women in the target communities by mainstreaming gender considerations into the interventions.

219. In addition, a number of innovative tools will be introduced to improve management effectiveness of the target conservation areas and associated biodiversity. Examples of these include the Domain Awareness System (DAS), Spatial Planning for Area Conservation in Response to Climate Change (SPARC) tool, and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART). These technologies will assist park management for more effective coordination and protection of biodiversity and will also support local people for improved community-based management. These tools are particularly useful in contexts where there are gaps in technology and where community capacity is limited.

220. In conjunction with the introduced tools and technologies, emphasis will be placed on creating and demonstrating the value of biodiversity to local communities living in and around conservation areas. By introducing more sustainable livelihoods and facilitating the establishment of nature-based tourism, the project will indirectly provide incentives for communities to value and protect biodiversity. These interventions will be implemented in close collaboration with local people, especially women and other marginalised groups, to ensure context-appropriate practices are introduced and are thus more likely to be successful in the long term.

I. Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

221. This project will have a catalytic influence across several aspects, by implementing an integrated, programmatic, and multi-partner approach that allows for scaling up. The project will serve as an umbrella framework for coordination across several partners — NGOs, private sector, multi- and bilateral agencies — in support of the Government of Angola.
222. Large-scale climate risk and vulnerability assessments carried out as a part of this project will be used to review land use plans and other policies. The results of these assessments can be used elsewhere in the area for further planning, and best practices derived from these assessments can be scaled-up to other areas as well. Similarly, the project interventions will generate an evidence base of effective adaptation practices and alternative livelihoods. Through project activities, this information will be shared nationally and internationally with other conservation areas to promote replicability and scaling up.
223. The likelihood for replication will also be enhanced through strengthening collaborative partnerships, including with inter-governmental and private sector actors. The interventions under this project will create value in natural resources by attracting industries such as nature-based tourism, which will mobilise private sector investments. This initiative can be scaled-up, either to deepen support in the targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) or expand its innovative approach to other national parks in the country and region.
224. Coordination with other complementary initiatives and projects such as the GWP will help to further ensure that lessons learned, and best practices are exchanged across sectors, and synergies capitalised upon for mutually supporting replication. The project also pilots an approach for cross-border collaboration for TFCA management, including wildlife connectivity and cross-border governance arrangements like multi-stakeholder management committees. If successful, this approach can be replicated in other TFCA landscapes as well as other national parks within the country.

J. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, Policies and Legal Frameworks

225. The project is closely aligned with several of Angola's relevant national priorities, policies, and plans. The government of Angola (GoA) has clearly identified in its National Development Plan — and several other national priorities — objectives for the development of wildlife conservation and protected area management efforts, with a focus on increasing global wildlife-based goods and services for biodiversity and the local population. The baseline scenario shows that there is much potential for improvement and advances can be made towards meeting those objectives, which are also well aligned with the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II priorities. The interventions of this project will work to achieve intended outcomes that will support the national objectives of Angola.
226. The activities that will be undertaken to enhance the capacities of national institutions and improve park management align with Angola's National Strategy for Climate Change¹⁹⁷. This strategy highlights the risks for species displacement and loss, and defines priority actions to address these, including: i) improving and strengthening the capacity of forest and biodiversity monitoring at national and regional scales; and ii) improving the management of protected areas.

¹⁹⁷ https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/AGO/ENAC%202018-2030_14082017.pdf

227. Objectives of the project also include improving biodiversity conservation and community livelihood resilience to climate change impacts. These objectives support Angola's National Determined Contribution (NDC)¹⁹⁸, which prioritises biodiversity as important for building resilience to climate change and improving livelihoods. They also support the country's National Climate Change Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)¹⁹⁹, which highlights the vulnerability and impacts of climate change on biodiversity, forests, ecosystems, and agriculture.

228. In recent years, the GoA has developed policies and legal frameworks to rehabilitate the national system of protected areas and has engaged in international agreements to foster regional collaboration on these issues. The Strategic Plan for the Protected Areas System (Plano Estratégico para o Sistema de Areas Protegidas, PESAP) is the most recent policy document for protected areas. It strives to ensure socio-economic and financial sustainability and mobilise investments to stimulate the local economy through activities that are compatible with the protection of natural resources, while also improving the quality of life for communities. In addition, the National Forest, Wildlife and Conservation Areas Policy (2010) the Forest and Wildlife Act (2017), the Plan for the Expansion of the Network of Protected Areas (PLENARCA) and the 2018-2022 National Development Plan (NDP) provide a solid policy and legal framework for the development of wildlife conservation, protected area management and climate change adaptation efforts. Further specific examples of the project's consistency with national priorities, plans and policies are presented in **Table 9** below.

Table 9. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies.

National Priorities, Plans and Policies	Project Consistency
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Angola	<p>Angola's INDC includes priority adaptation actions that will enable the strengthening of the resilience of the country given its extreme vulnerability to climate change impacts in key economic sectors. While many of the economic sectors in Angola have been impacted by climate variability and extreme events, the INDC identifies those sectors where extreme vulnerability to climate change poses a threat to not only livelihoods and health, but also economic potential and food security in the country.</p> <p>Those identified sectors include, <i>inter alia</i>, land-use forests, ecosystems and biodiversity. The project interventions will support climate resilience in these priority sectors and therefore is consistent with Angola's INDC.</p>
National Climate Change Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	<p>The NAPA, following consultations of stakeholders and analysis of vulnerabilities to climate change, created a list of 15 prioritised adaptation options for Angola. Included in these options were, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of sustainable land management for increased agricultural yields • National institutional mechanisms for adaptation planning • Diversification of crops to less climate-sensitive cultures • Technology needs assessment <p>By carrying out activities such as improved land management plans, enhancing institutional capacity for climate change adaptations and strengthening communities' climate resilience through livelihood</p>

¹⁹⁸ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Angola/1/INDC%20Angola%20deposito.pdf>

¹⁹⁹ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/ago01.pdf>

	diversification and new adaptation technologies, the project will support NAPA in carrying out these prioritised adaptation strategies.
The Strategic Plan for the Protected Areas System (Plano Estratégico para o Sistema de Áreas Protegidas, PESAP, 2018)	<p>The PESAP focusses on enforcing measures that would allow fundraising, training of staff and strengthening of institutions. It also emphasizes the importance of maintaining the socio-economic and financial stability of conservation areas through specific objectives. These include, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the involvement of communities and other stakeholders in the planning and management of each conservation area, promoting participation and recognition of their rights, responsibilities and benefits sharing. • Increase awareness and promote a change of mindset of beneficiaries residing in conservation areas and surrounding areas, through information, education, and communication. • Develop and implement mechanisms for attracting financial resources, both external and internal, using innovative financial instruments and environmental marketing at international and national levels. <p>The objectives of PESAP are in line with the project objectives. The activities of the project's interventions will follow similar initiatives as those in PESAP's objectives, namely encouraging community participation in conservation, increasing value of biodiversity to communities and mobilising financial resources around the target areas.</p>
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2019-2025)	<p>This Strategy was approved by the GoA to guarantee the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity components to enable the fair and equitable sharing of natural resources. Its objective is to incorporate measures of biodiversity conservation into the development of policies and programs in Angola. The eight strategic areas identified in this Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and information dissemination • Education for sustainable development • Biodiversity management in protected areas • Sustainable use of biodiversity components • The role of communities in biodiversity management • Institutional strengthening • Legislation and implementation • Management, coordination, and monitoring <p>The project is consistent with the Strategy because it operates in many of the same strategic areas. The project will facilitate knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned during implementation, which will further information dissemination and encourage sustainable development education. The activities in strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change will also involve communities in biodiversity management. Also, enhancing technical and institutional capacities through the project will lead to stronger institutions and improve the management and monitoring of protected areas.</p>
Strategic Plan for the System of Conservation Areas of Angola (PESAC, 2018-2027)	<p>The PESAC strategic vision aims to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services and cultural, natural and landscape heritage through the conservation and restoration of species and natural habitats. The objectives of PESAC are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the effectiveness of territorial management of conservation areas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance natural, landscape and cultural resources • Define a guiding plan for the long-term expansion of the conservation areas system in Angola to materialise a national network that leads to ecological stability, resilience to climate change and the well-being of communities • Clarify the role of conservation areas in protecting species and diversifying the economy by promoting efficient and sustainable management of natural resources • Outline the steps for expansion and consolidation of the conservation areas system to allow for more efficient and effective distribution of scarce existing resources to ensure the management of Angola's biodiversity • Define mechanisms that capacitate community participation and enable civil society, local and traditional communities and non-governmental organisations to participate in the processes of identification, create and management of conservation areas • Ensure conditions that allow conservation areas to be managed effectively so they can fulfil their objectives <p>Over 10 years, PESAC aims to introduce measures that include fundraising, training, clarification of the role of conservation areas, and proposals for new conservation areas. Furthermore, PESAC's goal is to strengthen the work of INBAC and streamline existing conservation areas and the National Protected Areas System. The activities of this project will further these goals by promoting improved park management through many of the same measures laid out by PESAC, as well as by enhancing institutional capacities that will benefit INBAC and other protected areas.</p>
National Forests, Wildlife and Conservation Areas Policy (2010)	<p>This policy was adopted as a means to achieve objectives in four main strategic areas. These areas are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic: In this area the Policy aims to increase the internal supply of goods and services of the country's forest and fauna to reduce poverty and integrate the conservation sector into the country's economic development strategies • Environmental: This aims to contribute to the conservation and protection of terrestrial biodiversity, with a focus on national sustainable development • Social: This area calls for local community participation, the private sector, and civil society in the management and sharing of benefits that result from sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources • Institutional: In this area the Policy aims to create mechanisms for strengthening institutional capacity to ensure efficient, transparent, and professional fulfilment of the mandate related to the management of forest and wildlife resources, as well as conservation areas. <p>The objectives of this policy are consistent with the objectives of the project, which also include improvements in local communities' socio-economic circumstances, while developing biodiversity conservation through capacity building in national resource institutions.</p>
Plan for the Expansion of the Network of Protected Areas (PLENARCA, 2011)	<p>The overall objective of this Plan is to implement a national system for biodiversity conservation that can establish stability of protected areas, increasing resilience to climate change and improve human well-being in these areas. By improving park management in the targeted areas and generating land-use planning assessments, this project will support the</p>

	objective of this Plan in the targeted areas as well as in other national parks and protected areas through replicability and scaling-up.
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K. Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund(s) Strategies

229. The project is aligned with the 2018-2022 Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) Programming Strategy, as well as the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area. The goal of GEF7's Biodiversity focal area is to maintain globally significant biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes. This goal is supported through inclusive conservation and addressing direct drivers of habitats loss, through improved financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the protected area estate. In particular, this project aligns with **Objective 1** (*Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes*) and **Objective 2** (*Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species*), through the Global Wildlife Program (wildlife for sustainable development). It also contributes to the Aichi Biodiversity 2020 Targets through safeguarding key natural wildlife habitats in the targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs). Specifically, the project will directly contribute to **Aichi Targets 2, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 19**.

230. The LDCF objectives aim to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change in developing countries and support their efforts to enhance adaptive capacity. The project responds to these combined priorities, focusing on reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of local communities and ecosystems through climate-resilient production activities and diversification of livelihoods. Specifically, it aligns with **Objective 1** (*Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation*) and **Objective 2** (*Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact*). The alignment of project components with the GEF Focal Areas and with Aichi Targets is detailed in **Table 10** below.

Table 10: Consistency with GEF Focal Area Programs

Project components	GEF 7 Focal Area Programs	Contribution to Aichi Targets
Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs	<p>Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 1: <i>Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes</i></p> <p>Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs</p> <p>Outcome 1.2.: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local</p>	<p>Target 7 (<i>By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</i>) and Target 15 (<i>By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</i>) by introducing climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible practices and technologies to target</p>

	<p>communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems</p> <p><u>Project contribution:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will promote inclusive conservation through the adoption of biodiversity-compatible practices in target communities. • Climate resilient and biodiversity compatible subsistence farming practices will also be introduced which will contribute to food system sustainability and reduced land degradation. 	communities in and around the protected areas.
<p><u>Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs</u></p>	<p>Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 2: <i>Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species</i></p> <p>Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA</p> <p>Outcome 2.2.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</p> <p>Outcome 2.3.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>Outcome 2.4.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park</p> <p><u>Project contributions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will improve management of national parks that form part of larger TFCAs which are home to rich biodiversity, including several endangered, threatened and endemic species. • Loss of biodiversity to poaching and illegal wildlife trade will be reduced through improved strategies and technologies. 	<p>Target 11 <i>(By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.)</i> and Target 12 <i>(By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.)</i> through the improved management capacity and effectiveness of target national parks, to better conserve the rich biodiversity within and improve contributions to broader TFCAs. The habitats several vulnerable, endangered and endemic species will be conserved and under more effective management. The loss of wildlife to poaching and illegal wildlife trade will also be combatted.</p>

<p>Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions</p>	<p>Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 1: <i>Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes</i></p> <p>Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</p> <p>Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels</p> <p>Outcome 3.3.: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network</p> <p>Outcome 3.4.: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas</p> <p>Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance</p> <p><u>Project contributions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project activities will facilitate biodiversity mainstreaming into the private sector for more effective NBT strategies and improved access to finance for biodiversity and climate related initiatives. • The project will enhance the ability of relevant institutions to effectively conserve biodiversity and face climate change challenges with appropriate considerations in 	<p>Target 2 <i>(By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)</i> through improved ability of national institutions to incorporate biodiversity and climate change into policy development and national strategies.</p>
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	policy development and national strategies.	
Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned	<p>Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 2: Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species</p> <p>Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas</p> <p>Outcome 4.2.: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes</p> <p>Project contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The knowledge-sharing and regional collaboration networks established under these project activities will contribute to more effective management of biodiversity and improved conservation in the target national parks and broader region. These lessons will include business strategy information and so the financial sustainability of other parks and protected areas within the region will benefit. 	<p>Target 19 (<i>By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</i>) through local and regional, and international information networks for improved collaboration and knowledge sharing. The sharing of lessons and best practices will facilitate improved biodiversity management and conservation in the region. The regional and international networks will also be used for information dissemination back to grassroots level on a broad scale.</p>

L. Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives

231. This project is a Child Project of the GEF-funded Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II and so is integrally linked to the GEF goals that promote wildlife conservation and sustainable development by combatting illicit trafficking in wildlife. There are also several GEF funded projects and other initiatives relevant to the proposed project have been implemented in Angola. Descriptions of these projects, as well as the relevant linkages and coordination with the proposed project are presented in **Table 11** below. In addition, the proposed project will coordinate and share knowledge with the other Child Projects under the GWP to maximise synergy and collaboration.

Table 11: Linkages with other relevant GEF projects and initiatives

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
<p>Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict (2018–2024)</p> <p>GEF; UNDP; MCTA</p> <p><i>To prevent the extinction of terrestrial species by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola.</i></p>	<p>Foundational capacity will be expanded to further reduce IWT and poaching with the inclusion of surveys and improved monitoring. The existing project provided training and equipment and so the proposed project will focus on strategy and progress tracking utilising the existing interventions.</p>
<p>Expansion and Strengthening of Angola’s Protected Area system (2016–2021)</p> <p>GEF; UNDP; INBAC; MCTA</p> <p><i>To establish and effectively manage a network of protected areas to conserve representative samples of Angola’s globally unique biodiversity by: i) strengthening the legal, planning, policy, institutional and financial frameworks for protected area expansion; and ii) rehabilitating three existing National Parks (Cangandala, Bicuar and Quiçama) and improving their management.</i></p>	<p>This project will integrate the developed legal, policy, institutional and financial frameworks for protected area expansion into long-term park management plans and strategies. These developments will be further built upon during the review of policy and institutional strategies to integrate climate change.</p>
<p>Creation of Marine Protected Areas in Angola (2017–2021)</p> <p>GEF; UNDP; MCTA</p> <p><i>To expand the protected areas network into the marine environment through creation of Angola’s first marine protected area (MPA).</i></p>	<p>Establishing an MPA within Iona National Park will require integration of updated and specialised management plans and strategies. This project will build upon foundational work carried out to further enhance MPA management for better biodiversity conservation.</p>
<p>The Giant Sable Conservation Project (GSCP)</p> <p>Tusk</p> <p>To re-establish and protect viable wild populations of the near-extinct giant sable (<i>Hippotragus niger variani</i>).</p>	<p>The anti-poaching efforts of the GSCP will provide lessons learned and information on best practices that will be valuable to this Child Project. Established coordination and networking to combat illegal wildlife trade will be expanded upon, building on existing relationships with law enforcement.</p>
<p>Mayombe Forest Transfrontier Conservation Initiative</p> <p>The Governments of Angola, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Republic of the Congo and Gabon</p> <p><i>Sustainable management of the Mayombe forest ecosystems, for protecting biodiversity of global importance, and for enhancing socio-economic development, a culture of peace and cooperation in a trans-boundary and post-conflict zone, and beyond.</i></p>	<p>Regional efforts to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade made by this initiative will provide useful information on best practices to be expanded upon. This will be particularly valuable because of the transfrontier nature of the Mayombe Forest conservation area. There will also be lessons learned on effective awareness strategies, NBT and regional coordination of conservation efforts to benefit this Child Project.</p>

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
<p>Environmental Sector Support Project (ESSP) (2009 – 2021)</p> <p>African Development Bank</p> <p><i>This project aims to improve institutional capacity of the MCTA, Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), other line ministries and relevant non-governmental organisations (NGOs).</i></p>	<p>The proposed project will build on the capacity development objectives of the ESSP as this project nears its completion.</p>
<p>Engaging communities to restore threatened carnivore and depleted ungulate populations in Luengue-Luiana National Park 2019 - 2022</p> <p>IUCN, Fondation Segré and Panthera</p> <p><i>This project aims to have lions, leopards, cheetahs, African wild dogs, giraffes, zebras, and bovids starting to trend towards proportionate carrying capacities reflective of a functional savanna ecosystem within the Important Habitat Zone (IHZ) of Luengue-Luiana National Park by 2020. Additionally, the project aims to reduce elephant poaching by 50% within the Intensive Protection Zone. These goals will be achieved through integration of community game guards and conventional law enforcement officers to deliver benefits to the community as active conservation and business partners, while contributing to wildlife population recovery.</i></p>	<p>The proposed project will draw from the community engagement mechanisms developed under this project. The improved management of Luengue-Luiana will complement the ongoing work of this project.</p>

M. Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities

232. The project is aligned with Conservation International's (CI's) institutional priorities as reflected in its mission and strategy. CI's mission is as follows: *Building upon a strong foundation of science, partnership, and field demonstration, Conservation International empowers societies to responsibly and sustainably care for nature, our global biodiversity, for the well-being of humanity.* This project will support this mission through more effective management and conservation of Angola's biodiversity within the targeted national parks, the improved well-being of communities within and around the project areas, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity and climate change into national development planning.
233. In addition, the proposed project is aligned with several of CI's priority areas, including: i) *Climate Change*; ii) *Biodiversity Hotspots*; iii) *Investing in Nature*; iv) *Livelihoods*; and v) *Wildlife Trade and Trafficking*. The improved resilience of communities under Component 1 aligns with the *Climate Change*, *Investing in Nature* and *Livelihoods* priorities. These communities will be better equipped to cope with future climate-driven challenges and their livelihoods will be more secure because of sustainable practices and nature-based diversification. The project will also ensure gender equity and empowerment for women in the target communities, creating and protecting livelihoods for women through the project.

234. Component 2 aligns with the *Biodiversity Hotspots* and *Wildlife Trade and Trafficking* priorities as the improved management of protected areas will benefit biodiversity conservation and protection in the two target conservation areas.
235. The *Climate Change* and *Biodiversity Hotspots* priorities will also be supported by Component 3, as the climate change and conservation institutions in Angola will be strengthened to improve their effectiveness in planning and management of these sectors. The climate change considerations of Component 3 will extend beyond the target conservation areas, with policy and planning outputs within the government impacting national and even regional development. Component 3 will also contribute to the *Livelihoods* priority, as nature-based tourism will employ people from local communities, while the expansion and development of the protected areas will gradually create opportunities for employment in adjacent business ventures. This aligns with CI's Rights-based Approach (RBA) to project development and implementation, which aims to '*make direct connections between human well-being and the environment by linking biodiversity conservation and human rights in order to secure livelihoods, create healthy and productive environments, and ensure people live with dignity*'. The gender-responsive design of the project will ensure that these developments prioritise women for gender equity and upliftment, which supports CI's commitment to promoting indigenous and rural women's roles in conservation, food and water security, livelihoods, and climate change resilience initiatives under their RBA.

N. Communications and Knowledge Management

236. This project will contribute to national and regional knowledge on protected area management as well as biodiversity conservation. Knowledge will also be developed and shared regarding climate change adaptation, including specific examples of climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible agricultural practices which can be shared for implementation in an expanding range, beginning with communities within and surrounding the target national parks.
237. The project has dedicated Outputs for knowledge exchange to ensure that the information compiled and generated is effectively shared with various stakeholders within Angola and across national boundaries, throughout and beyond the project lifespan:
- Output 1.1.7. will facilitate knowledge sharing regarding biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices between communities within and in the areas surrounding the target national parks.
 - Output 1.2.5. will facilitate knowledge sharing regarding additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood strategies for communities within and surrounding the target national parks.
 - Output 2.1.5. will ensure that knowledge generated on climate change adaptation and planning for park management is effectively distributed to other national parks in Angola as well as the parks that contribute to the broader transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) and any other conservation areas within the region that may be able to make use of the information.
 - Output 2.2.5. focuses on the sharing of knowledge related to adaptation planning and practice among the management of the target national parks as well as conservation agencies operating in the region.
 - Output 2.3.6. and Output 2.4.6. cover collaboration between the conservation areas that form the TFCAs for effective law enforcement and combatting illegal wildlife trafficking. For this collaboration, knowledge sharing will be essential, and the scope will extend to local communities as they are a vital source of information for these efforts.

- Output 3.1.3. facilitates knowledge sharing of climate change risk information through contributions to existing databases for climate change adaptation planning.
- Output 4.2.1. ensures that lessons learned from the project are shared to a number of relevant national institutions through meetings and presentations. This output will make use of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions.
- Output 4.2.2. extends the knowledge sharing of lessons learned to governments, donors, and other stakeholders in the region through reports, presentations and social media posts. These outputs will facilitate effective and rapid replication and upscaling of project interventions through exchange of best practices and lessons learned.

238. The project design prioritises inclusivity and collaboration with target communities and the public, and workshops will be held to ensure communication of the project details to the public. Awareness of topics such as climate change, climate resilience and adaptation, illegal wildlife trafficking, human wildlife conflict and biodiversity conservation will be improved through these workshops, as well as through presentations and outreach strategies on social media and traditional media such as radio and print. Accessibility of the information will be ensured through translation into relevant national languages and local dialects.

239. Collaboration with municipal government and similar entities will facilitate targeted outreach programmes at public libraries and schools to engage youth on relevant topics. Targeted programmes will also be developed for women to ensure gender equity and upliftment. The unique challenges women face regarding accessing and engaging with information will be accounted for to ensure accessibility. For example, the distribution of information across local radio has been shown to improve accessibility for women as they can listen to broadcasts while they undertake household duties and childcare responsibilities. These considerations will be included during project implementation.

240. Regional knowledge exchanges are essential to the project, particularly because of the cross-border nature of the project and positive models of conservation area management and nature-based tourism in the region. Project preparation will include visits to other countries in the region, and project activities will further collaboration with countries such as Namibia — a good example of a country where community engagement in tourism has been effectively managed. Angola's participation in the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA — which has an established Secretariat and ongoing collaboration between its neighbouring countries — provides opportunities to learn from the partner countries on natural resources management, law enforcement, and draw lessons from community participation in tourism activities.

241. As this project is a Child Project under the larger Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Phase II, knowledge sharing will be extended into the GWP network. Lessons learned and best practices developed within this project will be contributed to the GWP's online repository of information and used to update training and capacity building workshops to ensure knowledge exchange between countries, partners and other stakeholders. The exchange of knowledge will also contribute to the GWP Phase II monitoring and evaluation framework which will contribute to the goal of promoting synergies amongst national projects. This will allow the project to contribute to opportunities for regional and global knowledge exchange. This information will also allow inform ongoing engagement with key international donors, with the GWP program serving as a platform to assess the current state of international funding to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife. This will strengthen the impact of the GWP initiatives within Angola and the surrounding region, as the regional

knowledge base grows, and improved co-ordination and collaboration are facilitated. The GWP's global network will allow information to be shared beyond the region of project implementation and make use of GWP education and communication strategies. The GWP collaboration with partners such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), TRAFFIC, WildAid, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) will ensure that information and lessons learned are communicated to these partners and will be beneficial to all future projects developed by these entities.

242. An associated timeline and budget for knowledge management outputs is included in **Table 12** below.

Table 12: Knowledge management outputs with associated timelines and indicative budget allocation.

Knowledge management outputs	Timeline	Budget (USD)
Output 1.1.7.: Knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions.	Years 1 - 7	66,350
Output 1.2.5: Knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions	Years 1 - 7	66,350
Output 2.1.5.: Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.	Years 3, 5 and 7	31,370
Output 2.2.5.: Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across	Years 3, 5 and 7	31,370

Knowledge management outputs	Timeline	Budget (USD)
international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.		
Output 2.3.6.: Collaboration between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.	Years 2 - 7	21,600
Output 2.4.6.: Collaboration between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.	Years 2 - 7	21,600
Output 3.1.3: Climate change risk information generated through the project captured in existing databases (CC ENISA) to inform future climate change adaptation planning.	Years 1 - 7	70,000 (M&E and Communication Specialist time)
Output 4.2.1.: Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.	Years 1 - 7	70,000 (M&E and Communication Specialist time)
Output 4.2.2.: Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.	Years 1 - 7	95,000 (M&E and Communication Specialist time and printing costs)
	TOTAL	473,640

4 SECTION 4: COMPLIANCE WITH CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

A. Safeguards Screening Results and Categorization

Screening of safeguard measures

243. During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase of the project, the proposed project activities were screened using the CI-GEF's Safeguard Screening Form and the CIGEF's Climate Screening Form. The screening forms were submitted to the CI-GEF Project Agency, after which the recommended safeguard plans were developed. The summary of the screening results is presented below. The detailed Safeguard screening results report is provided in Appendix V.

Table 13: Safeguard screening results

Safeguard Triggered	Yes	No	TBD	Justification/Mitigation
ESS 1: Environmental & Social Impact Assessment	X			<i>While the project does not propose activities that will have significant adverse environmental and social impacts, there are several areas of concern that could cause negative impacts and these need to be assessed [Ref: Para 38 (a) (b) of ESMF]. As such, the project will conduct an ESIA. The specific sites have been identified during the implementation phase. See Section 7.1.6 of the ESMP; Appendix VI of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 2: Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation		X		<i>The project is not proposing activities that would have adverse impacts on natural or critical natural habitats, contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements or introduce or use potentially invasive, non-indigenous species.</i>
ESS 3: Resettlement and Physical and Economic Displacement		X		<i>The project does not anticipate economic and social displacement. If any displacement becomes necessary, these will be voluntary and in a participatory manner including the development of the appropriate mitigation plans (see sections 7.1.1 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix V of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 4: Indigenous Peoples	X			<i>The project will be implemented in lands or territories traditionally and customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples. The project will follow the FPIC process (see sections 7.1.2 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix V of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 5: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention		X		<i>There are no proposed activities related to the use of banned, restricted or prohibited substances, chemicals or hazardous materials.</i>
ESS 6: Cultural Heritage	X			<i>The project identified cultural heritage sites in the project area and these sites will be avoided (see sections 7.1.3 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix V of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 7: Labor and Working Conditions			X	<i>The necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities that meet the requirements set out in the GEF Minimum Standard 8 will be put in place during the first year of the project (see sections 7.1.4 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix VI of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 8: Community Health, Safety and Security	X			<i>The project identified mitigation measures to reduce health, safety and security risks to communities and vulnerable groups (see sections 7.1.5 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix VI of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 9: Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries		X		<i>The project does not plan to make either direct investments in private firms, or channel funds through Financial Intermediaries.</i>
ESS 10: Climate Risk and Related Disasters		X		<i>The project climate risk is considered to be Moderate based on the climate and related disaster analysis, and the project identified measures to modulate this risk (see below):</i>

Project categorisation

244. Based on the screening results and safeguard policies triggered, the project was determined to be Category B (as shown in **Table 14** below), meaning that proposed project activities may have adverse environmental and social impacts.

Table 14: Safeguard categorization.

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
		X	
<i>Justification: The proposed project activities could have adverse environmental and social impacts. However, the potential adverse impacts are expected to be few and site-specific and can be avoided and/or mitigated.</i>			

B. Compliance with Safeguard Recommendations

245. As presented in the safeguard screening results above, the proposed project activities triggered seven safeguard policies, namely: i) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA); ii) Accountability and Grievance Mechanism; iii) Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Settlement; iv) Indigenous Peoples; v) Cultural Heritage; vi) Labour and Working Conditions; and vii) Community Health, Safety and Security.

246. As a result, the following measures were required to be taken during the PPG phase:

- Conduct a ESIA and prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that addresses the following concerns: i) Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; ii) Indigenous Peoples; iii) Cultural Heritage; iv) Labour and Working Conditions; v) Community Health, Safety and Security; and vi) Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Prepare a Gender Mainstreaming Plan.
- Prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Prepare an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism.

247. In addition, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project is required to follow the guidelines issued by the CI-GEF Project agency during the implementation phase.

248. To meet the safeguard requirements, the relevant safeguard plans were developed during the PPG phase. Stakeholder engagement was undertaken with a number of groups, including: i) relevant government ministries; ii) tourism agencies; iii) provincial governments; iv) park administrations; v) local communities; and vi) relevant biodiversity and conservation agencies. The results of these engagements were used to inform the development of a limited ESIA and ESMP, a Gender Mainstreaming Plan, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism. These plans are presented in **Appendix VI**.

5 SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A. Execution Arrangements and Partners

Implementing Agency:

249. Conservation International GEF Project Agency (CI-GEF) will be the implementing agency for the proposed project. CI-GEF will support the project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, which includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with GEF standards and requirements. CI-GEF will monitor the project's implementation and achievement of project outputs, ensure proper use of GEF funds, and review/approve procurement plans, budgets and workplans. CI-GEF will approve quarterly technical and financial reports and, furthermore, the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) prior to GEF submission. Finally, CI-GEF will make recommendations to optimize project performance and will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.
250. CI-GEF will be supported in its role as implementing agency by the Conservation International Africa Field Division (CI-AFD). Through its existing complement of experienced conservationist staff, the CI-AFD will provide technical support and oversight guidance to the project.

Executing Agency:

251. The Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MoCTE) has designated the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC) to be this project's Executing Agency. INBAC will be responsible for:
- overall project implementation and management.
 - ensuring that project outcomes (both those directly implemented by the MoCTE and those implemented by executing partners) are achieved.
 - effective coordination of and between potential executing partners.
 - monitoring and evaluation of project interventions.
 - ensuring that environmental and social safeguards are adhered to and that the Environmental and Social Management Framework is implemented; and
 - effective use of GEF resources.

National Project Director

252. INBAC will designate an existing employee via co-financing as the National Project Director to provide overall leadership for the implementation of the proposed project. His/her primary responsibility will be to ensure that the proposed project produces the results specified in the project document to the required standard of quality and within the specified time and cost constraints. In addition, the NPDs responsibilities will include:
- ensuring alignment of the project activities with government policies and priorities.
 - securing coordination and support for project activities within INBAC and other government institutions.

- ensuring the technical, logistical, administrative, and financial effectiveness of executing partners.
- chairing the project steering committee.
- reviewing annual workplans and budgets, PIRs and procurement plans before submission to the PSC.
- providing technical clearance to requests in the annual workplan and procurement plan above \$5,000 and below \$25,000 before submission to CI-GEF; and
- providing guidance to the project management unit.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

Chief of Party

253. A Chief of Party (CoP) will be recruited by INBAC to lead the project management unit. The CoP will report to the INBAC with periodic updates to CI-AfD. The CoP will demonstrate exceptional leadership skills and have a proven track record of successful project management in Africa. As such, the CoP may be recruited internationally.

254. The main responsibilities of the CoP will be to:

- provide financial monitoring compliance for all activities implemented by the proposed project.
- prepare quarterly and annual workplans and provide inputs to the budgets and procurement plans.
- plan and manage the implementation of all project activities directly implemented by the INBAC.
- oversee and coordinate the implementation of project activities that may potentially be implemented by executing partners.
- monitor materialization and reporting of co-financing.
- provide regular updates on project progress to INBAC, PSC, CI-GEF and CI-AFD.
- ensure effective coordination between all project executing partners and INBAC.
- identify potential risks to project activities and mitigation measures to overcome them.
- ensure that project outcomes are achieved.
- monitor and evaluate all project activities.
- ensure that environmental and social safeguards are set-up, implemented, monitored, and adhered to.
- ensure regular and effective communication between the PMU, INBAC, PSC and CI.
- ensure the Angola project coordinates and shares knowledge with the GWP and other relevant initiatives.

255. Other specific roles and responsibilities will be defined in the Terms of Reference for this position. See Appendix IX.

Operations and Finance Director

An Operations and Finance (OFD) will be included in the PMU to manage financial and procurement systems, including potentially the sub-granting of GEF funds to designated executing partners. The OFD will be an integral member of the project and will support the delivery of outcomes via grant-making and building capacity of partners and providing project management by assuring compliance and timely reports to the CI-AFD and CI-GEF.

256. The main responsibilities of the OFD will be to:

- manage procurement processes in line with Government of Angola, CI and GEF procedures.
- perform the role a grants manager, managing the sub-granting, and reporting, of funds to any potential executing partners.
- standardize the finance and accounting systems of the project while maintaining compatibility with Government of Angola and CI financial accounting procedures.
- prepare revisions of the overall project budget and assist in the preparation of annual procurement plans.
- ensure that project executing partners provide accurate, transparent, and compatible financial reports; and
- prepare quarterly and annual expenditure/financial reports.
- track materialization and reporting of co-financing.

257. Other specific roles and responsibilities will be defined in the Terms of Reference for this position. See Appendix IX.

Operations and Finance Assistant

258. The Operations and Finance Assistant will assist the Operations and Finance Director to manage financial and procurement systems, including the potential sub-granting of GEF funds to designated executing partners.

Technical Unit

Programme Director

259. A Programme Director will be recruited by INBAC to carry out the Technical delivery of the project, ensuring that the outcomes are being achieved and reporting directly to the Chief of Party

M&E and Communications Specialist

260. The M&E and Communications Specialist will be responsible for developing the monitoring, evaluation and learning system during the first year. They will also be responsible for obtaining baseline values for all of the project indicators, including conducting relevant capacity and METT assessments. The M&E specialist will also train project staff during the first year on the use of the M&E system and other GWP tracking tools. Thereafter, the M&E specialist will be responsible for preparing annual M&E reports and contributing the mid-term and terminal evaluations.

261. In addition to M&E duties, the specialist will also be responsible for developing and implementing a communication plan for the project and for generating knowledge products for dissemination, as well as maintaining a social media presence for the project.

Safeguards Specialist

262. A part-time Safeguards Specialist will ensure that all relevant safeguard plans are finalised and implemented. This will include finalizing and updating a limited Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, gender action plan and indigenous people's plan. The Safeguards Specialist will also conduct a thorough assessment of INBAC's capacity to implement all of the relevant safeguard plans. Finally, the Safeguards Specialist will monitor and report on the implementation of safeguard plans throughout the lifespan of the project.

KAZA/IONA regional coordinators

263. Two regional coordinators will be recruited by INBAC, (one for KAZA TFCA and one for IONA TFCA) to coordinate on-the-ground delivery of the project at the specified project sites. The regional coordinators will be based in the relevant INBAC provincial office.

Project Steering Committee (PSC):

264. An inter-ministerial project steering committee (PSC) will be established to provide overall project oversight and strategic guidance. The PSC will ensure a continued cohesion between the project and the mandate of MoCTE. It will also provide additional linkages and interactions with high-level policy components within the Government. The PSC will approve annual workplans of the PMU and intervene when conflicts within the project and/or between project members arise.

265. The following institutions/representatives are likely to be included in the PSC:

- National Project Director (INBAC) (Chair)
- Environmental Fund
- Directorate of Climate Change and Environmental Action
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Ministry of Energy and Water
- INAMET
- African Parks
- Peace Parks Foundation
- UNDP
- Provincial government (Namibe and Cuando Cubango)
- Academia (University Agostinho Neto)
- CSOs and NGOs, as applicable.

Potential executing Partners:

266. The MoCTE has preliminarily identified organisations operating within Angola that may be well-positioned to execute specific outcomes within the project on behalf of the government. These organisations all have the relevant experience and track record to deliver specified outputs and outcomes, and therefore may function as executing partners within the project. These organisations are:

Peace Parks Foundation (PPF)

PPF are well-positioned to deliver all outputs under Outcomes 2.1 and 2.3.

African Parks (AF)

AF are well-positioned to deliver all outputs under Outcomes 2.2 and 2.4.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP are well-positioned to deliver all outputs under Outcomes 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.5.

International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF)

ICCF are well-positioned to deliver all outputs under Outcome 3.4.

267. Some of the potential Partners have also committed co-financing to support this project. Preparation of the CEO Endorsement Package was consultative, and the aforementioned institutions are amongst the stakeholders who provided input during the concept Phase and PPG Phase.
268. During Implementation Phase, the Government of Angola in co-ordination with Conservation International, will finalize the selection of partner institutions that will participate in the project. In line with the GEF Minimum Financial Standards and CI policies, financial and risk assessments will be completed prior to granting to any selected partners. Granting will only be done if and when partners, including the government, have met the requirements based on the financial risk assessment.
269. During partner mapping and assessment exercise, the GoA and CI will assess the technical and financial capacity of Partners to ensure they are in alignment with the priorities of the Project and the Government of Angola's priorities. The outputs of this assessment are:
- a) Partners identified and their respective detailed ToRs defining their roles developed and approved by the GoA
 - b) Budgets allocated to the Partners in correspondence with their ToRs. Budget Allocations approved by the GoA.
 - c) Financial Risk Assessments (FRA) of partner institutions conducted and applicable mitigation measures put in place
 - d) Contracts/Agreements signed
 - e) Following the above, the Project's overall Budget and Work Plan will be realigned to reflect decisions from the Government and reflect the outcome of the partner mapping and assessment exercise.
270. Any partner chosen to execute specified outcomes will have the following responsibilities:
- delivering all outputs specified under their specified Outcomes.
 - ensuring that their specified Outcome/s are achieved.
 - ensuring coordination with relevant national and local government institutions.
 - effectively and efficiently managing the financial resources allocated to their specified Outcomes and providing regular financial reports to INBAC and CI-GEF.
 - monitoring and evaluating project activities under their specified Outcomes and providing regular monitoring reports to INBAC and CI-GEF.
 - ensuring that environmental and social safeguards are adhered to and that the relevant aspects of the Environmental and Social Management Framework is implemented within their sphere of work.
 - contributing to the project's knowledge-sharing activities.

B. Project Execution Organizational Chart

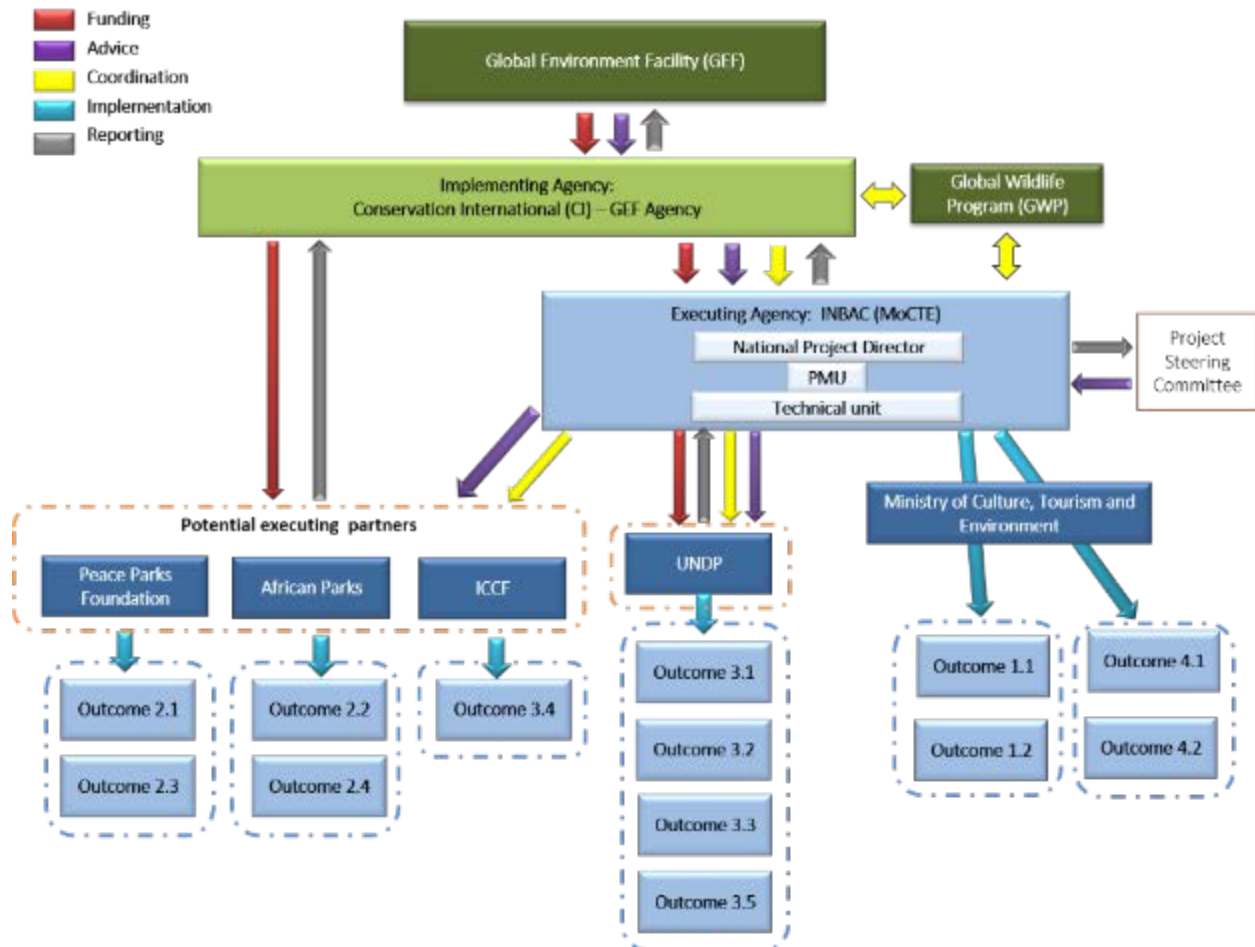


Figure 5: Project execution organizational chart showing the division of roles and responsibilities for the execution of the proposed project between all the executing partners and committees.

6 SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

271. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalised at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

272. The Project Management Unit on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organising key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.

273. The project Executing Agency is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.

274. Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

275. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous *ad hoc* oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

276. The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.

277. The CI General Counsel's Office with the Grants and Contract Unit function are responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and PMC Activities

278. The Project M&E Plan includes the following components (see M&E **Table 15** for details).

a. **Regional inception workshop and reports**

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

b. **Consolidated Inception workshop Report**

The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and

decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan has been developed by the Project Agency, which includes objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table. In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table also includes all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners ***within the first year*** of project implementation.

d. **GEF Core Indicator Worksheet**

The relevant section of the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet was updated for the CEO endorsement submission (Appendix IV). This worksheet will also be updated: i) prior to mid-term review; and ii) prior to the terminal evaluation.

e. **CI-GEF Project Agency (PA) Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess firsthand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

f. **Annual Project Implementation Report** (PIR)

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarise the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the PSC.

g. **Project Completion Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

h. **Independent External Mid-term Review**

The project will undergo an independent Mid-term Review within 30 days of the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation, and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

i. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the Mid-term Review, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency

in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation.

279. The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 15: M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget
			from GEF (US\$)
Regional Inception workshops and Reports	Within six months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	Project team	\$ 9 100
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
Consolidated Inception workshop Report	Within one month of the final regional inception workshop	Project team	\$ 23 003
		CI-GEF PA	
Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix III)	Project team	\$ 63,257
		CI-GEF PA	
GEF Core Indicator Worksheet	At CEO endorsement submission ii) Prior to mid-term, iii) Prior to terminal evaluation	Project team	\$ 23 003
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	CI-GEF PA	*Covered by Agency fees
Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for year ending June 30	Project team	\$ 97,761
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	Project team	\$ 23 001
		Executing Agency	
Independent External Mid-term Review	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	CI Evaluation Office	\$ 25 000
		Project team	
		CI-GEF PA	
Independent Terminal Evaluation	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	CI Evaluation Office	\$ 30 000
		Project team	
		CI-GEF PA	
Total M&E			\$ 294 125

Table 16: Project Management costs

Type of PMC	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget
			from GEF (US\$)
<i>Project Steering Committee Meetings</i>	Annually	Project Team	\$ 61 600
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>Quarterly Progress Reporting and other administrative costs</i>	Quarterly	Project Team	\$ 594 000
		Executing Agency	
		CI-GEF PA	
<i>Financial Statements Audit</i>	Annually	Executing Agency	\$ 49 000
		CI-GEF PA	
			\$ 704 600

7 SECTION 7: PROJECT BUDGET AND FINANCING

A. Overall Project Budget

280. The project will be financed by a full size GEF grant of **US\$ 14,818,349** with co-financing from: i) Government of Angola; ii) Peace Parks Foundation; iii) African Parks; iv) The Nature Conservancy; v) ICCF and vi) Conservation International. A summary of the project costs and the co-financing contributions is given in the two tables below. The project budget may be subject to revision during implementation. The detailed Project Budget is provided in Appendix VII.

Table 17: Planned Project Budget by Component

	Project budget by component (in USD)					
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	PMC	Total budget
<i>Personnel and Professional Services</i>	2 317 948	1 292 634	2 254 534	415 223	492 872	6 773 211
<i>Travel, meetings and workshops</i>	689 698	245 620	415 310	229 782	81 000	1 661 410
<i>Grants & Agreements</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Equipment</i>	2 550 000	3 670 000	0	0	28 000	6 248 000
<i>Other Direct Costs</i>	0	0	8 000	25 000	102 728	135 728
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	5 557 646	5 208 254	2 677 844	670 005	704 600	14 818 349

B. Overall Project Co-financing

281. The project will benefit from co-financing from: i) Government of Angola; ii) Peace Parks Foundation; iii) African Parks; iv) The Nature Conservancy; v) ICCF and vi) Conservation International. The co-financing letters are attached in Appendix VIII.

Table 18: Committed Co-financing (USD)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized/Recurrent Expenditures	Amount
Recipient Country Government	Government of Angola	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	6 750 000
Civil Society Organizations	Peace Parks Foundation	Grant	Investment Mobilized	4 454 000
Civil Society Organizations	African Parks	Grant	Investment Mobilized	14 000 000
Civil Society Organizations	The Nature Conservancy	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	750 000
Private Sector	International Conservation Caucus Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	400 000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	Investment Mobilized	100 000
TOTAL CO-FINANCING				26 454 000

APPENDIX I: Project Results Framework

Objective:	To improve the management of national parks in targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.
Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (Target: 24,215 (30% women)) b. Area of terrestrial Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness (ha) (Target: 3,788,245 ha) c. Area of land under climate-resilient management (ha) (Target: 35,000 ha) d. Number of policies, plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience (Target: 12) e. Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and engage in adaptation measures (Target: 14,040 people (30% female))

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs			
<p>Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.: Area (ha) of agricultural and silvopastoral land in and around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices</p>	<p>Baseline 1.1.: <i>At present, ~52,000 ha of land in and around Luengue-Luiana National Park is under agricultural use while ~400 ha is used for silvopastoralism. However, the production practices being conducted on this land are not necessarily climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible. In and around Iona National Park, ~250 ha of land is currently under agricultural use, while ~945,000 ha are grazed and browsed by domestic livestock. Again, the production practices being conducted on this land are not necessarily climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible.</i></p>	<p>Target 1.1.: <i>At least 35,000 ha of agricultural and silvopastoral land in and around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks are under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices.</i></p>	<p>Output 1.1.1.: Comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify climate vulnerabilities in important sectors and existing livelihoods and inform climate-resilient planning and development.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.: <i>Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCAs.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.1.: <i>2 comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted (1 assessment for the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA and 1 assessment for the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA).</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.2.: Natural capital accounting, including ecosystem classification and mapping, undertaken for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to provide information on the</p>

			<p>potential economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform planning and management.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2.: <i>Number of natural capital accounting assessments undertaken for the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCAs.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.2.: <i>2 natural capital accounting assessments undertaken (1 for the Angolan portion of KAZA and 1 for the Angolan portion of Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCa)</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.3.: Biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans (encompassing the eco-village approach, including all relevant sectors as well as gender considerations) developed for each of the Angolan portions of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3.: <i>Number of local adaptation plans developed.</i></p> <p>Target 1.1.3.: <i>2 local adaptation plans developed (1 in the Angolan portion of KAZA and 1 in the Angolan portion of Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCa).</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.4.: Members of target communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders engaged and trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4.: <i>Number of people (% female) trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.</i></p>
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			<p>Target 1.1.4.: 5,000 people (30% female) trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.</p> <p>Output 1.1.5.: Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.5.: Number of community members (% female) provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.</p> <p>Target 1.1.5.: 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.</p> <p>Output 1.1.6.: Flagship eco-villages with climate-resilient and sustainable biodiversity-compatible features, such as renewable energy, sustainable water supply and energy-efficient technologies, established in areas surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to showcase the eco-village concept and safeguard biodiversity in and around the conservation areas.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.6.: Number of eco-villages established around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks</p>
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			<p>Target 1.1.6.: 10 eco-villages established around Luengue-Luiana National Park and 5 eco-villages around Iona National Park</p> <p>Output 1.1.7.: Knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.7.: Number of community members (% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures</p> <p>Target 1.1.7.: 1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries). 1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries)</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2.: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change</p>	<p>Baseline 1.2.a.: Presently, ~17,500 people residing within the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA depend on agriculture, pastoralism and hunter-gathering for their livelihoods and sources of income. These people do not currently have</p>	<p>Target 1.2.a.: At least 2,500 people (30% female) residing within the Angolan portion of the KAZA have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1.: Market assessments for additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify viable avenues for livelihood diversification under climate change conditions.</p>

<p>and reduce degradation of ecosystems.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.: Number of people (male and female) living within the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCAs with additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income to agriculture, pastoralism, and hunter-gathering.</p>	<p><i>additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</i></p> <p>Baseline 1.2.b.: In the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, ~9,000 people depend on agriculture, pastoralism and hunter-gathering for their livelihoods and sources of income. These people do not currently have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</p>	<p>Target 1.2.b.: At least 2,500 people (30% female) in the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of market assessments for additional climate- resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted.</p> <p>Target 1.2.1.: 2 market assessments (1 for the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA and 1 for the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA)</p> <p>Output 1.2.2.: Business plans developed for separate viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.: Number of business plans developed</p> <p>Target 1.2.2.: At least 6 business plans developed for viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options (at least 3 in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA and at least 3 in the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.)</p> <p>Output 1.2.3.: Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs engaged and trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.: Number of community members (% female) trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Target 1.2.3.: 5,000 community members (30% female) trained on establishing and managing relevant</p>
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			<p><i>viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.4.: Based on findings of market assessments, members (men and women) of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with support and inputs (including access to markets) to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4.: <i>Number of community members (% female) provided with support and inputs to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</i></p> <p>Target 1.2.4.: <i>5,000 community members (30% female) provided with support and inputs to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.5: Knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5.: <i>Number of community members (% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</i></p>
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			<p>Target 1.2.5.: 2000 community members (30% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options (1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape and 1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape.)</p>
Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs			
<p>Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.a.: Area (ha) of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA under improved management (i.e. whose Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores have increased during the duration of the project)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.b.: Percentage change in the METT score of Luengue-Luiana National Park</p>	<p>Baseline 2.1.a.: There are two conservation areas within the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA — the Luengue-Luiana (~2,273,245 ha) and Mavinga (~4,200,000 ha) national parks.</p> <p>Baseline 2.1.b.: A METT assessment will be conducted for Luengue-Luiana National Park at project inception to generate a baseline METT Score for the park.</p>	<p>Target 2.1.a.: 2,273,245 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in the KAZA TFCA are under improved management (i.e., whose Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores have increased during the duration of the project)</p> <p>Target 2.1.b.: 30% increase in the METT score of Luengue-Luiana National Park</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1.: Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1.: Number people (% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Target 2.1.1.: 50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2.: Management plan that has integrated climate risk information</p> <p>Target 2.1.2.: 1 updated management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>Output 2.1.3.: Priority activities identified in updated management plan to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation implemented in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p>

			<p>Indicator 2.1.3.: <i>Percentage of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plan implemented.</i></p> <p>Target 2.1.3.: <i>50% of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plans implemented.</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.4.: Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Luengue-Luiana National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4.: <i>Number of hydrometeorological stations established</i></p> <p>Target 2.1.4.: <i>At least 1 hydrometeorological station in Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.5.: Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.5.: <i>Number of study tours conducted for conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape to Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p>
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			Target 2.1.5.: 2 study tours conducted for conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape to Luengue-Luiana National Park
<p>Outcome 2.2.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.a.: Area (ha) of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA under improved management (i.e. whose METT scores have increased during the duration of the project)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.b.: Percentage change in the METT score of Iona National Park</p>	<p>Baseline 2.2.a.: There is currently one conservation area within the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA — the Iona National Park (~1,515,000 ha).</p> <p>Baseline 2.2.b.: A METT assessment will be conducted for Iona National Park at project inception to generate a baseline METT Score for the park.</p>	<p>Target 2.2.a.: 1,515,000 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA under improved management (i.e., whose METT scores have increased during the duration of the project)</p> <p>Target 2.2.b.: 30% increase in the METT Score for Iona National Park</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1.: Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Iona National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.: Number people (% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Target 2.2.1.: 50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Output 2.2.2.: Management plan for Iona National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2.: Management plan that has integrated climate risk information.</p> <p>Target 2.2.2.: 1 updated management plan for Iona National Park.</p> <p>Output 2.2.3.: Priority activities identified in updated management plans to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity implemented in Iona National Park</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3.: Percentage of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plans implemented.</p>

			<p>Target 2.2.3.: 50% of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plan implemented.</p> <p>Output 2.2.4.: Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Iona National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4.: Number of hydrometeorological stations established.</p> <p>Target 2.2.4.: At least 1 hydrometeorological station in Iona National Park.</p> <p>Output 2.2.5.: Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.5.: Number of study tours conducted for conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape to Iona National Park</p> <p>Target 2.2.5.: 2 study tours conducted for conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape to Iona National Park</p>
Outcome 2.3.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park.	Baseline 2.3.: Accurate baseline information on poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park is not currently available. The	Target 2.3.: 20% reduction in the annual number of incidents of poaching in	Output 2.3.1.: Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities— for Luengue-Luiana National Park.

<p>Indicator 2.3.: <i>Percentage change in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p>	<p><i>baseline for the annual number of poaching events will be established during the first three years of the project.</i></p>	<p><i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i></p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.1.: <i>Existence of anti-poaching strategy and action plan.</i> Target 2.3.1.: <i>1 anti-poaching strategy and action plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park.</i></p> <p>Output 2.3.2.: <i>Anti-Poaching Patrol bases established/strengthened within Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2.: <i>Number of anti-Poaching Patrol bases established</i> Target 2.3.2: <i>8 anti-Poaching Patrol bases established</i></p> <p>Output 2.3.3.: <i>Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3.: <i>Number of APUs established/strengthened and equipped</i> Target 2.3.3: <i>5 APUs established/strengthened and equipped.</i></p> <p>Output 2.3.4.: <i>Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools — such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms — introduced to Luengue-Luiana National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.</i></p>
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			<p>Indicator 2.3.4.: Number and nature of introduced wildlife monitoring and reporting tools</p> <p>Target 2.3.4.: At least 1 wildlife monitoring and reporting tool introduced.</p> <p>Output 2.3.5.: Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Luengue-Luiana National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.5.: Number of anti-poaching unit staff (% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p>Target 2.3.5.: 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p>Output 2.3.6.: Collaboration between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.6.a.: Number of meetings of transboundary law enforcement convened</p> <p>Target 2.3.6.a.: 6 meetings (one per year from Year 2 of the project)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.6.b.: Number of cross-border law enforcement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed</p>
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			Target 2.3.6.b: At least 1 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed
<p>Outcome 2.4.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.: Percentage change in the annual number of incidents of poaching reported in Iona National Park</p>	<p>Baseline 2.4.: Accurate baseline information on poaching in Iona National Park is not currently available. The baseline for the annual number of poaching events will be established during the first three years of the project.</p>	<p>Target 2.4.: 20% reduction in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Iona National Park</p>	<p>Output 2.4.1: Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities— for Iona National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1.: Existence of anti-poaching strategy and plan.</p> <p>Target 2.4.1.: 1 anti-poaching strategy and action plan for Iona National Park.</p> <p>Output 2.4.2.: Anti-Poaching Forward Operating bases established/strengthened within Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2.: Number of Forward Operating bases established</p> <p>Target 2.4.2.: 8 Forward Operating bases established</p> <p>Output 2.4.3.: Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3: Number of APUs established/strengthened and equipped</p> <p>Target 2.4.3: 8 APUs established/strengthened and equipped</p> <p>Output 2.4.4.: Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools — such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring</p>

			<p>and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms — introduced to Iona National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.4.: <i>Number and nature of introduced wildlife monitoring and reporting tools</i></p> <p>Target 2.4.4.: <i>At least 1 wildlife monitoring and reporting tool introduced.</i></p> <p>Output 2.4.5.: Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Iona National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.5.: <i>Number of anti-poaching unit staff (% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</i></p> <p>Target 2.4.5.: <i>30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</i></p> <p>Output 2.4.6.: Collaboration between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.6.a.: <i>Number of meetings of law enforcement convened</i></p>
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			<p>Target 2.4.6.a.: 6 meetings (one per year from Year 2 of the project)</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.6.b.: Number of law enforcement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed</p> <p>Target 2.4.6.b.: At least 1 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed</p>
Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions			
<p>Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.: Number of sectoral strategies, policies and plans that integrate climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Baseline 3.1.: <i>There is currently limited integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into sectoral strategies, policies, and plans.</i></p>	<p>Target 3.1.: <i>Recommendations generated for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into at least 5 sectoral strategies, policies, and plans</i></p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: Sectoral strategies, policies and plans reviewed – in light of findings of risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting conducted under Outcome 1.1 – to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, as well as the mainstreaming of gender considerations</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1.: Number of strategies, policies and plans reviewed</p> <p>Target 3.1.1.: 5 strategies, policies and plans reviewed</p> <p>Output 3.1.2.: Policy briefs and technical guidelines produced to support the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their related budgets.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of policy briefs and technical guidelines produced</p> <p>Target 3.1.2: At least 3 policy briefs and technical guidelines produced</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Climate change risk information generated through the project captured in existing</p>

			<p>databases (CC ENISA) to inform future climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: Data generated by the project captured in existing climate change databases.</p> <p>Target 3.1.3.: All of the data generated through the development of the comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments captured in a climate change database.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.: Number of members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities (male and female) with capacity to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</p>	<p>Baseline 3.2.: There are currently no decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Angola. Municipal and CSO staff do not have the training and tools to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</p>	<p>Target 3.2.: At least 40 (50% female) members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity and municipal and CSO staff trained and provided with tools to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1.: Functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established in Namibe and Cuando Cubango to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial level.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1.: Number of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity</p> <p>Target 3.2.1.: 2 decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established (1 committee in Namibe Province; 1 committee in Cuando Cubango Province)</p> <p>Output 3.2.2.: Zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management developed for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to inform climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible land-use and development planning.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2.: Number and nature of zoning and land-use planning tools developed</p> <p>Target 3.2.2.: At least 1 province-level zoning and land-use planning tool developed and operationalised for</p>

			<p><i>the two provinces (Namibe and Cuando Cubango); at least 1 municipality-level zoning and land-use planning tool developed and operationalised for the municipalities surrounding the parks (4 for Luengue-Luiana and 1 for Iona), with additional tools developed at commune-level as necessary</i></p> <p>Output 3.2.3.: Members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity (male and female) in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks trained on coordinating, planning, and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: <i>Number of members (% female) of Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities trained.</i></p> <p>Target 3.2.3: <i>40 members (30% female) of Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities trained.</i></p> <p>Output 3.2.4.: Municipal master plans for targeted municipalities updated to integrate climate risk information, biodiversity conservation and gender considerations.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.4.: <i>Number of municipal master plans updated to integrate climate risk information, biodiversity conservation and gender considerations.</i></p>
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			Target 3.2.4: <i>At least 4 municipal master plans (2 per province) updated to integrate climate risk information, biodiversity conservation and gender considerations.</i>
<p>Outcome 3.3.: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.: Degree to which the technical and institutional capacity and arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the management of Angola's Conservation Area Network is strengthened.</p>	<p>Baseline 3.3.: <i>Capacity scorecards will be run in the first year of the project to determine the capacity of representative individuals from park management, rangers, ministries, local government and CSOs involved in managing Angola's Conservation Area Network</i></p>	<p>Target 3.3.: <i>At least a 20% increase in capacity scores at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Output 3.3.1.: Memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies, and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas prepared and circulated to relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1.: <i>Number of memoranda of understanding prepared and circulated.</i></p> <p>Target 3.3.1.: <i>At least 2 memoranda of understanding prepared and circulated.</i></p> <p>Output 3.3.2.: Meetings held between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies, and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2.: <i>Number of meetings held.</i></p> <p>Target 3.3.2.: <i>7 meetings held (one each year of the project).</i></p> <p>Output 3.3.3.: Comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training programme on conservation areas management — that include climate change adaptation — developed to provide job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders.</p>

			<p>Indicator 3.3.3.: Number of training programmes on conservation areas management — that include climate change adaptation — developed and implemented.</p> <p>Target 3.3.3.: 1 training programme on conservation areas management — that include climate change adaptation — developed and implemented.</p> <p>Output 3.3.4.: Training programme on conservation areas management – developed in Output 3.3.3 – institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue to facilitate job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders beyond project implementation.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.4.: Number of training programmes institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue</p> <p>Target 3.3.4.: 1 training programme institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue</p>
<p>Outcome 3.4.: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.: Number of NBT enterprises in target conservation areas</p>	<p>Baseline 3.4.a.: There are currently zero NBT enterprises present within Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>Target 3.4.a.: There are currently 3 NBT enterprises present within Iona National Park</p>	<p>Target 3.4.a.: A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>Target 3.4.b.: A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Iona National Park</p>	<p>Output 3.4.1.: Business plans – including investment prospectuses – identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park developed (using local adaptation plans developed under Output 1.1.3 and in close collaboration with local communities).</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1.: Number of business plans developed.</p> <p>Target 3.4.1.: 2 business plans developed (1 for each national park).</p>

			<p>Output 3.4.2.: Investment summit convened to showcase viable business opportunities within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park to potential private sector investors.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2.: <i>Number of investment summits conducted.</i></p> <p>Target 3.4.2.: <i>1 investment summit conducted over the lifespan of the project.</i></p> <p>Output 3.4.3.: Media and marketing strategies that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional, and international – in both Portuguese and English) developed for Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.3.: <i>Number of media and marketing strategies developed</i></p> <p>Target 3.4.3.: <i>2 media and marketing strategies (1 for each park).</i></p> <p>Output 3.4.4.: Local and international marketing campaigns conducted to promote NBT products in Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.4.: <i>Number of marketing campaigns conducted.</i></p> <p>Target 3.4.4.: <i>2 marketing campaigns (1 for each park, with annual events).</i></p>
Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.	Baseline 3.5.: <i>The national Environment Fund is currently not operational and is expected to undergo restructuring.</i>	Target 3.5.: <i>A restructured, functional environmental fund acting as a source of finance for environment</i>	Output 3.5.1.: Recommendations, policies and standards developed to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified

<p>Indicator 3.5.: Existence of an environmental fund in Angola.</p>		<p>and conservation management.</p>	<p>funding sources and access to additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.1.: Existence of recommendations, policies, and standards for the restructuring of an environmental fund in Angola.</p> <p>Target 3.5.1.: A set of recommendations, policies, and standards for the restructuring of an environmental fund in Angola.</p> <p>Output 3.5.2.: A practical operational manual developed for the environmental fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.2.: Existence of operational manual for the environmental fund</p> <p>Target 3.5.2.: 1 operational manual for the environmental fund</p> <p>Output 3.5.3.: Staff of the environmental fund trained to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.3.: Number of staff (% female) of the environmental fund trained.</p> <p>Target 3.5.3.: 10 staff (30% female) of the environmental fund trained.</p> <p>Output 3.5.4.: A results-based management system (with clear and transparent rules for the allocation and use of funds) developed for the environmental</p>
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			<p>fund to ensure that the fund achieves its desired results.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.4.: <i>Existence of results-based management system</i></p> <p>Target 3.5.4.: <i>1 results-based management system established</i></p>
Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned			
<p>Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.: <i>Existence of a functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project</i></p>	<p>Baseline 4.1.: <i>There is no functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project at present</i></p>	<p>Target 4.1.: <i>At least 1 functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project</i></p>	<p>Output 4.1.1.: Project staff trained on the use of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) tracking tool and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions to program-level indicators</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1: <i>Number of project staff members trained.</i></p> <p>Target 4.1.1: <i>5 project staff members trained (at least 2 female).</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.2.: Monitoring, evaluation and learning system designed and implemented to facilitate the tracking of trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2.: <i>Number of monitoring reports generated.</i></p> <p>Target 4.1.2.: <i>At least 7 monitoring reports generated (at least 1 per year).</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.3.: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.3.: <i>Number of M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat</i></p>

			<p>Target 4.1.3.: 28 quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to CI-GEF throughout lifetime of project; 7 annual PIRs submitted to the GEF Secretariat; one Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) report; and one Terminal Evaluation (TE) report submitted to the GEF Secretariat.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.2.: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.: Number of knowledge products generated and shared in-country and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders</p>	<p>Baseline 4.2.: There are currently no knowledge products generated and shared by stakeholders across the TFCA landscape.</p>	<p>Target 4.2.: At least 14 knowledge products generated and shared by stakeholders across the TFCA landscape.</p>	<p>Output 4.2.1.: Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1.a.: Number of coordination meetings held between relevant institutions in Angola.</p> <p>Target 4.2.1.a.: At least 7 coordination meetings (1 per year) held where lessons learned from the project are shared.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1.b.: Number of presentations on lessons learned given at national-level conferences.</p> <p>Target 4.2.1.b.: At least 4 presentations (1 per year for the last 4 years of the project)</p> <p>Output 4.2.2.: Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2.a.: Number of reports generated and shared with park administrators, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders</p> <p>Target 4.2.2.a.: At least 7 reports (one each year of the project).</p>

			<p>Indicator 4.2.2.b.: Number of presentations generated and shared with park administrators, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders</p> <p>Target 4.2.2.b.: 7 presentations generated and shared</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2.c.: Number of social media posts/blog posts generated and shared</p> <p>Target 4.2.2.c.: 70 social media posts/blog posts generated and shared (10 posts/blog posts per year)</p>
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APPENDIX II: Project Timeline

	Timeline																											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs																												
Output 1.1.1.: Climate risk and vulnerability assessments																												
Output 1.1.2.: Natural capital accounting																												
Output 1.1.3.: Adaptation plans																												
Output 1.1.4.: Training on adaptation practices																												
Output 1.1.5.: Implementation of adaptation practices																												
Output 1.1.6.: Establishment of ecovillages																												
Output 1.1.7.: Knowledge exchange across TFCAs																												
Outcome 1.2.: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems																												

	Timeline																											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Output 1.2.1.: Market assessments																												
Output 1.2.2.: Business plans																												
Output 1.2.3.: Training on additional livelihoods																												
Output 1.2.4.: Adoption of additional livelihoods																												
Output 1.2.5.: Knowledge exchange across TFCA																												
Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA																												
Output 2.1.1.: Training on climate change adaptation planning																												
Output 2.1.2.: Updating of management plan																												
Output 2.1.3.: Implementation of priority interventions																												
Output 2.1.4.:																												

	Timeline																											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Establishment of hydrometeorological stations																												
Output 2.1.5.: Knowledge exchange across TFCA																												
Outcome 2.2.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA																												
Output 2.2.1.: Training on climate change adaptation planning																												
Output 2.2.2.: Updating of management plan																												
Output 2.2.3.: Implementation of priority interventions																												
Output 2.2.4.: Establishment of hydrometeorological stations																												
Output 2.2.5.: Knowledge exchange across TFCA																												
Outcome 2.3.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park																												

	Timeline																																						
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7														
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4											
Output 2.3.1.: Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan																																							
Output 2.3.2.: Anti-Poaching bases																																							
Output 2.3.3.: Anti-Poaching Units																																							
Output 2.3.4.: Introduction of wildlife monitoring and reporting tools																																							
Output 2.3.5.: Training of Anti-Poaching Unit staff																																							
Output 2.3.6.: Knowledge exchange and collaboration across TFCA																																							
Outcome 2.4.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park																																							
Output 2.4.1.: Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan																																							
Output 2.4.2.: Anti-Poaching																																							

	Timeline																											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
bases																												
Output 2.4.3.: Anti-Poaching Units																												
Output 2.4.4.: Introduction of wildlife monitoring and reporting tools																												
Output 2.4.5.: Training of Anti-Poaching Unit staff																												
Output 2.4.6.: Knowledge exchange and collaboration across TFCA																												
Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies																												
Output 3.1.1.: Review of sectoral strategies, policies and plans																												
Output 3.1.2.: Policy briefs and technical guidelines																												
Output 3.1.3.: Capture of climate risk information in																												

	Timeline																											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
databases																												
Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels																												
Output 3.2.1.: Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity																												
Output 3.2.2.: Zoning and land-use planning tools																												
Output 3.2.3.: Training of members of Provincial Committees on Climate change and Biodiversity and selected municipalities																												
Output 3.2.4.: Updating of selected municipal master plans																												
Outcome 3.3.: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network																												
Output 3.3.1.: Memoranda of understanding																												

	Timeline																											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Output 3.3.2.: Coordination meetings between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs																												
Output 3.3.3.: Multi-disciplinary training programme																												
Output 3.3.4.: Institutionalisation of multi-disciplinary training programme																												
Outcome 3.4.: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas																												
Output 3.4.1.: Business plans and investment prospectuses																												
Output 3.4.2.: Investment summit																												
Output 3.4.3.: Media and marketing strategies																												
Output 3.4.4.: Local and International																												

	Timeline																											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
marketing campaigns																												
Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance																												
Output 3.5.1.: Recommendations, policies and standards for restructuring environmental fund																												
Output 3.5.2.: Operational manual for restructured environmental fund																												
Output 3.5.3.: Training of environmental fund staff																												
Output 3.5.4.: Results-based management system for restructured environmental fund																												
Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas																												
Output 4.1.1.: Training of project staff																												

	Timeline																											
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Output 4.1.2.: Monitoring, evaluation and learning system																												
Output 4.1.3.: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat																												
Outcome 4.2.: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes																												
Output 4.2.1.: Sharing of lessons learned within Angola																												
Output 4.2.2.: Sharing of lessons learned among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders																												

APPENDIX III: Project Results Monitoring Plan

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Objective: To improve the management of protected areas in targeted Trans frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.							
Indicator a: Total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Surveys and project reports	0 supported by the project	KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA	Annual	PMU; MCTA	Staff time; field assistants
Indicator b: Area of terrestrial Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness	Hectares; METT score	METT-GEF methodology	3,788,245 ha with METT score TBD at project inception	Luengue-Luiana National Park Iona National Park	Project start-up, mid-term and end of project	PMU; Park administration; INBAC	Staff time to conduct assessments using METT Methodology
Indicator c: Area of land under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible management	Hectares	Site visits and project reports	0 supported by the project	Luengue-Luiana National Park Iona National Park	Mid-term and end of project	PMU; Park administration; INBAC	Staff time; transportation to project sites
Indicator d: Number of policies, plans and development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience	Number of policies, plans and development frameworks	Policies, plans and frameworks verified by the MCTA	0 under the project	National	Mid-term and end of project	PMU; MCTA	Staff time
Indicator e: Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports; project reports	0 supported by the project	National	Annual	PMU; MCTA	Staff time
Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs							
Outcome Indicator 1.1.: Area of agricultural and silvopastoral land in and	Hectares	Site visits and project reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Climate change department; Park</i>	<i>Staff time; transportation to project sites</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices						<i>administration; INBAC; CI</i>	
Output Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCA.	Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments	Assessments verified by the climate change department	<i>0 conducted for the project areas</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of natural capital accounting assessments undertaken for the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCA.	Number of natural capital accounting assessments	Assessments verified by INBAC	<i>0 conducted for the project areas</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>INBAC; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 1.1.3.: Number of local adaptation plans developed.	Number of local adaptation plans	Adaptation plans verified by climate change department	<i>0 conducted for the project areas</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 1.1.4.: Number of people trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 1.1.5.: Number of community members provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
practices identified in local adaptation plans.							
Output Indicator 1.1.6.: Number of eco-villages established in areas surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks	Number of eco-villages	Site visits and project reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time; transportation to project sites</i>
Indicator 1.1.7.: Number of community members in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports; project reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Outcome Indicator 1.2.: Number of people living within the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCAs with additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income to agriculture, pastoralism, and hunter-gathering.	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Surveys and project reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; Park administration; INBAC; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of market assessments for additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted.	Number of market assessments	Assessments verified by the climate change department	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Output Indicator 1.2.2.: Number of business plans developed	Number of business plans	Business plans verified by the climate change department	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 1.2.3.: Number of community members trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 1.2.4.: Number of community members provided with support and inputs to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 1.2.5.: Number of community members in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports; project reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs							
Outcome Indicator 2.1.a.: Area of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the	Hectares	METT-GEF methodology	<i>2,273,245 ha with METT score TBD at project inception</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Project start-up, mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>PMU; Park administration; INBAC</i>	<i>Staff time to conduct assessments using METT Methodology</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
KAZA TFCA under improved management							
Outcome Indicator 2.1.b.: Percentage change in the METT score of Luengue-Luiana National Park	Percentage change in METT score	METT-GEF methodology	<i>METT score for the park TBD at project inception</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Project start-up, mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>PMU; Park administration; INBAC</i>	<i>Staff time to conduct assessments using METT Methodology</i>
Output Indicator 2.1.1.: Number park management staff trained on climate change adaptation planning.	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 2.1.2.: Management plan that has integrated climate risk information	Management plan validated and in use by park administration	Management plan approved by INBAC/MCTA	<i>The current management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park expires in 2020 and requires updating</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA; Park administration</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 2.1.3.: Percentage of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plan implemented.	Percentage of interventions implemented	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 2.1.4.: Number of hydrometeorological stations established	Number of stations	Records of equipment installation	<i>0 stations in the park</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INAMET; Park administration</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 2.1.5.: Number of study tours conducted for conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA	Number of study tours	Records of participation	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC; Park administration</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
landscape to Luengue-Luiana National Park							
Outcome Indicator 2.2.a.: Area of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA under improved management	Hectares	METT-GEF methodology	1,515,000 ha with METT score TBD at project inception	Iona National Park	Project start-up, mid-term and end of project	PMU; Park administration; INBAC	Staff time to conduct assessments using METT Methodology
Outcome Indicator 2.2.b.: Percentage change in the METT score of Iona National Park	Percentage change in METT score	METT-GEF methodology	METT score for the park TBD at project inception	Iona National Park	Project start-up, mid-term and end of project	PMU; Park administration; INBAC	Staff time to conduct assessments using METT Methodology
Output Indicator 2.2.1.: Number people trained on climate change adaptation planning.	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	0 supported by the project	Iona National Park	Updated annually	Park administration; INBAC	Staff time
Output Indicator 2.2.2.: Management plan that has integrated climate risk information.	Management plan validated and in use by park administration	Management plan approved by INBAC/MCTA	The current management plan for Iona National Park runs from 2015–2025 and requires updating	Iona National Park	Mid-term and end of project	INBAC/MCTA; Park administration	Staff time
Output Indicator 2.2.3.: Percentage of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plans implemented.	Percentage of interventions implemented	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities	0 supported by the project	Iona National Park	Updated annually	Park administration; INBAC	Staff time
Output Indicator 2.2.4.: Number of hydrometeorological stations established.	Number of stations	Records of equipment installation	0 stations in the park	Iona National Park	Mid-term and end of project	INAMET; Park administration	Staff time

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Output Indicator 2.2.5.: Number of study tours conducted for conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape to Iona National Park	Number of study tours	Records of participation	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC; Park administration</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Outcome Indicator 2.3.: Percentage change in the annual number of incidents of poaching reported in Luengue-Luiana National Park	Percentage change in number of poaching incidents	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities	<i>Accurate baseline information on poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park is not currently available. The baseline for the annual number of poaching events will be established during the first three years of the project.</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Indicator 2.3.1.: Existence of anti-poaching strategy and action plan.	Anti-poaching strategy validated and in use by park administration	Anti-poaching strategy approved by INBAC/MCTA	<i>An official anti-poaching strategy has not been developed for Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA; Park administration</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Indicator 2.3.2.: Number of anti-Poaching Patrol bases established	Number of bases	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities; site visits	<i>At present, only temporary patrol outposts exist in the park in the form of tents.</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time; transportation to project sites</i>
Indicator 2.3.3.: Number of APUs established/ strengthened and equipped	Number of APUs	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities; site visits	<i>At present, only temporary patrol outposts exist in the park in the form of tents.</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time; transportation to project sites</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Indicator 2.3.4.: Number and nature of introduced wildlife monitoring and reporting tools	Number of tools	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Indicator 2.3.5.: Number of anti-poaching unit staff trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.	Number of anti-poaching staff (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Indicator 2.3.6.a.: Number of meetings of transboundary law enforcement convened	Number of meetings	Number compiled from meeting minutes	<i>0 meetings held</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Indicator 2.3.6.b: Number of cross-border law enforcement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed	Number of SOPs	SOPs approved by INBAC/MCTA	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA; Park administration</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Outcome Indicator 2.4.: Percentage change in the annual number of incidents of poaching reported in Iona National Park	Percentage change in number of poaching incidents	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities	<i>Accurate baseline information on poaching in Iona National Park is not currently available. The baseline for the annual number of poaching events will be established during the first three years of the project.</i>	<i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 2.4.1.: Existence of anti-poaching strategy and plan.	Anti-poaching strategy validated	Anti-poaching strategy approved by INBAC/MCTA	<i>An official anti-poaching strategy has not been developed for</i>	<i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA; Park administration</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
	and in use by park administration		<i>Luengue-Luiana National Park</i>				
Output Indicator 2.4.2.: Number of Forward Operating Bases established	Number of bases	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities; site visits	<i>There is planned establishment of northern, southern and eastern Forward Operating Bases in the park, but this has not taken place as yet.</i>	<i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time; transportation to project sites</i>
Output Indicator 2.4.3.: Number of APUs established/strengthened and equipped	Number of APUs	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities; site visits	<i>There was an introduction of a corps of 11 rangers under a previous project</i>	<i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time; transportation to project sites</i>
Output Indicator 2.4.4.: Number and nature of introduced wildlife monitoring and reporting tools	Number of tools	Project reports from sub-grantees on activities; site visits	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 2.4.5.: Number of anti-poaching unit staff trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.	Number of anti-poaching staff (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>The 11 introduced rangers were trained under a previous project</i>	<i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 2.4.6.a.: Number of meetings of law enforcement convened	Number of meetings	Number compiled from meeting minutes	<i>0 meetings held</i>	<i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 2.4.6.b.: Number of law enforcement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed	Number of SOPs	SOPs approved by INBAC/MCTA	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA; Park administration</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions							
Outcome Indicator 3.1.: Number of sectoral strategies, policies and plans that integrate climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation	Number of strategies, policies and plans	Strategies, policies and plans verified by climate change department	<i>There is currently limited integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into sectoral strategies, policies and plans.</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Climate change department; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.1.1.: Number of strategies, policies and plans reviewed	Number of strategies, policies and plans	Gap analyses verified by climate change department	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.1.2.: Number of policy briefs and technical guidelines produced	Number of policy briefs and technical guidelines	Briefs and guidelines verified by climate change department	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.1.3.: Data generated by the project captured in existing climate change databases.	Datasets captured	Datasets included in existing climate change databases or not	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Outcome Indicator 3.2.: Number of members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities with capacity to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies	Number of members (gender-disaggregated)	Capacity scorecards run by sub-grantee	<i>There are currently no decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Angola. Municipal and CSO staff do not have the training and tools to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</i>	<i>Namibe Province and Cuando Cubango Province</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Climate change department; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Output Indicator 3.2.1.: Number of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity	Number of decentralised committees	Decentralised committees verified by climate change department	<i>There are currently no decentralised committees</i>	<i>Namibe Province and Cuando Cubango Province</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Climate change department; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.2.2.: Number and nature of zoning and land-use planning tools developed	Number of tools	Project reports from sub-grantee; tools verified by climate change department	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>Namibe Province and Cuando Cubango Province</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.2.3.: Number of members of Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities trained.	Number of members (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Namibe Province and Cuando Cubango Province</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>Climate change department; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.2.4.: Number of municipal master plans updated to integrate climate risk information, biodiversity conservation and gender considerations.	Number of municipal master plans	Project reports from sub-grantee; master plans verified by climate change department	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>Namibe Province and Cuando Cubango Province</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Climate change department; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Outcome Indicator 3.3.: Degree to which the technical and institutional capacity and arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the management of Angola's Conservation Area Network is strengthened.	Capacity scores	Capacity scorecards run by sub-grantee	<i>Capacity scorecards will be run in the first year of the project to determine the capacity of representative individuals from park management, rangers, ministries, local government and CSOs involved in managing Angola's Conservation Area Network</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Project start-up, mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Output Indicator 3.3.1.: Number of memoranda of understanding prepared and circulated.	Number of MoUs	MoUs verified by INBAC/MCTA	<i>0 MoUs exist</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.3.2.: Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings	Number compiled from meeting minutes	<i>0 meetings held</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.3.3.: Number of training programmes on conservation areas management — that include climate change adaptation — developed and implemented.	Number of training programmes	Records of training; workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.3.4.: Number of training programmes institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue	Number of training programmes	Report from Wildlife Ranger School	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Menongue (Cuando Cubango Province)</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time; transportation to Wildlife Ranger School</i>
Outcome Indicator 3.4.: Number of NBT enterprises in target conservation areas	Number of NBT enterprises	Project reports from sub-grantees	<i>0 enterprises currently operating in Luengue-Luiana National Park</i> <i>There are currently 3 operators regularly bringing tourists to the Iona National Park</i>	<i>Luengue Luiana National Park</i> <i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time; transportation to project sites</i>
Output Indicator 3.4.1.: Number of business plans developed.	Number of business plans	Business plans verified by INBAC/MCTA	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue Luiana National Park</i> <i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA; ICCF</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Output Indicator 3.4.2.: Number of investment summits conducted.	Number of investment summits	Records of attendance; summit reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue Luiana National Park</i> <i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>End of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA; ICCF</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.4.3.: Number of media and marketing strategies developed	Number of media and marketing strategies	Media and marketing strategies verified by INBAC/MCTA	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue Luiana National Park</i> <i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA; ICCF</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.4.4.: Number of marketing campaigns conducted.	Number of marketing campaigns	Marketing campaigns verified by INBAC/MCTA	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luengue Luiana National Park</i> <i>Iona National Park</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>Park administration; INBAC/MCTA; ICCF</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Outcome Indicator 3.5.: Existence of an environmental fund in Angola.	Environmental fund endorsed by government	Official endorsement by MCTA	<i>The national Environment Fund is currently not operational and is expected to undergo restructuring.</i>	<i>Luanda</i>	<i>End of project</i>	<i>MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.5.1.: Existence of recommendations, policies and standards for the restructuring of an environmental fund in Angola.	Recommendations validated by government	Recommendations verified by MCTA	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luanda</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.5.2.: Existence of operational manual for the environmental fund	Operational manual in place	Operational manual verified by MCTA	<i>Operational manual does not currently exist</i>	<i>Luanda</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 3.5.3.: Number of staff of the environmental fund trained.	Number of staff (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luanda</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Output Indicator 3.5.4.: Existence of results-based management system	Results-based management system in place and being used	Management system verified by MCTA	<i>Management system does not currently exist</i>	<i>Luanda</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned							
Outcome Indicator 4.1.: Existence of a functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project	M&E system endorsed by government	M&E system endorsed by MCTA	<i>There is no functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project at present</i>	<i>Luanda</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 4.1.1.: Number of project staff members trained.	Number of staff (gender-disaggregated)	Number compiled from training and workshop reports	<i>0 supported by the project</i>	<i>Luanda</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 4.1.2.: Number of monitoring reports generated.	Number of reports	Reports verified by MCTA	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>Luanda</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 4.1.3 Number of M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat	Number of reports	Reports verified by CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>Luanda</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Outcome Indicator 4.2.: Number of knowledge products generated and shared in-country and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders	Number of knowledge products	Knowledge products verified by MCTA	<i>There are currently no knowledge products generated and shared by stakeholders across the TFCA landscape.</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 4.2.1.a.: Number of coordination meetings held between relevant institutions in Angola.	Number of meetings	Number compiled from meeting minutes	<i>0 meetings currently held</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Updated annually</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Output Indicator 4.2.1.b.: Number of presentations on lessons learned given at national-level conferences.	Number of presentations	Presentations verified by MCTA	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 4.2.2.a.: Number of reports generated and shared with park administrators, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders	Number of reports	Reports verified by MCTA	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 4.2.2.b.: Number of presentations generated and shared with park administrators, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders	Number of presentations	Presentations verified by MCTA	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Output Indicator 4.2.2.c.: Number of social media posts/blog posts generated and shared	Number of social media/blog posts	Social media/blog posts verified by MCTA	<i>0 under the project</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Mid-term and end of project</i>	<i>MCTA; CI</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Safeguard Plans:							
Gender Mainstreaming Plan							
Indicator GM-1.: Number of men and women who participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations).	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	CI-GEF Project Implementation Report Template	<i>0</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>PMU; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>
Indicator GM-2.: Number of men and women who received benefits (e.g. employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	CI-GEF Project Implementation Report Template	<i>0</i>	<i>KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>PMU; MCTA</i>	<i>Staff time</i>

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles)							
Indicator GM-3.: Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects)	Number of strategies and plans	CI-GEF Project Implementation Report Template	0	National	Annual	PMU; MCTA	Staff time
Stakeholder Engagement Plan							
Indicator SE-1.: Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	Number of people (gender-disaggregated)	CI-GEF Project Implementation Report Template	0	KAZA TFCA; Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA; Luanda	Annual	PMU; MCTA	Staff time
Indicator SE-2.: Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	Number of stakeholder groups	CI-GEF Project Implementation Report Template	0	KAZA TFCA; Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA; Luanda	Annual	PMU; MCTA	Staff time
Indicator SE-3.: Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project	Number of engagements	CI-GEF Project Implementation Report Template	0	KAZA TFCA; Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA; Luanda	Annual	PMU; MCTA	Staff time

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
implementation phase (on an annual basis).							
Accountability and Grievance Mechanism							
Indicator AGM-1.: Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	Number of conflict and complaint cases	CI-GEF Project Implementation Report Template	0	KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA	Annual	PMU; MCTA	Staff time
Indicator AGM-2.: Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved	Percentage of conflict and complaint cases addressed	CI-GEF Project Implementation Report Template	0	KAZA TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA	Annual	PMU; MCTA	Staff time

APPENDIX IV: GEF-7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1		Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)	
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)					
		Expected				Achieved	
		Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		6,096,000	3,788,245				
Indicator 1.1		Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected				Achieved
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2		Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline			Achieved
				Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Luengue-Luiana National Park	4493	II National Park	2,273,245		TBD at project inception ²⁰⁰		
Iona National Park	347	II National Park	1,515,000		TBD at project inception		
		Sum	3,788,245				
Core Indicator 2		Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)	
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)					
		Expected				Achieved	
		Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
Indicator 2.1		Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected				Achieved
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2		Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline			Achieved
				Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3		Area of land restored				(Hectares)	

²⁰⁰ METT scores could not be calculated during the PPG Phase due to Covid-19 travel restrictions which impeded consultation of Park managers in the Protected Areas. Park managers are the main source of the information required in the METT Assessment. The METT Assessment will be undertaken during the project implementation phase as part of the project set-up activities.

			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			35,000	35,000		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			35,000	35,000		

Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided						
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares				
			Expected			Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					(Hectares)	
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations						
Third party certification(s):			Number				
			Expected			Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial						
			Number				
			Expected			Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided						
			Metric Tons				
			Expected			Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					(Metric tons of CO ₂ e)	
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)				
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)					
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector						
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e				
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)					
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)					
		Anticipated start year of accounting					
		Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU						
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e				
			Expected			Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)					
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)					
		Anticipated start year of accounting					
		Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved						
			MJ				
			Expected			Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	

Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management					(Number)
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating	Rating		
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Metric Tons)
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					(Metric Tons)
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected	Achieved		
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	Concept stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					<i>(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)</i>
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					<i>(Number)</i>
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			Concept stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	25,000	7,265		
		Male	25,000	16,950		
		Total	50,000	24,215^{201 202}		

²⁰¹ Breakdown per Fund: **LDCF 24,055** (male 16,838; female 7,217) + **GEFTF 160** (male 112; female 48) = **24,215 direct beneficiaries (core indicator 11)**.

²⁰² Of the 24,055 direct beneficiaries of LDCF-funded activities, **14,040** of these are expected to receive training on climate risks and adaptation. This is therefore the number of people captured under Core Indicator 4 in the Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Tool.

APPENDIX V: Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Screening and Safeguard Analysis and Results

1. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD (ESS) SCREENING FORM

CI-GCF/GEF'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD (ESS) SCREENING FORM

- ☐ **Preliminary Screening** (check if performed at GCF Concept Note (CN) Stage or GEF Project Identification Form (PIF) Stage)
- ☒ **Secondary Screening** (check if performed at GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF) Stage or GEF Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Stage)

1. The CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency undertakes environmental and social safeguard screening for every project at the beginning of the full proposal development²⁰³ phase to determine the risk categorization for the project, the safeguard policies triggered by the project, and the mitigation measures to be put in place by the project.
2. The CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency classifies the project into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental and social impacts. The descriptions of the categories and lists of types of projects identified in Appendix I of the CI-GCF/GEF ESS Policy. These descriptions are meant to serve as guidance and are not exhaustive.
3. CI-GCF/GEF does not fund projects that involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams, and resettlement of people. CI cannot support projects that contradict its mission and policies.
4. The Executing Entity (EE-GCF) or Executing Agency (EA- GEF) is responsible for providing accurate responses to each question in this screening form and to submit the completed form to CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency in a timely manner.
5. The CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency is responsible ensuring that the project complies with the CI-GCF/GEF ESS, Gender and Stakeholder Engagement policies and will use the completed screening form to determine the mitigation measures for the EA to implement.
6. In addition to preparing and implementing mitigation plans for the ESS policies triggered, the EE/EA will also need to prepare a Gender Mainstreaming Plan and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
7. The EE/EA is responsible for informing the CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency in a timely manner, if at any time during the preparation and implementation of the project, the information provided in this Screening Form changes in a way that results in the risks of the project being increased.

I. PROJECT INFORMATION	
GEF Project ID: 10505, under Program ID 10200	Country: Republic of Angola

²⁰³ For GCF projects this is the phase when the Funding Proposal is developed, with GCF Project Preparation Facility funds or other resources. For the GEF projects this is the phase when the Project Document is being developed, using a Project Preparation Grant (PPG).

Project Title: Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development (GWP Angola Child Project)		
Name of the Executing Entity/Agency: National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC)		
Length of Project: 84 months	Proposed Start date: July 2021	Anticipated End date: June 2028
GCF Results Area(s) / GEF Focal Area(s): Biodiversity and Climate Change		
GCF/GEF Project Amount: US\$14,818,349	Co-Financing Amount: US\$26,354,000	
Project Objectives: To improve the management of national parks in targeted Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.		
Project Components and Main Activities Proposed: Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs Main activities: Undertaking climate risk and vulnerability assessments; developing biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans; establishing climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices; training and knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation for local communities; promoting natural resource-based, climate-resilient alternative livelihoods Component 2: Improving the management of targeted TFCAs Main activities: Developing/updating integrated protected area management plans and local development plans to integrate climate risk and biodiversity management information; establishing protected area management and biodiversity monitoring tools; establishing anti-poaching and conservation measures, and measures for combatting illegal wildlife trafficking; facilitating knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning between conservation agencies Component 3: Enhancing the institutional capacity of national climate change and conservation institutions Main activities: Institutional capacity-building for conservation area management and for coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies; integrating climate change adaptation considerations into policies, programs and plans for protected area management; increasing access to climate finance or other investment for environmental protected area management; increasing investment in nature-based tourism in protected areas Component 4: Enhancing the monitoring, capturing and sharing of lessons learned from the project Main activities: Establishing database to track trends in biodiversity and management; monitoring and evaluation of project interventions; training project staff on use of GWP tracking tool; sharing lessons learned with other adaptation and conservation projects, nationally and internationally		
Safeguard Screening Form Completed by: C4 EcoSolutions (C4ES)		
Date of Submission/Resubmission of Completed Form to CI-GCF/GEF: 15/02/2021		
CI-GCF/GEF Comments:		

II. PROJECT CONTEXT

Project Location

- Provide a legible map showing the project intervention areas, towns/communities/indigenous territories, protected areas, and main rivers/watersheds):



The proposed project is expected to support the Angolan component of two TFCAs, namely: the Luengue-Luiana National Park (part of the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA (KAZA), in the south-east) and Iona National Park (part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, in the south-west). Luengue-Luiana covers an area of ~2,273,000 ha while Iona covers 1,515,000 ha.

Biological Context of Project Area

The conservation areas targeted for improved management — Luenge-Luiana and Iona National Park — are home to at least 21 globally threatened species, seven of which are endangered. A list of these species is presented below in Table 1. There are also eight endemic species with distributions that overlap with the conservation areas' boundaries.

Table 1: List of globally threatened species occurring in conservation areas targeted by the project for improved management

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN status
Mammals		
Hartmann's mountain zebra	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	VU
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	VU
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	VU
Brown Hyena	<i>Parahyaena brunnea</i>	NT
African Wild Dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	EN

Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	VU
Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	CR
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	VU
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	VU
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	VU
African buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	NT
Birds		
Cape Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	EN
Cape Gannet	<i>Morus capensis</i>	EN
Ludwig's Bustard	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	EN
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	EN
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	CR
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	CR
Damara tern	<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>	VU
African penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	EN
Reptiles		
Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
Fish		
Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>	VU

IUCN Status: CR= Critically Endangered; EN= Endangered; VU= Vulnerable, and NT= Near Threatened

The country has one of the highest deforestation rates in Africa. Further, the levels of poaching are high in comparison to other countries in southern Africa and illegal hunting occurs in most or all the protected areas. With the increased expansion of communities in protected areas, human-wildlife conflicts are common, mainly in areas where there is agriculture development and near water catchments.

The Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA hosts the most ancient and biodiverse desert in the world and has a wide range of desert and semi-desert ecosystems, including mobile dunes along the coast, calcrete plains, desert grasslands, open woodland, arid shrub land and savannah. It also hosts a rich endemic flora and fauna.

KAZA is estimated to be the ecosystem that sustains the world's largest elephant population (of around 250,000 individuals). Angola occupies the largest portion of the park (approximately 17% of the total area). The Cuando Cubango province has the largest block of protected area and includes the Luengue-Luiana National Park and the Mavinga National Park. In Luengue-Luiana National Park, irregular rainfall and deforestation are threatening the 'water towers' of the Kavango watershed.

Human wildlife conflicts and wildlife poaching are prevalent in both targeted TFCAs, where wildlife tends to move closer to human settlements due to absence of food and water. There is also inadequate law enforcement in the protected areas. In the KAZA TFCA particularly, there is persistent bushmeat hunting by local communities and intense elephant poaching, which has led to a steady decrease of their population.

Angola has warmed significantly in recent decades, mean annual rainfall has decreased, and long-term projections over the 21st century reveal these trends will continue, with a more substantial impact in the southern part of the country. Indeed, many regions of Angola, such as the southern provinces of Namibe, Cunene and Cuando Cubango — in which the targeted Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs are located — are already experiencing the impacts of climate change. The provinces have, for example, been affected by a worsening drought since 2011 while floods have become increasingly recurrent events that threaten the livelihoods of the population. A prolonged dry spell in 2015 is estimated to have reduced

agricultural yields in the three southern provinces by ~25%. While droughts have caused large agricultural losses due to water stress, floods have reduced productivity through lodging and other associated flooding impacts.

Socio-economic Context of Project Area

- Describe the broad economic, social and cultural context of, and local communities living in, the area of the proposed project including information on number of men, women, indigenous people, disadvantaged/vulnerable/disabled groups, economic/livelihood activity, household income

The transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in which the project target conservation areas are located are multiple-use areas and are inhabited by Indigenous Peoples and other rural local communities. These are among the most vulnerable people in the country as they have low incomes and are extremely exposed to the impacts of climate change. They are most exposed to climate change impacts that negatively affect agricultural systems, as pastoralism and subsistence agriculture are currently the main livelihoods for people in rural areas.

Livelihood strategies

In line with the above, within the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs, subsistence agriculture is the main livelihood for local communities, as well as pastoralism or agro-pastoralism. Communities are dependent on natural resources from the parks.

In Luengue Luiana National Park and the surrounding areas, local communities engage primarily in subsistence agriculture, cultivating crops like corn, beans, tubers (sweet potatoes, cassava) and millet on small fields that are 5 ha or less in size. Farmers often use slash and burn practices to clear land, and large areas of the park burn each year, with evidence pointing to human-set fires. Communities also engage in fishing — an activity that is practised largely by those living on the banks of rivers, and to a lesser degree by those living further inland. Communities breed cattle throughout the park. Additionally, some community members sell resources like reeds and thatch grass and others engage in medicinal plant harvesting of plants like Devil's claw (Genus: *Harpagophytum*) which is harvested in Angola and sold predominantly in Namibia.

People living in Luengue Luiana National Park rely mainly on rivers as their primary source of drinking water, but also use boreholes, standpipes or taps, and wells. Almost all households collect wood for cooking — usually within a 2–5 km radius — and very few rely on charcoal. Much of the firewood collection and household food supply is undertaken by women and children, as prescribed by the gendered divisions of labour. Women are also largely responsible for childcare in both Luengue Luiana and Iona National Parks.

In Iona National Park, animal husbandry plays a central social and cultural role in communities. Cattle and dairy are fundamental to local diets and the need for cattle enclosures near dwellings has resulted in relatively scattered settlement patterns. Additionally, nomadism and semi-nomadism are practised as adaptations to the harsh climatic conditions that include low rainfall and periods of drought. Women in these communities cultivate small plots for household consumption, and men typically raise large livestock — an activity that forms an economically important part of the national economy.

Many women make a living engaging in rural-based subsistence production of products that are sold in urban parallel markets. However, despite their economic engagement, women remain most vulnerable to poverty as a consequence of the legacy of displacement and exposure to physical violence during the conflict. This, alongside their pre-existing and ongoing restricted access to rights, land, finances, health services and education, results in their particular vulnerability to poverty. In addition, family structures remain segregated following the conflict, and it is therefore common for women to be primary breadwinners while raising and supporting families. Thus, women's double burden and resultant time constraints hinder their ability to pursue

formal economic, educational, political, or recreational activities. The Gender Mainstreaming Plan (Appendix VIb) provides further details about the gender dynamics in Angola and the relevant national parks.

Women's time constraints are currently further impacted by COVID-19. This is due to, inter alia: i) an increased need for family care and make-shift educational activities due to COVID-19 preventative or curative measures ; ii) increased household economic vulnerability due to family members' loss of employment; iii) low oil prices that negatively impact Angola's economy overall and subsequently impact household-level income; iv) increased cases of gender-based violence and other conflict in households due, in part, to changing social dynamics and household pressures exacerbated by COVID-19. More broadly, COVID-19 negatively impacts Angola's rural communities overall as they have limited access to health services, productive resources and are predisposed to poverty. Therefore, they have limited capacity to adapt to the pandemic alongside pre-existing baseline challenges and oncoming climate change impacts.

Throughout Angola, fertile lands in areas with access to services and markets have been in high demand from both subsistence and commercial interests, leading to numerous land disputes. However, almost all Angolan urban and rural land is titled under the principles of customary law and, as a result, few people hold formal land rights , .

The proposed project target sites are owned by the Angolan government and managed by the National Institute for Biodiversity (INBAC), assisted by African Parks in Iona National Park and Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) in Luengue Luiana National Park. As a result, impoverished communities — namely rural subsistence farmers, and particularly women — may be restricted from accessing land and other resources within national parks. These land and resource restrictions limit local people's livelihood diversification options and, as a result, many of the current livelihood practices in Angola that pose direct or indirect threats to biodiversity are largely symptoms of underlying poverty and unequal access to resources. These activities include, inter alia: i) poaching for bushmeat, live animal trade or to meet international demand for wildlife products; ii) human-wildlife conflict which often includes the retaliation killings of animals due to crop or property damages; and iii) degradation of wildlife habitats as a result of unsustainable resource use, including overfishing and over-grazing by livestock.

Climate Change and Natural Disaster Risks and Hazards

Climatic shocks such as droughts and floods have also become more frequent and are projected to intensify. Desertification is advancing, particularly in the Namib and Kalahari deserts in southern Angola. These effects pose serious threats to ecosystems and biodiversity – which are impacted by shifts in the habitat ranges of plants and animals, leading to species displacement and loss – as well as vulnerable communities and indigenous people, who depend on natural resources and agriculture for their livelihoods and food security. Climate change is also posing alterations to the geographical environment with species displacement and loss, also resulting in an increase in human-wildlife conflict where wildlife tends to move closer to human settlements due to the absence of food and water. There is, therefore, a need for interventions that will reduce the vulnerability of local communities, biodiversity, and ecosystems to ongoing and projected climate change impacts.

Institutional Capacity

- Describe the EA/EE's existing capacity including staff/expertise, institutional experience implementing environmental and social safeguard policies
- **EA Capacity Assessment to ensure ability to execute the safeguards will be undertaken during implementation phase**

III. ESS SCREENING

This section will help the CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency to determine the category of the project and the ESS policies triggered by the project. Please provide accurate answers and details including supporting documents, where requested.

Will the project:	Yes	No
I. Propose to create significant destruction or degradation of <i>critical natural habitats</i> ²⁰⁴ of any type or have significant negative socioeconomic and cultural impacts that cannot be cost-effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated and/or offset?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
II. Propose to create or facilitate significant degradation and/or conversion of <i>natural habitats</i> of any type including those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
III. Propose to carry out <i>unsustainable</i> harvesting of natural resources -animals, plants, timber and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs)- or the establishment of forest plantations in <i>critical natural habitats</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IV. Propose the introduction of exotic species that can certainly become invasive and harmful to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
V. Contravene major international and regional conventions on environmental issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VI. Involve <i>involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and/or the taking of shelter and other assets</i> belonging to local communities or individuals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VII. Propose the use of pesticides that are unlawful under national or international laws?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VIII. Involve the removal, alteration or disturbance of any <i>physical cultural resources</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IX. Include the construction, rehabilitation and/or operation of large or complex dams?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
X. Involve trafficking of persons, procuring commercial sex acts, or the use of other forms of forced labor as described in CI's Anti-Trafficking policy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
XI. Produce the conditions for or include activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor/harmful child labor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
XII. Include the construction and/or operation of dams?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

²⁰⁴ Habitats considered essential for biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services and the well-being of people at the local, national, regional or global levels. They include, among others, existing protected areas, areas officially proposed as protected areas, areas recognized as protected by traditional local communities, as well as areas identified as important for conservation, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Sites, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Biodiversity Hotspot, Ramsar Sites, areas identified as important for ecosystem services such as carbon storage, freshwater provision and regulation, etc.

Questions xiii through xxi are **ONLY** for GCF Projects pursuing the Simplified Approval Process (SAP):

Will the project:	Yes	No
xiii. Involve associated facilities ²⁰⁵ and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
xiv. Involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to downstream riparian states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
xv. Adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women or child labor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
xvi. Generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
xvii. Involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (i.e. dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
xviii. Involve the resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
xix. Be located in protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
xx. Affect Indigenous Peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
xxi. Be located in areas that considered to have archeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you answer YES to any of the questions above, your project will undergo further review to determine eligibility for the Simplified Approval Process.		

²⁰⁵ Associated facilities are those that are not funded as part of the project, and that would not have been constructed or expanded if the project did not exist and without which the project would not be viable.

Safeguard Policies:

Minimum Standard 1: Environmental and Social Assessment, Management and Monitoring		
<p>Will the project potentially:</p> <p>(a) cause significant adverse environmental and social impacts (which may affect an area broader than the project area) that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented; or</p> <p>(b) cause adverse environmental and social impacts (which are site-specific and few if any of them are irreversible) on human populations or environmentally or socially important areas?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (to all of the above)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> TO BE DETERMINED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> YES (to any of the above)</p> <p>If TBD or Yes, please provide details here.</p>		
<p>(c) Has a full or limited ESIA that covers the proposed project already been completed?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES (If Yes, answer the following)</p>		
(d) Is the assessment a: <input type="checkbox"/> A FULL ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A LIMITED ESIA	Yes	No
(e) Does the assessment meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) 3. Does the assessment provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) 5. Does the assessment describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, compensation, monitoring, and capacity development measures)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) 6. Does the assessment identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) 7. Was the assessment developed through a consultative process with key stakeholder & rightsholder engagement, including issues related to gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) 8. Does the assessment assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
For any "no" answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved or addressed.		

Minimum Standard 2: Accountability, Grievance and Conflict Resolution

Does the EA have in place an accountability system that:

- (a) is able to receive complaints/grievances from stakeholders.
- (b) is independent, transparent and effective.
- (c) is accessible and broadly advertised to stakeholders.
- (d) keeps complainants abreast of progress with cases brought forward.
- (e) maintains records on all cases and issues brought forward for review, with due regard for the confidentiality of complainants' identity and of information; and
- (f) takes appropriate and timely measures to minimize the risk of retaliation to complainants?

☐ NO (to any of the above)

☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)

☒ YES (to all of the above)

If TBD or YES, please provide details here

An Accountability and Grievance Mechanism has been developed for the project (Appendix VI d)

Minimum Standard 3: Biodiversity Conservation and the Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Will the project:

- (a) involve adverse impacts on Critical Habitats²⁰⁶, including forests that are Critical Habitats, including from the procurement of natural resource commodities, except for adverse impacts on a limited scale that result from conservation actions that achieve a Net Gain of the Biodiversity values associated with the Critical Habitat.
- (b) contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements; or
- (c) introduce or use potentially invasive, non-indigenous species?
- (d) affect species identified as threatened at the local and/or global levels?
- (e) implement habitat restoration activities?

☒ NO (to all of the above)

☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)

☐ YES (to any of the above)

If TBD or Yes, please provide details here. In the case of Protected Areas, provide name, location, area size, management category, governance arrangement, and current management activities of protected areas being affected by the project.

²⁰⁶ Critical Habitat means a Habitat with high Biodiversity value, including (i) Habitats of significant importance to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature

Minimum Standard 4: Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Will the project

- (a) involve the voluntary or involuntary resettlement of people.
- (b) restrict land use and access; or
- (c) cause economic displacement of people?

- ☐ NO (to all of the above)
- ☒ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)
- ☐ YES (to any of the above)

If TBD or Yes, please provide details here.

The project will finance the development of management plans, land use plans and zoning tools and may involve actions that restrict land use and access. Management interventions for this safeguard have been included as part of the ESMP that has been developed for the project.

(IUCN) Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches, (ii) Habitats of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species, (iii) Habitats supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species, (iv) highly threatened or unique ecosystems, and (v) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintain the viability of the Biodiversity values described in (i) to (iv).

Minimum Standard 5: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ²⁰⁷

Does the project plan to:

- (a) work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples?
- (b) cause impacts on land and natural resources, including restrictions on land use or loss of access to natural resources, subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation, or the location of a project or program on such land or the commercial development of such natural resources.
- (c) cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership, or under customary use or occupation; or
- (d) cause significant impacts on an Indigenous People's cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous People's lives, or the use of such cultural heritage for commercial purposes.

☐ NO (to all of the above)

☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)

☒ YES (to any of the above)

If TBD or Yes, please provide details here.

Management interventions for this safeguard have been included as part of the ESMP that has been developed for the project.

²⁰⁷ According to CI Policy on Indigenous Peoples, "CI identifies indigenous peoples in specific geographic areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of: a) Close attachment to ancestral and traditional or customary territories and the natural resources in them; b) Customary social and political institutions; c) Economic systems oriented to subsistence production; d) An indigenous language, often different from the predominant language; and f) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group".

Minimum Standard 6: Cultural Heritage²⁰⁸

Will the project implement activities that affect cultural heritage, including archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites including graveyards, burial sites, and sites with unique natural values?

- ☐ NO
☒ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)
☐ YES

If TBD or Yes, please provide details here.

Management interventions for this safeguard have been included as part of the ESMP that has been developed for the project.

²⁰⁸ Cultural Heritage means both tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance, located in urban or rural settings, above ground, underground or under water; as well as practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, or skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, recognize as part of their heritage, as transmitted from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to nature and a shared history

Minimum Standard 7: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

Will the project:

- (a) promote the trade in or use of any substances listed under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or other chemicals or hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions or phaseouts due to high toxicity to living organisms, environmental persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, or potential depletion of the ozone layer, consistent with relevant international treaties and agreements.
- (b) generate wastes and effluents, and emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants.
- (c) involve pest management measures, Integrated Pest Management or Integrated Management of Vectors and Intermediate Hosts.
- (d) procure pesticides; or
- (e) use energy, water and other resources and material inputs, where significant water consumption is involved and would cause adverse impacts on communities, other water users, and the environment?

☒ NO (to all of the above)

☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)

☐ YES (to any of the above)

If TBD or Yes, please provide details here.

Minimum Standard 8: Labor and Working Conditions

Does the EA have in place the necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities to ensure that:

- (a) the fundamental rights of workers, consistent with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work are respected and protected.
- (b) written labor management procedures are established in accordance with applicable national laws.
- (c) workers are provided with clear and understandable documentation of employment terms and conditions, including their rights under national law to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits.
- (d) workers are provided regular and timely payment of wages; adequate periods of rest, holiday, sick, maternity, paternity, and family leave; and written notice of termination and severance payments, as required under national laws and the labor management procedures.
- (e) decisions relating to any aspect of the employment relationship, including recruitment, hiring and treatment of workers, are made based on the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and fair treatment, and not on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements.
- (f) appropriate measures are in place to prevent harassment, intimidation, and exploitation, and to protect vulnerable workers, including but not limited to women, children of working age, migrants and persons with disabilities.
- (g) workers who participate, or seek to participate, in workers' organizations and collective bargaining, do so without interference, are not discriminated or retaliated against, and are provided with information needed for meaningful negotiation in a timely manner.
- (h) forced labor and child labor are not used in connection with the project or program.
- (i) occupational health and safety (OHS) measures are applied to establish and maintain a safe and healthy working environment, including supply chain workers;
- (j) workers are informed of applicable grievance and conflict resolution systems provided at the workplace level; and
- (k) workers may use these mechanisms without retribution, and the grievance and conflict resolution systems does not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies available under the law or through existing arbitration procedures, or substitute for grievance systems provided through collective agreements?

☐ NO (to any of the above)

☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)

☒ YES (to all of the above)

If TBD or Yes, please provide details here.

Management interventions for this safeguard have been included as part of the ESMP that has been developed for the project.

Minimum Standard 9: Community Health, Safety and Security

Will the project:

- (a) potentially expose communities including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups or Individuals in particular women and children to both accidental and natural hazards, particularly where the structural elements of the project or program are accessible to members of the affected community, or where their failure could result in injury to the community.
- (b) generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities; or
- (c) pose potential conflicts at the project site to the affected communities or the workers?

- ☐ NO (to all of the above)
- ☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)
- ☒ YES (to any of the above)

If TBD or Yes, please provide details here.

Management interventions for this safeguard have been included as part of the ESMP that has been developed for the project.

IV: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Identify any other risks not captured in Section III that can affect the success of the project.

Also, describe any important external factors that may affect your project from implementing safeguard measures/plans.

Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19):

The project recognizes that the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19) may cause delays and/or slow down implementation of project activities such as: delays to set-up the project; delays to recruit project staff; delay/long periods before the imported GHGI hardware arrive in the country and low stakeholder engagement/ turn out. In-order to mitigate the risks outlined above, the project proposes the following mitigation measures:

- a) The project will prepare and implement relevant safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks triggered by COVID19. These safeguards include: Labor and Working Conditions; Community Health, Safety and Security; Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- b) The project team will prepare and submit quarterly technical and Financial reports to CIGEF. The reports will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by project team. This will enable the Agency to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from a technical and financial perspective.;
- c) The project team will develop and implement the project's Adaptive Management Plan to the COVID19 situation. This plan will also provide activities that will be implemented by the project manager (lead) to ensure the team delivers selected project activities while working remotely.
- d) During implementation phase, the project budget will cover recurrent costs for purchasing hand sanitizers, face masks, gloves etc. for project staff.; and
- e) The project will create a COVID19 repository and prepare a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID19 with project teams and stakeholders. This will also entail communicating to stakeholders the impact COVID19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures that will be put in place by the project.

ESS 10: CLIMATE RISK AND RELATED DISASTERS

(a) Describe the climate projections for the country or region, or if possible, for the specific location of the project for the next 30 years from the start date of the project.

Angola is projected to have an increase in average annual temperatures as a result of climate change, with mean annual temperatures projected to increase between 1.2–3.2°C by 2060, and 1.7°C–5.1°C by 2090. Warming is projected to occur more rapidly in the interior and eastern parts of the country. Mean land surface temperatures are likely to surpass the increase in global mean land surface temperature in all seasons over southern Africa, and the projected warming of between 3.4–4.2°C over this region exceeds natural climate variability.

There is a broad range in projected changes in mean annual rainfall over Angola, with changes in precipitation ranging from -27% to +20% by the 2090s, and median values ranging from -1% to -6% by the 2090s. Rainfall is projected to decrease predominantly in September–November (-43% to +26%) and in June–August (-65% to +42%). Mean annual precipitation projections from the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicate little or no change in precipitation under the RCP2.6 emissions scenario for 2060 and 2090 over Angola. Projections for RCP8.5 indicate little or no change by 2060, while for 2090, projections indicate divergent changes over the country. Projections show drier winters by 2090 and decreases in rainfall are projected for spring months.

(b) Describe the relevant potential hazards (e.g., heavy rainfall leading to flood, low rainfall leading to drought, temperature changes which could lead to heat waves, sea-level rise, or changes in other extreme events such as hurricanes and cyclone) that could prevent the project from achieving its objectives and/or outputs.

Climate change is projected to have a large effect on the frequency and magnitude of droughts across Angola in the future. Results from regional climate models show that almost all areas of Angola will experience an increase in the number of droughts. Moreover, in comparison to the north, the south of Angola will have a higher number of drought events. In addition, the increased temperatures and reduced precipitation in some seasons are expected to result in an increase in the intensity of drought events that occur in Angola. Spatial distribution suggests greater intensity of drought events in the north western part of the country.

While precipitation will decrease in some months, there is great variability in climate projections which aligns with a trend of more extreme variations in precipitation between seasons. As a result of this, when precipitation does occur it is expected to contribute to an increase in the frequency of flood

events. Flooding has become a frequent hazard in parts of Angola and as precipitation variability becomes more extreme, shifting away from a more moderate annual precipitation pattern, so flooding will occur more often and at greater intensity.

When the fluctuation between flooding and drought are combined, the projections show a climate scenario in Angola that oscillates between extremes, both with hazards that compound each other. As soils dry out and vegetation dies during drought events, so the effects of subsequent flooding are increased as surface run-off is intensified. This will also contribute to the worsening of soil erosion, which is already a problem in many parts of Angola.

Increasing temperatures are expected to expand the geographic range and prolong the seasonality of disease vectors (e.g., malaria-carrying mosquitos). This is particularly important for Angola where malaria is the leading cause of death and accounts for 20% of maternal mortality. Additionally, increases in floods intensify the risk of outbreaks of water-associated diseases such as cholera, along with an increased prevalence of malaria.

(c) Describe the current and projected exposures, vulnerabilities, and adaptive capacities (e.g., technical, institutional, financial) and how these could prevent the project from achieving its objectives and/or outputs.

Heat stress will negatively affect crops and livestock, increasing mortality. There will also be greater stress on water supply because of these changes, which will further strain the sustainability of crops and livestock. Many crop types are not well suited to the current climate and require additional water and resources to yield adequate supply for those dependent on them, and these crops will become even more difficult to maintain under the projected changes. The amount of arable land will likely be reduced under the future climate stresses, and crops, livestock and small-scale infrastructure may be lost to flood damage.

Livelihoods based in natural ecosystem chains will be at risk under the projected climate changes, and the distribution of resources needed for certain livelihoods may shift, adding to challenges. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) incidents increase as communities within the project's target national parks expand their range of resource collection, and there may be greater need for people living around the parks to access resources within park boundaries. As natural resources become increasingly scarce under climate change, so local wildlife become more desperate and may seek out resources, particularly water, near communities and settlements, leading to further HWC.

Suitable habitats for some species may shift and shrink within park boundaries, and conservation management interventions may be needed as carrying capacities of parks change with changes in resource availability under future climate stress.

Climate hazards could hamper nature-based tourism (NBT) efforts as tourists are attracted to lush landscapes with rich biodiversity which is difficult to sustain under climate stress. The projected climate hazards such as droughts and floods could shorten the tourist season and place infrastructure and tourists' safety at risk.

Adaptive capacities are currently limited as local communities have limited alternative livelihoods, current rangeland management is not robust enough to overcome climate challenges, and there is a lack of access to information and resources. Crop and livestock varieties are influenced by colonial era norms and some will not be tolerant of changing climatic conditions and stresses, with limited resources and skills available in communities to prepare for and cope with extreme climate events. There is also limited knowledge and skills within communities for additional livelihood development in response to predicted climate changes, as well as a shortage of finances, resources, and skills available to recover from losses to extreme climate events.

The management capacity of the national parks is limited in terms of skills, technologies, access to information and staff numbers. This restricts ability to innovate and respond to emerging challenges related to climate changes and reduces the effectiveness of strategizing and planning for climate-driven changes in species distributions. These capacity limitations also create challenges for reducing HWC and managing local resources in collaboration with local communities. This extends to anti-poaching teams, which also have limited skills and tools, making their efforts to reduce poaching challenging.

Adaptive capacity is also limited in the economic sense, as the recovery from recent civil war limits financial capacity to establish new enterprises. The NBT industry is underdeveloped and so greater upfront investment is needed for growth. These investments must also account for a shortage of skills and knowledge for sustainable NBT developments that are not only financially viable, but that are able to adapt to projected climate challenges and hazards.

(d) What mitigation measures have been identified and incorporated into the design of the project/planned for the implementation phase to reduce the likelihood and/or consequences of risks or to respond to consequences so as to ensure that the project achieves its objectives and/or outputs?

The project incorporates a variety of considerations for the mitigation of climate change impacts. There is a strong focus on the development and adoption of climate-smart technologies and practices for subsistence agriculture within the target communities. Drought-tolerant crops and hardier livestock species will be identified and introduced to reduce the impact of climate shocks and long-term climate change impacts. Improved water-use planning, and storage is a prominent factor, with considerations given to maintaining adequate water supply through drought events. The improved techniques and more climate-resilient crop and livestock varieties will also mitigate soil erosion and lessen the severity of flood impacts.

There will be targeted support, investment, and training to develop sustainable livelihoods, as well as to ground alternative livelihoods in value chains less vulnerable to climate change. The project incorporates investment to provide a resource base to buffer the impacts of climate hazards and extreme events, while simultaneously promoting the development of skills relating to adaptive business practices for long-term sustainability.

Park management will benefit from specialised training to improve their ability to account for climate change impacts when developing management plans and strategies. This will be accompanied by investment in technologies and resources to improve climate information and predictions to inform management developments. The project also seeks to mitigate long-term impacts by establishing collaborative networks and tools for improved coordination and knowledge-sharing.

The project incorporates the provision of training, technologies, and other resources to improve anti-poaching effectiveness, with responsiveness to climate impacts being prioritised throughout. There will be investment in regional coordination for improved effectiveness and efficiency, and on a smaller scale, tools and skills developed to facilitate collaboration with local communities. Improved collaboration and coordination will mitigate against the challenges likely to arise in response to resource availability shifts under climate change.

Sustainability and climate-responsiveness will be a primary focus during the development of systems for NBT industry growth. The project also invests in resources and strategies to mitigate the effects of climate hazards and extreme events on NBT industry. There will be development of knowledge and skills to better account for long-term climate change impacts on the NBT industry, ensuring sustainability of the livelihoods and revenue.

(e) If one or more risks are accepted, please provide a justification.

All the identified climate risks are considered to be addressed by mitigation measures incorporated into the project design.

Guidance on Climate Risk and Related Disasters

The purpose of the climate risk and related disaster standard is to understand how the project's objectives or outputs could be affected by climate risks, and to incorporate risk mitigation measures into the design and implementation of the project.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC), risk is the “potential for adverse consequences where something of value is at stake and where the occurrence and degree of an outcome is uncertain. In the context of the assessment of climate impacts, the term risk is often used to refer to the potential for adverse consequences of a climate-related hazard,

or of adaptation or mitigation responses to such a hazard, on lives, livelihoods, health and well-being, ecosystems and species, economic, social, and cultural assets, services (including ecosystem services), and infrastructure. Risk results from the interaction of vulnerability (of the affected system), its exposure over time (to the hazard), as well as the (climate-related) hazard and the likelihood of its occurrence” (IPCC 2018).

Risk assessments have four main elements:

- 1) Identification of the hazards.
- 2) Assessment of vulnerability and exposure.
- 3) Risk rating; and
- 4) Identification of measures to manage the risk.

Hazards may include short-term, or acute, shocks (e.g., extreme events of storm, fire or flood), and slow onset, or chronic, events that occur over a long period of time (e.g. drought). Based on the IPCC definition of risk, climate risk assessments should not only consider consequences of hazards (e.g., food insecurity from a reduction of crop yield due to drought) but also consequences from responses (e.g., food insecurity from expansion of biofuels for land-based mitigation, or methane emissions from increased rice farming promoted by projects).

Vulnerability describes the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt. Vulnerability may be a result of physical, social, economic, and environmental factors.

Exposure refers to the presence of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected. Negative impacts occur when something is both vulnerable and exposed.

Risk Rating Scale. While there are several ways to rate climate risk, most scales consider issues such as severity or scale of impacts, probability, and ability to mitigate or adapt to hazards. The IPCC classifies the level of additional risk due to climate change on a scale from undetectable to very high⁷.

Translating the IPCC risk scale, projects would be ranked as:

- **Very high risk** - The outcome of the project will be jeopardized by climate change, with a potential for severe impacts of significant irreversibility. Climate-related risks are likely to result in financial, environmental and/or social underperformance or failures. Adaptation measures are likely to be ineffective, extremely costly, socially unacceptable or increase risk and reduce resilience. Adaptation limits may be reached, or loss and damage will occur.
- **High risk** - There is a potential for widespread impacts from climate change. Outcomes may be undermined by climate change, and adaptation measures may not be readily available. Financial, environmental, and social underperformance or failure cannot be

excluded. However, risk management activities are likely to increase resilience and adaptive capacity of households, infrastructure, communities, and ecosystems.

- **Moderate risk** - Impact from climate change may occur, but will be limited, transient or manageable. Financial, environmental, and social underperformance or failure is unlikely. The system has the capacity to manage volatility, shocks, stressors or changing climate trends.
- **Low Risk** - No impact from climate change, or even positive impact, is expected based on best available science. Financial, environmental, and social underperformance or failure appears very unlikely.

Identification of mitigation measures. Based on the risk rating, ameliorative actions are identified and prioritized through the creation of risk management plans. Risk management includes actions, strategies, or policies to reduce the likelihood and/or consequences of risks or to respond to consequences. It is also important to confirm that these adaptation or mitigation interventions do not themselves result in additional risks.

Risk screening data and methods. An effective climate risk screening should cover the four main elements mentioned above and can be based on a literature review or field investigation. Both require:

- information on climate projections for the country or region, and if possible, for the specific location of the project.
- information about relevant potential hazards (e.g., heavy rainfall leading to flood, low rainfall leading to drought, temperature changes which could lead to heat waves, sea-level rise, or changes in other extreme events such as hurricanes and cyclone).
- and current and projected exposure, vulnerability, and adaptive capacity.

The checklist below presents some guiding questions on hazards, exposure, vulnerability, and adaptive capacity for completing the climate screening section of the Safeguard Screening Form (Appendix I):

Existing Hazards Guiding Questions:	Yes	No	TBD
Observed climate and weather hazards in the project area:			
Extreme temperature (heat/cold)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extreme precipitation and flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural Droughts and/or dry spells	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storms (Tropical storms, snowstorms, hailstorms, dust storms, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Winds (Typhoons, Cyclones, Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Harmattan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sea level rise (from global warming and storm surges)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other natural hazards observed in the project area:			
Earthquakes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tsunamis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Volcanic eruptions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Landslides or avalanches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildfires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Salinization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ocean acidification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Projected Hazards Guiding Questions	Yes	No	N/A
Do future climate scenarios foresee an incremental increase of potential hazards and climate change compared to the baseline that may affect the project over its lifetime?			
Extreme temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extreme precipitation and flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural Droughts and/or dry spells	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change in temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change in rainfall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exposure Guiding Questions	Yes	No	N/A
Is the project located in high exposure areas?			
Low-lying areas (valleys or coastal zones)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arid and semi-arid zones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mountains zones and permafrost areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the agricultural systems (crops, livestock, fisheries, forests) targeted by the project affected by climate related hazards?			
Is crop productivity affected by rainfall variability, changes in temperature or pests and diseases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is livestock productivity affected by rainfall variability, changes in temperature or parasites and diseases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is fisheries productivity affected by ocean acidification, changes in sea temperature or variation of water salinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is forest productivity affected by wildfires, diseases, rainfall variability or changes in temperature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is any stage of the agricultural value chain (production, storage, processing and marketing) affected by climate related hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vulnerability Guiding Questions	Yes	No	TBD
Is the target population in the project area living below poverty line?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the livelihoods of the target population sensitive to climate change?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the target population income exclusively from agriculture?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the population migrating due to food insecurity as a consequence of climate change?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the project targeting sensitive groups (indigenous people or other marginalized groups) that are likely to be affected by climate change?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is climate change affecting certain groups more than others in the project area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adaptive Capacity Guiding Questions:	Yes	No	TBD
Does the target population have access to climate information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there any early warning systems in the project area to anticipate and respond to climate-related events and disasters or climate-driven pest and diseases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the government or other institutions support the target population/communities with the necessary social and economic resources to prepare for or respond to climate-related events?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is the target population carrying out self-adaptation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do policies exist that make financial credit, loans and agricultural insurance available?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Project Modulation of Risks Guiding Questions:	Yes	No	TBD

1. Policies and planning			
Does the project support the integration of climate into national policies and planning?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project support the increased use of climate data and information in national long term and strategic planning?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Capacity building, training and outreach			
Would the project invest in institutional development and capacity-building for national institutions involved in climate related activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Would the project invest in increased information and dissemination of climate-related information to target groups?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project have opportunities to strengthen rural and indigenous climate risk management capabilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project support capacity of target groups to utilize and apply climate services at the farm level?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Data gathering, monitoring and information management			
Will the project support the infrastructure and technology necessary to monitor climate variables and collect data required from climate impact assessment and modelling?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project support the national institutions to develop the skills required to monitoring and collect climate related information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project support development of databases and repositories of climate information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Mitigation			
Will the project invest in measures that will reduce or mitigate emissions of GHGs from the energy sector?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in measures to reduce or mitigate emissions of GHGs from livestock or agricultural production (e.g. rice production)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in measures to reduce or mitigation emissions of GHGs through reforestation or land use change?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in renewable energy and green technologies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in other measures to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Adaptation			
Will the project invest in climate smart agriculture activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project promote climate resilient practices for crops, livestock, and fisheries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project promote sustainable natural resources management?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project support Nature-based Solutions for climate change and disaster risk reduction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in agricultural insurance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. SAFEGUARD SCREENING ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

☐ Preliminary Screening (Concept Stage) ☒ Secondary Screening (Full Proposal Stage)

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Profile

Country: Angola	GEF Project ID: 10505
Project Title: Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (GWP Angola Child Project)	
Executing Agency: National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC)	
GEF Focal Area: Biodiversity and Climate Change	
GEF Project Amount: USD\$14,818,349	
CI-GEF Project Manager: Charity Nalyanya	
Safeguard Analysis Performed by: Ian Kissoon, Director of ESMF, CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency	
Date of Analysis: February 18, 2021	

B. Summary of Project Risk Categorization, Safeguards Triggered and Mitigation Plans Required

Project Category:	Category A	Category B	Category C
		X	
The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.			
Safeguards Triggered:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental & Social Impact Assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Heritage		
<input type="checkbox"/> Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Labour and Working Conditions		
<input type="checkbox"/> Resett. & Physical/Economic Displacement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Health, Safety and Security		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries		
<input type="checkbox"/> Resource Efficiency & Pollution Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Risk and Related Disasters		
Mitigation Measures Required:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment & Social Impact Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Resource Efficiency & Poll. Prevention Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental & Social Management Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Heritage Management Plan		
<input type="checkbox"/> Plan for Natural Habitat Protection and Biodiversity Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Labour Management Procedures		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Health, Safety and Security Plan		

Project Category:	Category A	Category B	Category C
		X	
<i>The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.</i>			
Safeguards Triggered:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and Social Management Framework			
<input type="checkbox"/> Process Framework <input type="checkbox"/> Climate and Disaster Risk Management Plan			
<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Plan			

C. Project Objective:

To improve the management of national parks in targeted Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.

D. Project Description:

Angola has one of the highest deforestation rates in Africa. Further, the levels of poaching are high in comparison to other countries in southern Africa and illegal hunting occurs in most or all the protected areas. With the increased expansion of communities in protected areas, human-wildlife conflicts are common, mainly in areas where there is agriculture development and near water catchments.

The project will be implemented under the following Components:

Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs

Main activities: Undertaking climate risk and vulnerability assessments; developing biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans; establishing climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices; training and knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation for local communities; promoting natural resource-based, climate-resilient alternative livelihoods-resilient alternative livelihoods; and promoting inclusion of local communities in local tourism industry.

Component 2: Improving the management of targeted TFCAs

Main activities: Developing/updating integrated protected area management plans and local development plans to integrate climate risk and biodiversity management information; establishing protected area management and biodiversity monitoring tools; establishing anti-poaching and conservation measures, and measures for combatting illegal wildlife trafficking; and facilitating knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning between conservation agencies.

Component 3: Enhancing the institutional capacity of national climate change and conservation institutions

Main activities: Institutional capacity-building for conservation area management and for coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies; integrating climate change adaptation considerations into policies, programs and plans for protected area management; increasing access to climate finance or other investment for environmental protected area management; and increasing investment in nature-based tourism in protected areas.

Component 4: Enhancing the monitoring, capturing, and sharing of lessons learned from the project

Main activities: Establishing database to track trends in biodiversity and management; monitoring and evaluation of project interventions; training project staff on use of GWP tracking tool; and sharing lessons learned with other adaptation and conservation projects, nationally and internationally.

E. Project location and biophysical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

The project will be implemented in two Angolan TFCAs, namely: the Luengue-Luiana National Park (part of the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA (KAZA), in the south-east), and Iona National Park (part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, in the south-west). Luengue-Luiana covers an area of 4,581,800 ha while Iona covers 1,515,000 ha.

The conservation areas targeted for improved management are home to at least 21 globally threatened species, seven of which are endangered. There are also eight endemic species with distributions that overlap with the conservation areas' boundaries.

KAZA is estimated to be the ecosystem that sustains the world's largest elephant population (of around 250,000). Angola occupies the largest portion of the park (approximately 17% of the total area). The Cuando Cubango province has the largest block of protected area and includes the Luengue-Luiana National Park and the Mavinga National Park. In Luengue-Luiana National Park, irregular rainfall and deforestation are threatening the 'Water Towers' of the Kavango watershed.

The Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA hosts the most ancient and biodiverse desert in the world and has a wide range of desert and semi-desert ecosystems, including mobile dunes along the coast, calcrete plains, desert grasslands, open woodland, arid shrub land and savannah. It also hosts a rich endemic flora and fauna.

The TFCA is also home to indigenous peoples, such as the Mucubal and Himba, as well as many Kimbundu groups. They are among the poorest and most vulnerable in Angola and most practice subsistence farming or are herders. Inside the Iona National Park, there are about 3,300 people living there and they own 70,000 cattle. Drought and irregular rainfall are affecting the agricultural

productivity in the area, threatening food security. As such, they are highly exposed to climate change impacts. Calamities are frequent due to the desert, and often, the government supports the population by providing food.

The population living in the park has been increasing which has led to the expansion of settlements and illegal camping, and consequently, an increase in deforestation and overgrazing resulting in the loss of wildlife and exacerbating land degradation and human-wildlife conflicts. There is little coordination between park management authorities and municipalities on local development and land use issues, often resulting in land use conflicts and further degradation of the environment and wildlife. In the KAZA TFCA particularly, there is persistent bushmeat hunting by local communities and intense elephant poaching, which has led to a steady decrease of their population. There is also inadequate law enforcement in the protected areas.

F. Executing Agency (EA)'s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies:

The capacity of the EA will be undertaken during the project start up as there was a delay in identifying an EA and this did not leave sufficient time to assess their capacity during the PPG phase.

II. SAFEGUARDS TO BE TRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT

Based on the information provided in the Safeguard Screening Form, the following ESS Standards were triggered²⁰⁹:

²⁰⁹ Other policies may be triggered during the implementation phase of the project.

Safeguard Triggered	Yes	No	TBD	Justification/Mitigation
ESS 1: Environmental & Social Impact Assessment	X			<i>While the project does not propose activities that will have significant adverse environmental and social impacts, there are several areas of concern that could cause negative impacts and these need to be assessed [Ref: Para 38 (a) (b) of ESMF]. As such, the project will conduct an ESIA when the specific sites have been identified during the implementation phase (See Section 7.1.6 of the ESMP; Appendix VI of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 2: Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation		X		<i>The project is not proposing activities that would have adverse impacts on natural or critical natural habitats, contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements or introduce or use potentially invasive, non-indigenous species.</i>
ESS 3: Resettlement and Physical and Economic Displacement		X		<i>The project does not anticipate economic and social displacement. However, if any displacement becomes necessary, these will be voluntary and done in a participatory manner including the development of the appropriate mitigation plans (see sections 7.1.1 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix VI of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 4: Indigenous Peoples	X			<i>The project will be implemented in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples. The project will follow the FPIC process (see sections 7.1.2 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix VI of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 5: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention		X		<i>There are no proposed activities related to the use of banned, restricted or prohibited substances, chemicals or hazardous materials.</i>
ESS 6: Cultural Heritage	X			<i>The project identified cultural heritage sites in the project area and these sites will be avoided (see sections 7.1.3 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix VI of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 7: Labor and Working Conditions			X	<i>The necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities that meets the requirements set out in the GEF Minimum Standard 8 will be put in place during the first year of the project (see sections 7.1.4 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix VI of ProDoc).</i>
ESS 8: Community Health, Safety and Security	X			<i>The project identified mitigation measures to reduce health, safety and security risks to communities and vulnerable groups (see sections 7.1.5 and 7.2 of the ESMP; Appendix VI of ProDoc).</i>

ESS 9: Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries		X		<i>The project does not plan to make either direct investments in private sector firms, or channels funds through Financial Intermediaries.</i>
ESS 10: Climate Risk and Related Disasters		X		<i>The project climate risk is considered to be Moderate based on the climate and related disaster analysis, and the project identified measures to modulate this risk (see below):</i>

ESS 10: Climate Risk and Related Disasters

(a) Climate projections

Angola is projected to have an increase in average annual temperatures because of climate change, with mean annual temperatures projected to increase between 1.2–3.2°C by 2060, and 1.7°C–5.1°C by 2090. Warming is projected to occur more rapidly in the interior and eastern parts of the country. Mean land surface temperatures are likely to surpass the increase in global mean land surface temperature in all seasons over southern Africa, and the projected warming of between 3.4–4.2°C over this region exceeds natural climate variability.

There is a broad range in projected changes in mean annual rainfall over Angola, with changes in precipitation ranging from -27% to +20% by the 2090s, and median values ranging from -1% to -6% by the 2090s. Rainfall is projected to decrease predominantly in September–November (-43% to +26%) and in June–August (-65% to +42%). Mean annual precipitation projections from the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicate little or no change in precipitation under the RCP2.6 emissions scenario for 2060 and 2090 over Angola. Projections for RCP8.5 indicate little or no change by 2060, while for 2090, projections indicate divergent changes over the country. Projections show drier winters by 2090 and decreases in rainfall are projected for spring months.

(b) The relevant potential hazards

Climate change is projected to have a large effect on the frequency and magnitude of droughts across Angola in the future. Results from regional climate models show that almost all areas of Angola will experience an increase in the number of droughts. Moreover, in comparison to the north, the south of Angola will have a higher number of drought events. In addition, the increased temperatures and reduced precipitation in some seasons are expected to result in an increase in the intensity of drought events that occur in Angola. Spatial distribution suggests greater intensity of drought events in the north-western part of the country \.

While precipitation will decrease in some months, there is great variability in climate projections which aligns with a trend of more extreme variations in precipitation between seasons. As a result of this, when precipitation does occur it is expected to contribute to an increase in the frequency of flood events. Flooding has become a frequent hazard in parts of Angola and as precipitation variability becomes more extreme, shifting away from a more moderate annual precipitation pattern, so flooding will occur more often and at greater intensity.

When the fluctuation between flooding and drought are combined, the projections show a climate scenario in Angola that oscillates between extremes, both with hazards that compound each other. As soils dry out and vegetation dies during drought events, so the effects of subsequent flooding are increased as surface run-off is intensified. This will also contribute to the worsening of soil erosion, which is already a problem in many parts of Angola.

Increasing temperatures are expected to expand the geographic range and prolong the seasonality

of disease vectors (e.g., malaria-carrying mosquitos). This is particularly important for Angola where malaria is the leading cause of death and accounts for 20% of maternal mortality. Additionally, increases in floods intensify the risk of outbreaks of water-associated diseases such as cholera, along with an increased prevalence of malaria.

(c) The current and projected exposures, vulnerabilities, and adaptive capacities

Heat stress will negatively affect crops and livestock, increasing mortality. There will also be greater stress on water supply because of these changes, which will further strain the sustainability of crops and livestock. Many crop types are not well suited to the current climate and require additional water and resources to yield adequate supply for those dependent on them, and these crops will become even more difficult to maintain under the projected changes. The amount of arable land will likely be reduced under the future climate stresses, and crops, livestock and small-scale infrastructure may be lost to flood damage.

Livelihoods based in natural ecosystem chains will be at risk under the projected climate changes, and the distribution of resources needed for certain livelihoods may shift, adding to challenges. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) incidents increase as communities within the project's target national parks expand their range of resource collection, and there may be greater need for people living around the parks to access resources within park boundaries. As natural resources become increasingly scarce under climate change, so local wildlife become more desperate and may seek out resources, particularly water, near communities and settlements, leading to further HWC.

Suitable habitats for some species may shift and shrink within park boundaries, and conservation management interventions may be needed as carrying capacities of parks change with changes in resource availability under future climate stress.

Climate hazards could hamper nature-based tourism (NBT) efforts as tourists are attracted to lush landscapes with rich biodiversity which is difficult to sustain under climate stress. The projected climate hazards such as droughts and floods could shorten the tourist season and place infrastructure and tourists' safety at risk.

Adaptive capacities are currently limited as local communities have limited alternative livelihoods, current rangeland management is not robust enough to overcome climate challenges, and there is a lack of access to information and resources. Crop and livestock varieties are influenced by colonial era norms and some will not be tolerant of changing climatic conditions and stresses, with limited resources and skills available in communities to prepare for and cope with extreme climate events. There is also limited knowledge and skills within communities for additional livelihood development in response to predicted climate changes, as well as a shortage of finances, resources, and skills available to recover from losses to extreme climate events.

The management capacity of the national parks is limited in terms of skills, technologies, access to information and staff numbers. This restricts ability to innovate and respond to emerging challenges related to climate changes and reduces the effectiveness of strategizing and planning for climate-driven changes in species distributions. These capacity limitations also create challenges for reducing HWC and managing local resources in collaboration with local communities. This extends to anti-poaching teams, which also have limited skills and tools, making their efforts to reduce poaching challenging.

Adaptive capacity is also limited in the economic sense, as the recovery from recent civil war limits financial capacity to establish new enterprises. The NBT industry is underdeveloped and so greater upfront investment is needed for growth. These investments must also account for a shortage of skills and knowledge for sustainable NBT developments that are not only financially viable, but that are able to adapt to projected climate challenges and hazards.

(d) Modulation of climate risks by the project

The project incorporates a variety of considerations for the mitigation of climate change impacts. There is a strong focus on the development and adoption of climate-smart technologies and practices for subsistence agriculture within the target communities. Drought-tolerant crops and hardier livestock species will be identified and introduced to reduce the impact of climate shocks and long-term climate change impacts. Improved water-use planning, and storage is a prominent factor, with considerations given to maintaining adequate water supply through drought events. The improved techniques and more climate-resilient crop and livestock varieties will also mitigate soil erosion and lessen the severity of flood impacts.

There will be targeted support, investment, and training to develop sustainable livelihoods, as well as to ground alternative livelihoods in value chains less vulnerable to climate change. The project incorporates investment to provide a resource base to buffer the impacts of climate hazards and extreme events, while simultaneously promoting the development of skills relating to adaptive business practices for long-term sustainability.

Park management will benefit from specialised training to improve their ability to account for climate change impacts when developing management plans and strategies. This will be accompanied by investment in technologies and resources to improve climate information and predictions to inform management developments. The project also seeks to mitigate long-term impacts by establishing collaborative networks and tools for improved coordination and knowledge-sharing.

The project incorporates the provision of training, technologies, and other resources to improve anti-poaching effectiveness, with responsiveness to climate impacts being prioritised throughout. There will be investment in regional coordination for improved effectiveness and efficiency, and on a smaller scale, tools and skills developed to facilitate collaboration with local communities. Improved collaboration and coordination will mitigate against the challenges likely to arise in response to resource availability shifts under climate change.

Sustainability and climate-responsiveness will be a primary focus during the development of systems for NBT industry growth. The project also invests in resources and strategies to mitigate the effects of climate hazards and extreme events on NBT industry. There will be development of knowledge and skills to better account for long-term climate change impacts on the NBT industry, ensuring sustainability of the livelihoods and revenue.

Existing Hazards	Yes	No	TBD
Observed climate and weather hazards in the project area:			
Extreme temperature (heat/cold)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extreme precipitation and flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural Droughts and/or dry spells	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storms (Tropical storms, snowstorms, hailstorms, dust storms, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Winds (Typhoons, Cyclones, Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Harmattan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sea level rise (from global warming and storm surges)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other natural hazards observed in the project area:			
Earthquakes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tsunamis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Volcanic eruptions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Landslides or avalanches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildfires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Salinization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ocean acidification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Projected Hazards	Yes	No	N/A
Do future climate scenarios foresee an incremental increase of potential hazards and climate change compared to the baseline that may affect the project over its lifetime?			
Extreme temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extreme precipitation and flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural Droughts and/or dry spells	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change in temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change in rainfall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exposure	Yes	No	N/A
Is the project located in high exposure areas?			
Low-lying areas (valleys or coastal zones)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arid and semi-arid zones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mountains zones and permafrost areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the agricultural systems (crops, livestock, fisheries, forests) targeted by the project affected by climate related hazards?			
Is crop productivity affected by rainfall variability, changes in temperature or pests and diseases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is livestock productivity affected by rainfall variability, changes in temperature or parasites and diseases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is fisheries productivity affected by ocean acidification, changes in sea temperature or variation of water salinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is forest productivity affected by wildfires, diseases, rainfall variability or changes in temperature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is any stage of the agricultural value chain (production, storage, processing and marketing) affected by climate related hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vulnerability	Yes	No	TBD
Is the target population in the project area living below poverty line?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the livelihoods of the target population sensitive to climate change?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the target population income exclusively from agriculture?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the population migrating due to food insecurity as a consequence of climate change?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the project targeting sensitive groups (indigenous people or other marginalized groups) that are likely to be affected by climate change?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is climate change affecting certain groups more than others in the project area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adaptive Capacity	Yes	No	TBD
Does the target population have access to climate information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there any early warning systems in the project area to anticipate and respond to climate-related events and disasters or climate-driven pest and diseases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the government or other institutions support the target population/communities with the necessary social and economic resources to prepare for or respond to climate-related events?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is the target population carrying out self-adaptation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do policies exist that make financial credit, loans and agricultural insurance available?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Project's Modulation of Risks	Yes	No	TBD

1. Policies and planning			
Does the project support the integration of climate into national policies and planning?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project support the increased use of climate data and information in national long term and strategic planning?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Capacity building, training and outreach			
Would the project invest in institutional development and capacity-building for national institutions involved in climate related activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Would the project invest in increased information and dissemination of climate-related information to target groups?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project have opportunities to strengthen rural and indigenous climate risk management capabilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project support capacity of target groups to utilize and apply climate services at the farm level?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Data gathering, monitoring and information management			
Will the project support the infrastructure and technology necessary to monitor climate variables and collect data required from climate impact assessment and modelling?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project support the national institutions to develop the skills required to monitoring and collect climate related information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project support development of databases and repositories of climate information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Mitigation			
Will the project invest in measures that will reduce or mitigate emissions of GHGs from the energy sector?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in measures to reduce or mitigate emissions of GHGs from livestock or agricultural production (e.g., rice production)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in measures to reduce or mitigation emissions of GHGs through reforestation or land use change?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in renewable energy and green technologies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in other measures to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Adaptation			
Will the project invest in climate smart agriculture activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project promote climate resilient practices for crops, livestock and fisheries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project promote sustainable natural resources management?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project support Nature-based Solutions for climate change and disaster risk reduction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the project invest in agricultural insurance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

Based on the safeguard policies triggered, the project is categorized as follows:

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
		X	
<i>Justification: The proposed project activities could have adverse environmental and social impacts. However, the potential adverse impacts are expected to be few and site-specific and can be avoided and/or mitigated.</i>			

IV. MANAGEMENT OF SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERED

During the PPG Phase, the EA developed an Environmental and Social Management Plan (See Appendix VI of the ProDoc) that addresses the following concerns:

1. *Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement*
2. *Indigenous Peoples*
3. *Cultural Heritage*
4. *Labor and Working Conditions*
5. *Community Health, Safety and Security*
6. *Environmental & Social Impact Assessment – to be conducted during the implementation phase.*

Other Plans

Apart from the safeguard policy, the project developed plans to comply with the GEF's policies on Accountability and Grievance, Gender, and Stakeholder Engagement.

COVID-19 Guidelines. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, projects are required to follow the Guideline issued by CI-GEF/GCF Project Agency during the PPG and Implementation Phases.



CI-GEF/GCF Agency's Guidelines for Projects during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic

Issue date: March 23, 2020

In accordance with CI-GEF/GCF Agency donor safeguard requirements, *"Projects and programs avoid, where feasible, or **minimize the risk of community exposure to disease and other relevant health risks**, taking into account differentiated levels of exposure, and the needs and exposure of Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Groups or Individuals"*

As such, the CI-GEF/GCF Agency at this time recommends that project activities continue with the following guidelines:

- Stop project-related travel and restrict to only essential travel such returning home to be with family. Project-related travel includes visits to project communities, especially those that have vulnerable populations. You can maintain communication with communities via phone calls, teleconference or other appropriate ways. Those returning from travels in high risk areas should self-quarantine for 14 days and follow the guidance of local authorities. Please wait to hear from us on when it is appropriate to resume project-related travel.
- Avoid large gatherings and in-person meetings/events at this time. Postpone large gatherings to a later date or consider teleconference using tools such as Skype, Zoom, Whatsapp and Microsoft Team. If you do hold essential meetings/events, please retain the names and contact details of all participants for at least one month. This will help public health authorities trace people who may have been exposed to COVID-19, if one or more participants become ill shortly after the meeting/event.
- Actively encourage sick project staff, contractors and stakeholders to stay away from the workplace and to get medical help. If a project staff becomes sick at the workplace with COVID-19 symptoms, they should immediately inform their supervisor. The supervisor must act on the information including isolating the project staff, and notifying other project staff of possible exposure (while maintaining confidentiality of the sick staff).
- Explore and establish policies and practices, such as flexible worksites (e.g. telecommuting) and flexible work hours (e.g. staggered shifts) to increase the physical distance among project staff and other stakeholders. Note that some project staff may need to work from home if they have children where their school/day care have been closed or if they need to care for a sick family member.
- Emphasize the need for proper respiratory etiquette and hand hygiene by all project staff, contractors and stakeholders. Place posters at the entrance to the workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, coughing and sneezing etiquette, proper hand washing techniques,



social/physical distancing and other important information such as local contact numbers for public health authorities. Provide in the workplace soap and water and/or alcohol-based hand rubs containing at least 60% alcohol, and ensure that these are refilled regularly.

- Maintain good housekeeping. Routinely clean all frequently touched surfaces in the workplace, such as workstations, countertops, phones, and doorknobs. Use the recommended cleaning agents and follow the directions on the label (e.g. concentration, application method and contact time).
- Follow guidance given by national and local public health authorities, World Health Organization (WHO), and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Prepare a plan of action in the event of an outbreak in the project area. This may include how to decide if/when to suspend project activities, and carry out an assessment on how the suspension will impact project activities and revising timeline of deliverables. We are working on guidance regarding the administrative and financial implications and will share that with you shortly.
- Continue to monitor the local situation carefully and implement the plan of action. Also, immediately notify CI-GEF/GCF Agency when there are confirmed cases in the project area.

We will continue to closely monitor the situation and issue new guidelines as necessary.

Please contact us at cigef@conservation.org or cigcf@conservation.org should you have any questions.

APPENDIX VI: Safeguard Compliance Plans

Four Safeguard Compliance Plans have been prepared for the proposed project. These include: i) The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP); ii) Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP); iii) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); and iv) Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) provided below.

A. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with the Global Environment Facility's (GEF's) and Conservation International's (CI's) requirements, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been proposed for the project. It details the scale and type of potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with project activities to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are designed to manage them. Preliminary screening of the project identified a number of triggered social and environmental safeguards that require safeguard plans to ensure any risks and concerns are addressed. These safeguards include: i) Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; ii) Indigenous Peoples; iii) Cultural Heritage; iv) Labour and Working Conditions; v) Community Health, Safety and Security; and vi) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. The ESIA explores these safeguards further, while the ESMP includes management interventions for them.

The ESIA was developed using information gathered through stakeholder consultations and a desktop analysis of available literature and information relevant to the project area. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, on-the-ground community consultations and field-based assessments were limited. These must therefore be prioritised in the first year of project implementation. The available information was used to describe the policy, legal and administrative framework in which the project will be implemented, as well as the baseline situation in each of the national parks that the project will work in. This information was also used to map the potential positive and negative impacts that may materialise through the achievement of the project's outcomes.

The potential negative impacts of the proposed project informed the identification of several environmental and social risks. These are as follows:

Unequal access to benefits for women and other marginalised groups.

Negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs), whose ancient practices may be disturbed.

Potential for IPs and other local communities to be prevented usual access to land and natural resources.

Elite capture – unequal access to training and inputs because of historical inequality and power relations.

Increased exposure to health risks such as COVID-19 through increased activities in parks and influx of workers.

Exposure of communities to safety risks from the establishment of infrastructure in the parks.

Impacts on cultural heritage from establishment of infrastructure.

Increased conflict between communities and park management because of new management plans and anti-poaching strategies.
Risk of forced or illegal child labour being used during establishment of infrastructure; and
Disturbance of ecosystems through establishment of NBT enterprises and other infrastructure related to park development.

To address the above risks, as well as the safeguards triggered, mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the project. First and foremost, all activities implemented under the project will be implemented in full compliance with Angolan law, as well as the GEF's and CI's environmental and social standards. A process for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be implemented to mitigate against potential negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples who may be affected by project activities. An Accountability and Grievance Mechanism has also been developed to ensure all individuals who may be affected by the project are able to raise grievances without fear of retribution and with the goal of reaching resolution. A Gender Mainstreaming Plan has been developed with the goal of embedding a gender-responsive approach throughout the project. This plan works to ensure that both women and men receive culturally compatible economic and social benefits, do not suffer discriminatory effects during development and implementation, and enjoy full respect for their dignity and human rights. To ensure ongoing dialogue with all groups involved in the project, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed. These plans will be implemented in conjunction with a range of other specific mitigation measures that target the risks identified in the ESIA. The compliance of project activities with the ESMP and other management interventions will be continually monitored throughout the project lifespan.

2. INTRODUCTION

GEF policy²¹⁰ requires that environmental and social assessments be conducted for each proposed GEF project, in response to growing global awareness of the negative impacts that development projects often have on people and land. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is defined as “an instrument to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed project; evaluate alternatives; and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures.”²¹¹ An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) refers to “a coherent compilation of the applicable project-level plans prepared by the Executing Agency that describes how negative environmental and social impacts will be managed and mitigated during the preparation, design, implementation and monitoring phases of a CI-GEF funded project”²¹². An ESMP aims to reduce and minimise the adverse environmental or social impacts of the proposed project. It includes measures to ensure that opportunities to pursue and enhance positive environmental and social outcomes are adequately described, that roles are defined, and that the corresponding timelines and resources are identified. The GEF requires that the CI-GEF Project Agency ensures the Executing Agency will establish, maintain, and strengthen as necessary an organisational structure that defines roles, responsibilities, authority, workplan, and budget to implement the required management plans.

²¹⁰ Guidelines on GEF Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards, 2019

²¹¹ The Conservation International (CI) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (2020) page 4

²¹² The CI ESMF (2020) page 5

This document reports on the environmental and social safeguards needed for the proposed Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Child Project, entitled “Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola’s Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development”. It details a limited ESIA and ESMP, as the project was assigned a rating of Category B during environmental and social screening processes, meaning that “its potential adverse environmental and social impacts on human populations or environmentally or socially important areas are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects.”²¹³

The evaluative process reported in this limited ESIA and ESMP includes:

- a concise description of the project that has been screened.
- a description of the policy, legal and administrative framework within which the project will be implemented.
- a summary of the baseline environmental and social situations in the project areas.
- mapping of the environmental and social impacts and risks of the proposed project.
- a description of the environmental and social management plans needed to reduce the potential risks and negative impacts of the project; and
- monitoring and reporting required for the proposed management plans.

The proposed project will be implemented in two national parks — Luengue-Luiana National Park and Iona National Park — which each form part of greater transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) — Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA (Figure 1). These areas have exceptional biodiversity but face significant threats, including: i) climate change vulnerability and exposure; ii) environmental degradation; iii) land encroachment; and iv) wildlife poaching. In recent decades, temperatures have increased while rainfall has decreased in Angola, contributing to more frequent climate shocks such as droughts and floods, as well as advancing desertification. These effects pose serious threats to ecosystems and biodiversity by causing shifts in habitat ranges of plants and animals, leading to species displacement and loss.

²¹³ The CI ESMF (2020) page 19



Figure 1. Map of Angola, showing the targeted national parks (Iona and Luengue-Luiana) and the TFCAs they are situated in (Iona-Skeleton Coast and KAZA, respectively).

The impacts of climate change are also felt by the local communities and Indigenous Peoples living in the targeted TFCAs, who are among the poorest communities in the country. These communities rely on natural resources and agriculture, so changing climate conditions are a threat to their livelihoods and food security. As these communities expand with increases in population, and resources — such as water — become scarcer because of climate change and increased demand, there is also an increase in human-wildlife conflict. These communities currently have few opportunities to derive substantial benefits from wildlife and are increasingly experiencing human-wildlife conflict, with these conflicts often leading to negative impacts on biodiversity and wildlife as well.

The proposed project's interventions will address the above-described impacts of climate change on biodiversity and local communities and will improve biodiversity and wildlife conservation in and around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks. However, given the presence of Indigenous Peoples and other communities in the project areas, the history of human-wildlife conflict, and the importance of the biodiversity and wildlife present, appropriate safeguards need to be put in place to mitigate against any potential negative impacts of project interventions.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project design has incorporated lessons learned from previous projects that have had similar objectives and projects that have been implemented in Angola and the surrounding region, to ensure that appropriate considerations are given to the unique needs and challenges of the parks and communities that will be affected. Some of the primary considerations that were identified were as follows:

- There is the need for formalised gender mainstreaming throughout the project design and implementation. There have been great challenges and limitations within previous projects in their efforts to promote gender equity and the upliftment of women through their interventions.
- The local communities that are targeted by the project interventions need to be engaged with extensively and continuously to ensure that the project does not cause a conflict of interests and is sensitive to their needs and values.
- As Angola is a developing nation that is also recovering from a recent civil war, the project must be designed to account for economic and social vulnerabilities in this setting. The Government of Angola (GoA) is also making efforts to ease the ongoing transition of the nation and promote national stability, but this results in a great deal of flux within government structures and processes through efforts to be responsive to national needs. These fluctuations may impact or delay aspects of the project and so considerations for this need to be integrated into the project timeline and design.
- The project design has also given consideration to the COVID-19 pandemic, with appropriate adjustments of strategies and timelines to account for the immediate health threat posed by the pandemic, as well as the long-term socio-economic impacts. The project design is rooted within sustainability and financial independence of the project and the people targeted by the interventions, and this aligns with the COVID-19 responses needed to ensure that communities do not face greater economic challenges when disasters such as pandemics strike in the future. By improving the independence and resilience of the project interventions and the people targeted by the project, this will inherently improve their resilience when coping with similar challenges in the future.

This project has been developed with the objective of improving the management of national parks in southern Angola which form part of larger Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) as well as strengthening the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. This objective will be met through the achievement of three linked goals: i) strengthened climate-resilience and improved sustainability of livelihoods of local communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs, achieved through climate-resilient and conservation-compatible activities; ii) improved biodiversity health and more climate-resilient ecosystems achieved through improved and integrated management of targeted conservation areas in the TFCAs; and iii) climate change and conservation institutions with improved capacity for climate change adaptation and conservation area management, resulting in enhanced performance of the national conservation area network.

Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs

This component will meet the goal of strengthening the climate-resilience and improved sustainability of the livelihoods of local communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs through increased adoption and implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices. The

project will promote and support increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices by members of local communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders within the targeted TFCAs. This will include the establishment of flagship eco-villages within targeted national parks to showcase the eco-village concept and safeguard biodiversity as well as the introduction of additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihoods to decrease the vulnerability of local communities to the negative impacts of climate change and reduce the degradation of local ecosystems. The project interventions will enable local communities to manage risks from climate impacts and strengthen the resilience of the local economies.

Additionally, the project will also: i) conduct market assessments to identify viable avenues for livelihood diversification by local communities under climate change conditions; ii) develop business plans for viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options; iii) train members of targeted communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders on establishing and managing relevant, viable additional livelihood options; iv) support the adoption of relevant, viable additional livelihood options; and v) facilitate knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options between communities across the wider TFCA landscapes. Livelihood diversification has been used widely as a viable climate change adaptation measure for vulnerable rural communities in Angola. The approach — which is prioritised in the country's National Drought Recovery Framework — has been applied in numerous recovery programmes launched by the Angolan government²¹⁴. Within the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, the National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park (2013–2018) has piloted the development of additional livelihoods based on community-based tourism for local communities. This allows the project to build on the best practices and lessons learned from previous projects that have employed livelihood diversification as a climate change adaptation measure.

The selection of beneficiaries under this outcome will predominantly target women to ensure their equitable participation in, and benefit from, rural economic activities and offer them opportunities to improve their living conditions. Women in Angola's rural areas have restricted access to financial resources — i.e., men control the most economically lucrative livelihood activities. As a result, women do not benefit as much as men from agricultural- and rangeland-based economic activities that require secure land rights.

Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs

This component will meet the goal of achieving improved biodiversity health and climate-resilient ecosystems through improved and integrated management of targeted conservation areas in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona Skeleton Coast TFCAs. This will be achieved by improving the management of Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks, with interventions also introduced to reduce the poaching of priority species in the parks.

Efforts to improve management of the national parks will include: i) training members Park Management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders on climate change adaptation planning; ii)

²¹⁴ IFAD (ed). 2018. *Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024*. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Luanda.

updating the Management Plan for each park to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management; iii) implementing priority activities identified in the updated Management Plan that mitigate climate risk and improve biodiversity conservation; iv) establishing and operationalising climate and meteorological stations within the parks to inform climate-resilient planning and management; and v) facilitating knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice between Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider regional landscape.

The project interventions that focus on reducing poaching will address the weak enforcement of anti-poaching laws within these conservation areas. Interventions will include: i) development of a comprehensive Anti-Poaching Strategy and Action Plan for each of the National Parks; ii) establishment of Anti-Poaching Patrol bases and equipping of Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the parks; iii) introduction of innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols; iv) training of APU staff on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools; and v) facilitation of collaboration between Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement in the wider regional landscape.

Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions

This component will meet the goal of improving the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions in Angola for climate change adaptation and conservation area management, resulting in improved performance of the national Conservation Area Network. The improvements will take various forms, including: i) enhancing the institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies; ii) improving the technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels; iii) enhancing technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network; iv) strengthening the capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas; and v) increasing the ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.

Sectoral strategies, policies and plans insufficiently mainstream climate change adaptation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. In response, the project interventions will: i) review sectoral strategies, policies and plans to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation; ii) produce policy briefs and technical guidelines to support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their budgets; and iii) capture climate change risk information generated through the project in existing databases.

There will be additional interventions that will target the insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at

provincial and municipal levels. The project will address these challenges by: i) establishing functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial level; ii) developing zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to inform climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible land-use and development planning; iii) training members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks on coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies; and iv) updating master plans for targeted municipalities to integrate climate risk information and biodiversity conservation.

There are insufficient technical and institutional capacities of government agencies and other stakeholders to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network. To improve this, the project design has incorporated targeted interventions for the Conservation Area Network which are: i) the preparation and circulation Memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas to relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs; ii) holding meetings between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas; iii) developing a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training programme on conservation areas management — that includes climate change adaptation — to provide job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders; and iv) institutionalising the training programme on conservation areas management at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue to facilitate job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders beyond project implementation.

One of the other challenges identified was the insufficient capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop nature-based tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas. The project has developed multiple interventions in response to this, including: i) developing business plans — including investment prospectuses — identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park; ii) convening an investment summit to showcase viable business opportunities within the two parks to potential private sector investors; iii) developing media and marketing strategies for the parks that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional and international — in both Portuguese and English); and iv) conducting local and international marketing campaigns to promote NBT products in the parks.

In addition, it was found that there is limited ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance. To overcome this limitation, the project will: i) develop recommendations, policies and standards to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified funding sources and access to additional revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets; ii) develop a practical operational manual for the environmental fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements; iii) train staff of the

environmental fund to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance; and iv) develop a results-based management system — with clear and transparent rules for the allocation and use of funds — for the environmental fund to ensure that the fund achieves its desired results.

Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned

The project has been designed with an extensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. The M&E framework consists of the following instruments: i) GWP Tracking Tool; ii) results framework consisting of GEF core indicators and national level indicators; and iii) qualitative reviews. Under the framework, project staff will report contributions from the project's interventions to the Program-level indicators using the GWP tracking tool at baseline, mid-term, and project completion. In support of the project's M&E process, project staff will be trained on the use of the GWP Tracking Tool and other M&E instruments. A project monitoring, evaluation and learning system will also be developed that will facilitate the collection, housing and tracking of project data such as trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time.

Knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes will be improved by the project. There will be sharing of lessons learned from the project between relevant institutions in Angola and among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.

4. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The necessity for environmental protection and the requirements for achieving sustainable development are founded on the right of all citizens to live in an unpolluted, healthy environment, as well as the duty to defend and preserve it, as defined in Article 39/1 of the Constitution of Angola. The same article notes that the State must adopt the necessary measures to protect the environment and the flora and fauna species throughout the national territory, maintain ecological balance, correct location of economic activities, and the rational utilisation and exploitation of all-natural resources, within the framework of sustainable development and with respect to the rights of future generations and the preservation of different species. In addition, Article 90(e) reads that the state shall promote social development by ensuring that all citizens enjoy the benefits resulting from collective efforts in terms of development, specifically with regard to quantitative and qualitative improvements to standards of living. Article 15 recognises that local communities have access to, and the use of land without prejudicing the possibility of expropriation for public use on the basis of fair compensation in terms of the law. These constitutional Articles are important for the achievement of sustainable development as they concern the conservation and protection of natural resources, biodiversity and a healthy environment, maintaining natural ecological balance and meeting basic human needs.

The environmental licensing of activities related to projects with impacts on ecosystems is carried out by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA). The MCTA is responsible for environmental protection, which is carried out by the respective affected Provincial Offices of the Namibe and Cuando-Cubango Provincial Governments at the provincial level. This is facilitated by the Environmental Framework Law (Law No. 5/98 of 19th June), adopted by the Government of Angola (GoA) to account for

the need to prevent and mitigate against potential adverse social and environmental impacts of projects. In the absence of national legislation regarding specific aspects, or if it is incomplete, particularly regarding conservation areas, the project promoters must implement international instruments containing good practices in relevant fields, or the appropriate standards in force in other countries.

There is no legislation or policy related to Indigenous Peoples in the proposed project sites; however, there are people nationally classified as Indigenous Peoples or ‘minority groups’ who will likely be affected by project activities.

4.1. Institutional and administrative structure

Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment

In 1993, the National Secretariat for the Environment was established, which became, in 1997, the Ministry for the Environment. Over the years, the name of this Ministry has changed several times, but it is currently known as the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA). The Ministry is responsible for the development and coordination of the country’s environmental policy and for implementing the National Environment Management Programme (*Programa Nacional de Gestão Ambiental (PNGA)*). As the primary authority responsible for the implementation of the Environment Framework Law, No. 5/98, the Presidential Decree No. 117/20²¹⁵ approving General Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Licensing Procedures, and all associated Regulations, the Ministry is also responsible for the review and regulation of environmental impact assessments (EIAs). Depending on the type of project to be developed, the ESMP should also be initially reviewed by the appropriate line ministry which should issue its technical comments/opinion (*parecer*). This ensures that the ESMP not only addresses the requirements of the Environment Framework Law and the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment, but also relevant sectoral legislation and guidelines (e.g., policies and plans), and applicable Terms of Reference.

National Directorate for the Prevention and Assessment of Environmental Impacts

The responsibility for EIAs falls under the National Directorate for the Prevention and Assessment of Environmental Impacts (*Direcção Nacional de Prevenção e Avaliação de Impactes Ambientais (DNPAIA)*), which, among other things, is responsible for reviewing and commenting on EIA processes, including project registration and Terms of Reference (ToR). All reports reviewed by DNPAIA are forwarded to the MCTA with recommendations on whether an environmental licence should be granted or not. If considered necessary, the MCTA invites different institutions and stakeholders to give comments and make suggestions on the final report.

Inter-sectoral cooperation

Cooperation between the MCTA and other Ministries and Ministerial Departments is facilitated through the Multi-Sectoral Technical Commission, which has representation from over 12 different ministries and

²¹⁵ The Angolan reference system for all laws and decrees use the format: document number/year; thus, the Presidential Decree No. 117/20 is decree number 117 promulgated in 2020.

three environmental non-governmental organisations, as well as a number of environmental experts. Protocols of cooperation have been signed with other Ministerial Departments, including the Ministry of Hospitality and Tourism, for ecotourism aspects, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the establishment of marine protected areas. However, there is a need to align sectoral policies and strengthen and improve this cooperation in a way that effectively addresses several challenges, such as time-consuming administrative processes, insufficient skills, and a lack of continuity.

4.2. Environmental Policy and Legal Framework

The sustainable use of the environment is recognised as a fundamental dimension of sustainable development. The government's environmental strategies, policy framework and management approaches and priorities are presented in two primary documents: i) the National Environmental Management Programme (*Programa Nacional de Gestão Ambiental* (PNGA)); and ii) the National Development Plan (*Plano de Desenvolvimento Nacional* (PDN) 2018–2022), which has an environmental sustainability component. Responsibility for formulating and implementing environmental policies and programmes and for environmental management lies with the MCTA. This includes the promotion of a policy to support environmental education processes within the formal and informal education sectors, as well as fostering the implementation of environmentally-sound technologies and biodiversity protection²¹⁶.

National Environmental Management Programme

The National Environmental Management Programme (*Programa Nacional de Gestão Ambiental* (PNGA)), is important for achieving sustainable development as it emphasises the need for an environmental management strategy to protect the environment, even though most of Angola's natural resources are still largely intact. The MCTA finalised it in 2009, with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Importantly, the Environment Framework Law recognises that the implementation of the PNGA should be the responsibility of all sectors of government whose activities may have an influence on the environment, all private individuals and organisations that make use of natural resources, as well as those individuals who may use resources unsustainably and cause pollution²¹⁷. The PNGA has five strategic sub-programmes, defined as:

1. Promotion of inter-sectoral coordination.
2. Protection of biodiversity, flora, and terrestrial and marine fauna.
3. Ecosystem rehabilitation and protection.
4. Environmental management; and
5. Environmental education, information and awareness.

In 2011 an Environmental Fund was established by Presidential Decree No. 9/11 of 7th January as a separate agency under the MCTA and the Ministry of Finance. It serves to fund the activities highlighted

²¹⁶ Russo, V, Roque, P & Krugman, H, 2003. *Country Chapter: Angola*. In: SAIEA (Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment), *EIA in southern Africa*. Windhoek: SAIEA, pp. 25–43.

²¹⁷ Article 6 of the Environment Framework Act of 1998.

in the PNGA such as scientific studies, educational programmes and natural resource surveys to ensure that the health and wellbeing of citizens are not adversely affected by *inter alia* pollution.

National Development Plan (PND 2018–2022)

The National Development Plan (PDN 2018–2022) recognises that environmental issues are cross-cutting as reflected in the Angolan 2025 Long-Term Strategy (see below) and proposed Environmental Sustainability Policy which is intended to guide the environmental sector. The Environmental Sustainability Policy, which forms part of the PDN 2018–2022, encompasses four programmes, namely: i) climate change; ii) biodiversity and conservation areas; iii) marine spatial planning and ecosystem health; and iv) risk prevention and environmental protection.

Biodiversity Plans and Strategies

There are a number of biodiversity-related policies and strategies relevant to the proposed project:

Plan for the Expansion of the Network of Protected Areas (PLENARCA) (2011)

The overall objective of the PLENARCA is to implement a national system for biodiversity conservation that can improve stability of protected areas, while increasing resilience to climate change and improving human well-being in these areas. Through improvement of park management in the targeted areas and generating land-use planning assessments, this project will support the objective of PLENARCA in the targeted areas as well as in other national parks and protected areas through replicability and scaling-up.

Strategic Plan for the Protected Areas System (Plano Estratégico para o Sistema de Areas Protegidas (PESAP)) (2018)

The PESAC strategic vision aims to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services and cultural, natural and landscape heritage through the conservation and restoration of species and natural habitats. Over 10 years, PESAC aims to introduce measures that include fundraising, training, clarification of the role of conservation areas, and proposals for new conservation areas. Furthermore, PESAC's goal is to strengthen the work of INBAC and streamline existing conservation areas and the National Protected Areas System. The activities of this project will further these goals by promoting improved park management through many of the same measures laid out by PESAC, as well as by enhancing institutional capacities that will benefit INBAC and other protected areas.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2019–2025)

The government approved the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan — Resolution No. 42/06 of 26 July — to guarantee the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity components that enable the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the use of biological resources. Its objective is to incorporate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of biological resources into development policies and programmes for the benefit of all

people in Angola²¹⁸. After two years of revision, an updated strategy has been drafted, the new Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan (2019–2025) are inter-connected through twelve ‘Strategic Goals’ (SG)²¹⁹ that were defined through a process of public consultation which involved representatives of government institutions, local and traditional authorities, environmental protection institutions, the education sector, the private sector, and the press. These activities are aligned with the national biodiversity goals and targets for 2019–2025, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2020 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The National Forest, Wildlife, and Conservation Areas Policy (2010)

This policy identified four strategic areas for short- and medium-term interventions in Angola: i) the economic strategic area which aims for quantitative and qualitative increase in the internal supply of goods and services from forest fauna, reduction of poverty and integration of the forests, wildlife and conservation areas into economic development strategies; ii) the environmental strategic area which aims for conservation and protection of terrestrial biodiversity for national sustainable development; iii) the social strategic area which aims to develop mechanisms to facilitate the participation of local communities, private sector and civil society in the management of sustainable exploitation of forest and wildlife resources, and the sharing of benefits that result from these processes; and iv) the institutional strategic area which aims to develop mechanisms for strengthening institutional capacity to ensure efficiency, transparency, professionalism and confidence in fulfilling the mandate of managing forest and wildlife resources as well as conservation areas.

Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Strategies

Angola 2025: Long-Term Strategy (Estratégia de Longo Prazo)

This strategy document reviews the significant challenges in Angola, such as low human development, weak economic development, institutional instability, inadequate health and education services, regional inequality, and establishes strategic interventions for them up to 2025. The plan considers the possible growth of various sectors and the main activities needed to realise this growth.

Strategy to Combat Poverty (2003)

The government has developed a strategy to combat poverty, following an ongoing process of reconstruction and national development. The overall objective is to improve the conditions of Angolan citizens, in particular those who are vulnerable, by motivating them to participate actively in the socio-economic development process²²⁰.

²¹⁸ NBSAP, 2006.

²¹⁹ NBSAP, 2020

²²⁰ ERM, 2009.

National Programme to Support Rural Women (2012)

Approved under Presidential Decree No. 138/12 of June 20th, the National Support Program for Rural Women aims to contribute to the fight against hunger and poverty and to promote the insertion of rural women in the country's socio-economic development processes and pursuits. This Programme is particularly focused on the specific objectives of: i) promoting local economic development and community development; ii) minimizing the migration phenomena from rural areas to town; iii) improving the social and food security conditions of women and rural households in general; and iv) taking into consideration the gender bias and the gender mainstreaming National legislation.

This programs also sets the goals of improving the productive and economic structuring of women and rural families based on gender balance, and also defines the monitoring and evaluation system and the respective budget. Some of the themes to be covered by this program include support to vulnerable communities, rural women's empowerment, promotion of self-sufficient food production and promotion local development.

National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (2013)

This policy, consisting of five sections and several annexes, aims to build an Angolan society based on gender equality and equity, which values human and women's rights. There is a focus on: i) respecting and promoting positive cultural values; ii) promoting solidarity; iii) non-discrimination and effective participation of men and women in the spheres of agriculture, policy, public matters and socio-economic life with a view to achieving sustainable development. This is to be done by focusing on the general framework of gender issues, in their vision, values and principles, strategic objectives and guidelines, priority areas and institutional mechanisms for implementation, coordination and monitoring, and the respective Advocacy and Resource Mobilization Strategy for Policy Implementation and Monitoring.

It establishes priorities on the following domains: i) access to basic social services; ii) access to resources and opportunities; iii) participation and representation in the public and political arena; iv) domestic violence; and v) family and community domain. For each priority domain objectives, strategies, indicators and goals are established and responsibilities have been assigned to different government and non-governmental institutions.

National Council for Social Action (2019)

The National Council for Social Action (CNAS) is a body for social consultation, monitoring, inspection and evaluation of public policies. The goal of the Council is the promotion and defence of the rights of children, families, the elderly, minority communities (including Indigenous Peoples), people with disabilities, women, as well as other groups particularly susceptible to vulnerability. The CNAS is coordinated by the Minister of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women. Part of this National Council is formed by government institutions, representatives from UN institutions, professional associations, non-governmental organisations, cultural and religious institutions as well as representatives of organisations

working with the youth, elderly and women. Within the National Council there are four specialised commissions, one of which is responsible for aspects related to family, the elderly and minority communities.

4.3. National Legislation

Table presents a summary of the national legislation relevant to the project.

Table 1. Summary of Legislation Applicable to the Project.

Topic	Legislation	Description and scope
Environmental Legislation		
Basic Law on the Environment	Law No. 5/98 of June 19 th	This Law, consisting of 37 articles divided into seven Chapters and one Annex, establishes basic principles to be carried out by the Government of Angola on the following issues: 1) natural heritage protection; 2) ecosystem preservation and 3) environmental conservation, in order to guarantee the quality of human life. This Law concerns the National Programme of Environmental Management, to be drawn up according to the national legislation.
Environmental Framework Law	Law No. 5/98 of June 19 th	Establishes the general duty regarding environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources, as well as to contribute to the quality of life (Articles 3 rd /1 and 25 th , referring expressly to citizens and businesses in the public and private sectors).
Environmental Licensing Rates	Executive Decree No. 96/09 of October 6 th	Defines fee amounts to be charged for the issuance and renewal of environmental installation and operation licences, registration of consultants, and the costs of the Environmental Impact Assessment, including the shareholder engagement process.
National Policy on Forests, Wild Fauna and Conservation Areas	Resolution No. 01/10 of 14 th January	Promote the sector's contribution to the sustainable development of the country, through the preservation, conservation, development and wise use of forests, wild fauna and conservation areas, for the benefit of present and future generations.
Regulation on Responsibility for Environmental Damage	Presidential Decree No. 194/11 of July 7 th	This law Decree establishes the responsibility regarding the risk and degradation of the environment based on the "polluter pays" principle in order to prevent and remedy environmental damage.
Regulation on Public Consultation	Executive Decree No. 87/12 of February 24 th	This defines "public consultation" as the "procedure within the framework of public participation that aims to collect opinions and suggestions from stakeholders on projects subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment."
Term of Reference for the Elaboration of Environmental Impact Studies	Executive Decree No. 92/12 of March 1 st	Establishes the guidelines for the preparation of studies subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment, including laying out the minimum content that must be contained within the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report.

Regulation of Waste Management	Presidential Decree No. 190/12 of August 24 th	Establishes that all public and private entities that produce waste or carry out activities related to waste management shall prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP) prior to the commencement of their activity, containing at least all information set out in Appendix I and II, respectively.
Executive Decree Regarding Construction and Demolition Waste Management	Executive Decree No. 17/13 of January 22 nd	Establishes legal regulations relating to waste management resulting from the construction or demolition of buildings or landslides, briefly referred to as construction and demolition wastes, including its prevention and reuse and operations of collection, transport, storage, sorting, treatment, recovery, and disposal.
Forest and Wildlife Law	Law No. 6/17 of January 24 th	Establishes the norms that aim to guarantee the conservation and sustainable use of the forests and the fauna within the national territory.
Forest Regulation	Presidential Decree No. 171/18 of July 23 rd	Provides the regulation for sustainable use of forestry resources and its ecosystems and establishes norms and procedures for its conservation and sustainable use.
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Presidential Decree No. 26/20 of February 6 th .	The National Strategy and the Biodiversity Action Plan aims to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components, taking into account the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of resources conservation, preservation, protection and restoration of biodiversity in Angola.
Law on Environmental Conservation Areas.	Law No. 8/20 of April 16 th	Points to the need to ensure that the use of biodiversity is guided by constitutional principles, in particular the principles of sustainable development and protection of the environment and the importance of regulating activities related to biological resources, the conservation of biodiversity and associated ecosystems, of landscapes of cultural, aesthetic and landscape value.
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation and Environmental Licensing Procedure	Presidential Decree No. 117/20 of April 22 nd	Approval of the General Regulation for Environmental Impact Assessment and the Environmental Licensing Procedure, establishing its rules and procedures that, by their nature, location or dimension, are likely to cause significant environmental and social impact, applicable to all public or private activities that directly or indirectly can influence the environmental components and regulates Impact Assessment, Environmental Licensing and Inspection. Fines and Fees and repeal of Decree No. 51/04 of 23 July - On Environmental Impact Assessment, and Decree No. 59/07 of 13 July - On Environmental Licensing.
Terms of Reference for the preparation of EIA	Executive Decree 92/12 of March 1 st	This Decree approves the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) terms of reference in order to perform administrative procedures related to the implementation of public and private projects. It establishes model forms and the baselines for carry out studies related to Environmental Impact Assessment necessary for specific projects or activities.
Health and Safety Legislation		

General Regulation of Occupational Health and Safety Services	Executive Decree No. 6/96 of February 2 nd	Establishes the principles that aim to promote safety, hygiene and health at work in companies, commercial and industrial establishments, and cooperatives.
General Regulation of Safety and Health at Work Signalling	Executive Decree No. 128/04 of November 23 rd	Lays down minimum requirements for placement and use of occupational safety and health signs at work and is applicable to public companies, joint ventures, cooperative and private enterprises.
Legal System for Work-Related Accidents and Occupational Diseases	Decree No. 53/05 of August 15 th	Approval of the legal regime of work-related accidents and occupational diseases, considering as such events that occur during the course of employment within a company or institution that cause the employee injury or bodily harm resulting in inability, partial or total, temporary or permanent to work or resulting in death.
General Labour Law	Law No. 7/15 of June 15 th	Stipulates that employers have a responsibility to ensure the quality of the work environment, including the adoption of "appropriate measures of safety and health at work".
Water Sector Legislation		
Water Law	Law No. 6/02 of June 21 st	Establishes the general principles of the legal systems regarding the use of water resources.
Regulation of Water Quality	Presidential Decree No. 261/11, of October 6 th	Establishes water quality standards and criteria for the purpose of protecting the aquatic environment and improving the quality of water on the basis of their main uses. Applies to inland waters, both superficial and groundwater, as well as the water for aquaculture, livestock, agricultural irrigation, and seaside resorts.
Regulation of Public Water Supply and Sanitation of Wastewater	Presidential Decree No. 83/14 of April 22 nd	Defines the rules regulating public water supply and wastewater sanitation activities.
Regulation for the Prevention and Control of National Water Pollution	Presidential Decree No. 141/12 of June 21 st	This Regulation aims at regulating marine and inland water pollution originated by vessels, platforms and industrial infrastructures performing in water under National jurisdiction. Water pollution controls shall be carried out in particular on hydrocarbons and noxious liquid substances, any solid residues and other materials. It applies also for prevention measures against water pollution during downloading and uploading of hydrocarbons, fuel supply operations to vessels and air pollution prevention under the Environment Law, approved by Law No. 5/98.
Spatial Planning Sector Legislation		
Spatial Planning and Urbanism Law	Law No. 3/04 of June 25 th	The SPUL has as its object the biophysical space, consisting of all urban soils and rural areas, subsoil, the continental shelf and inland waters, with a view to ensure actions which result in the occupation and use of the spaces above, through the implementation of spatial and urban planning instruments.
The Land Law	Law No. 9/04 of November 9 th	Establishes the general bases of the legal regime of land included in the original property of the State, land rights that

		may be levied on them, and the general scheme of transmission, constitution, exercise and extinction of these rights.
General Regulation Land Concession	Decree No. 58/07 of July 13 th	Establishes the legal framework for the concession of free lands within Angola and does not apply for private property lands. It also indicates that where there is expropriation for public use or for temporary requisition of lands, fair and adequate indemnity to the owner and to affected holders of other property rights is always owed.
General Law		
Expropriation Law	Law No. 2.030 June 22 nd , 1948	States that immovable assets and related rights may be expropriated for public utility purposes as set out in this law and through payment of fair compensation. Also establishes the process for the expropriation and concession of land for public utility and the conditions and the process to determine fair compensation to the affected party.
Cultural Heritage Law	Law No. 14/05 of October 7 th	Defines cultural heritage as all material goods and intangible assets which, by their recognised value, shall be subject to the authority and protection of the law, presenting a series of activities which are considered infringements against cultural heritage.
Criminalization of Offenses Underlying Money Laundering	Law No. 3/14 of February 10 th	Its purpose is to proceed with the criminalization of a set of conducts, aiming at adapting Angolan criminal legislation to the protection of certain fundamental legal assets. This law includes crimes against the environment.
Administrative Offences Law	Law No. 12/11 of February 16 th	Establishes the general bases applicable to administrative offences committed by an individual or collectively by citizens or public or private collective entities.
Regulation on Resettlement	Presidential Decree No. 117/16 of May 30 th	Defines the rules, procedures and criteria to be used during the process of resettlement and relocation of populations in specific situations, such as natural disasters, rehabilitation and urban redevelopment, public works and housing fires and aims to improve the social conditions of the population.
Regulation for the Transfer of Waste for Reuse, Recycling and its Recovery	Presidential Decree No. 265/18 of November 15 th	Establishes the rules and procedures relating to operational and administrative control over the transfer of waste for reuse, recycling and its recovery abroad. This Diploma is only applicable to non-hazardous waste destined for reuse, recycling and recovery, to be transferred abroad.

4.4. International Agreements

Angola is a signatory to several multilateral environmental agreements (conventions, treaties, and protocols) relevant to conservation areas. These agreements were considered for this project and are described in Table 2.

Table 2. Multilateral Environmental Agreements relevant to the Project.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements	Description
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) ratified by Resolution No. 23/97 of the 4th of July; entered into force in Angola on 23 July 1997 (Resolution 23/97).	This Convention, also known as United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), Rio, 5/06/1992 encourages parties to establish protected areas and take measures to implement the biodiversity management and conservation requirements, especially in what concerns endemic species and vulnerable ecosystems. States are required to monitor every activity that can cause damages to the biodiversity both inside and outside the environmental protection areas. This convention entered into force in Angola on 23/07/1997 (Resolution No. 23/97 of 4/07/1997).
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as ratified by Resolution No. 13/98, entered into force in Angola on 28 August 1998 (Resolution 13/98).	The UNFCCC was developed with the purpose of stabilising the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The project will comply with the Angolan legislation (Resolution No. 13/98) and aims to minimize greenhouse gas emissions. On March 17th, 2020, Angola approved the accession to the Kyoto Protocol related to United Nations Convention on Climate Change. On July 14, 2020, Angola joined the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, through Resolution No. 29/20. The approval of the second commitment period of the Protocol determines specific emission reduction targets for developed countries and aims at the implementation of policies and programs at national level that contribute to the achievement of the Convention's final objective. The National Assembly has recently formally approved the adhesion to this Agreement.
Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). Resolution No. 12/00 of 5th May	The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found. This Convention was ratified by Angola and came into force on 9 May 2000.
Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention). Resolution No. 14/03 of 15th April.	This Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and aviary migratory species along their range. It is an inter-government treaty, administered under the United Nations Environmental Program, referring to wildlife and habitats on a global scale. There are legally binding Agreements as well as formal tools, such as the Memorandum of Understanding, which can be adapted to the requirements of particular regions. Since the Convention entered into force, there has been constant growth, with additions including eleven (11) parts of Africa, Central and Southern America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. Angola became a member on 1/12/2006. Under the auspices of the Convention, Angola signed three Memorandums of Understanding (MoU): MoU concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa (01/07/1999), MoU concerning the Conservation of the Manatee and Small Cetaceans of Western Africa and Micronesia (03/10/2008) and the MoU concerning the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (01/11/2008).

<p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES). Resolution No. 1/07 of 14th February.</p>	<p>CITES is one of the largest and oldest conservation and sustainable use agreements in existence. It was established as a response to growing concerns that over-exploitation of wildlife through international trade was contributing to the rapid decline of many species of plants and animals around the world. The purpose of CITES is to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Conservation goals of the Convention are: i) to monitor and stop the international trade in endangered species; ii) to maintain species under international commercial exploitation; and iii) to assist countries towards sustainable use of species through international trade. Angola ratified this convention through Resolution No. 1/17 of 14/02/2017.</p>
<p>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitats (Ramsar Convention).</p>	<p>This convention was developed to recognize the importance of wetlands as key elements of inland waterways and coastal systems as well as the many services, functions, and benefits that wetlands provide. The Ramsar Convention promotes the integrated approach to managing wetland systems so that human uses of these areas are undertaken in such a way as to retain their natural capital for future generations. It also provides a list of Wetlands of International Importance. The Republic of Angola has submitted its letter of accession to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance through Resolution No. 27/16 of July 22.</p>
<p>Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</p>	<p>The Convention was adopted in Paris, France on October 17, 1972, and it sets aside areas of cultural and natural heritage for protection. It places obligations to each State Party to recognize that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. This Convention entered into force in Angola on 07/11/1991.</p>

5. BASELINE INFORMATION

5.1. Angola

The population of Angola is young and rapidly growing, in 2019 there were an estimated 32 million people in the country — ~51% women and ~49% men — and populations numbers are projected to increase by more than five times the 2017 level by 2100^{221,222}. Angola's people predominantly identify with Ovimbundu, Kimbundu and Bakongo ethnic groups, with a smaller population belonging to European and Mestiço ethnic groups²²³. Portuguese is the official and most widely spoken language, with many other languages spoken in some regions and populations, including English, Umbundu, Kikongo, Kimbundu and Chokwe²²⁴.

²²¹ Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/795037/age-structure-in-angola/>

²²² Oglethorpe, J., Russo V., Neto J. and Costa A. 2018. Communities and Biodiversity in Angola: Analysis of the legal and institutional framework for community-based approaches to conservation and natural resource management. WWF US, National Geographic Society, ACADIR and Kissama Foundation.

²²³ Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

²²⁴ Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

Angola was engaged in a 27-year civil war, which began in 1975 when the country gained independence from Portugal. Following the end of the war in 2002, Angola has maintained political stability. However, a variety of socio-economic challenges remain — largely due to the enduring impacts of war — and Angola is currently considered a largely unequal society, with a ranking of 149 of the 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index (HDI)²²⁵. Post-war socio-economic impacts include, *inter alia*: i) limited access to basic services; ii) high maternal and child death rates; and iii) widespread illiteracy²²⁶. Additionally, unemployment is prevalent in the country, especially among young adults. The unemployment rate is ~33% (2020)²²⁷ with ~51% of young Angolans — aged 15 to 24 years old — recorded as unemployed in 2020²²⁸. The impact of the extensive unemployment and limited economic development is extreme poverty being prevalent across the country, with approximately 41% of Angolans currently living below the poverty line^{229,230}.

5.1.1. Economic composition

Angola primarily exports oil with its main trading partners being China, the United States, India, France, Taiwan, South Africa and Canada²³¹. Oil accounts for 47% of Angola's total GDP²³² and 90% of its exports²³³, however the country's appeal to foreign investors largely dependent on oil prices. As a result, the local currency, kwanza, is highly vulnerable to oil price shocks²³⁴ and the country holds a large amount of external debt²³⁵. Aside from oil, Angola exports coffee, sisal (*Agave sisalana*), fish, and cotton as agricultural exports and it is the world's fourth largest diamond producer, although diamonds only account for 1% of GDP output²³⁶. Wholesale and retail sales make up 21% of GDP and agriculture and fisheries account for 10% of GDP. Finally, construction, manufacturing and other sectors each account for 6–8% of GDP²³⁷.

²²⁵ Human Development Reports. 2020. Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/AGO>

²²⁶ Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview#1>

²²⁷ Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/unemployment-rate>

²²⁸ Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/youth-unemployment-rate>

²²⁹ Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

²³⁰ The poverty line in Angola is 12,181 kwanzas (USD 21) per month. Source: 2020 Poverty Report for Angola.

Available at: https://www.bti-project.org/content/en/downloads/reports/country_report_2020_AGO.pdf

²³¹ Trading Economics. 2020. Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/exports>

²³² Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/gdp-growth>

²³³ Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview>

²³⁴ Since the end of the war, Angola has introduced macroeconomic reforms to open and stabilise the economy. During the 2008/2009 oil price crises, Angola appealed to the IMF for standby credit and implemented partial measures to improve budgetary transparency and governance of public finances. However, once oil prices recovered, these reforms were slowed or halted, and this perpetuated Angola's exposure to the socio-economic impacts of oil price fluctuations. Source: <https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report-AGO-2020.html#pos9>

²³⁵ External debt reached USD 77.3 billion (71% of GDP) at the end of 2018. Source: <https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report-AGO-2020.html#pos9>

²³⁶ Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/gdp-growth>

²³⁷ Available at: <https://tradingeconomics.com/angola/gdp-growth>

Only a small portion of the population benefits from the most lucrative formal economic activity — oil production — while most Angolans live entirely or partly off the informal economy^{238,239}. This informal sector, both rural and urban, provides ~70% of existing jobs to Angolans, with women accounting for the majority of the informal workforce²⁴⁰.

Many women make a living engaging in rural-based subsistence production of products that are sold in urban parallel markets. However, despite their economic engagement, women remain most vulnerable to poverty as a consequence of the legacy of displacement and exposure to physical violence during the conflict²⁴¹. This, alongside their pre-existing and ongoing restricted access to rights, land, finances, health services and education^{242,243} results in their particular vulnerability to poverty. In addition, family structures remain segregated following the conflict, and is it therefore common for women to be primary breadwinners while raising and supporting families. Thus, women's double burden and resultant time constraints hinder their ability to pursue formal economic, educational, political, or recreational activities²⁴⁴.

Women's time constraints are currently further impacted by COVID-19²⁴⁵. This is due to, *inter alia*: i) an increased need for family care and make-shift educational activities due to COVID-19 preventative or curative measures²⁴⁶; ii) increased household economic vulnerability due to family members' loss of employment; iii) low oil prices that negatively impact Angola's economy overall and subsequently impact household-level income²⁴⁷; iv) increased cases of gender-based violence and other conflict in households due, in part, to changing social dynamics²⁴⁸ and household pressures exacerbated by COVID-19. More broadly, COVID-19 negatively impacts Angola's rural communities overall as they have limited access to health services²⁴⁹, productive resources²⁵⁰ and are predisposed to poverty. Therefore, these rural

²³⁸ Available at: <https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report-AGO-2020.html#pos9>

²³⁹ The informal economy is part of the economy that is neither taxed nor governed by the government and is not included in the country's GDP.

²⁴⁰ Available at: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d3_en.pdf

²⁴¹ During the war, many Angolan women were abducted or voluntarily joined armed groups as nurses, cooks, sex workers, messengers, spies, administrative or logistical staff, and as armed combatants. Source: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d3_en.pdf

²⁴² Access is currently determined by customary law.

²⁴³ Available at: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d3_en.pdf

²⁴⁴ Available at: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d3_en.pdf

²⁴⁵ On September 20th, Angola reported a total of 3,991 confirmed cases of COVID-19 (2,394) active with 1,445 recovered and 152 deaths. 91.5% of all cases are in Luanda province but 16 out of 18 provinces report confirmed COVID-19 cases. Source: <https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/unicef-angola-covid-19-situation-report-no6-september-2020>

²⁴⁶ Including school closures.

²⁴⁷ Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview#1>

²⁴⁸ Due to employment losses and personal identity losses, for example.

²⁴⁹ Available at: <https://www.who.int/hac/crises/ago/background/profile/en/>

²⁵⁰ Natural resources including land and water; human resources including education, skills; and capital resources including finances.

communities have limited capacity to adapt to the pandemic alongside pre-existing baseline challenges and oncoming climate change impacts.

5.1.2. Food and water insecurity

The agriculture practised in Angola does not currently produce enough food to feed the population, resulting in the need to import approximately half of Angola's food²⁵¹. Prior to independence, Angola was an agricultural producer with large commercial farms run by Portuguese colonialists that produced cash crops such as coffee, palm oil, sugarcane, and bananas for export²⁵². Smallholder farmers produced most of the country's maize exports. However, land was nationalised upon independence and most of the Portuguese population left Angola, leaving their farms abandoned. Adding to this, the armed conflict led to a severe decline in productive activities as ~4 million people were displaced²⁵³. Despite some recovery since the end of the war, Angola's commercial agricultural exports remain low in comparison to other sectors.

In line with this country-wide context of food insecurity, a food deficit currently exists within the proposed project's sites and is expected to be exacerbated by climate change impacts²⁵⁴, as well as increasing population size^{255,256}. This food insecurity will be worsened by projected increases in water insecurity as a result of climate change impacts — namely temperature increases, droughts and flooding. Water insecurity already exists within the proposed project sites due to prolonged droughts. As a result, local communities are currently exposed to food and water insecurity and need access to climate-resilient food production and water sourcing methods to adapt to projected climate change impacts.

5.1.3. Access to land: land disputes and conflicts linked to biodiversity loss and human-wildlife conflict

Throughout Angola, fertile lands in areas with access to services and markets have been in high demand from both subsistence and commercial interests²⁵⁷, leading to numerous land disputes. However, almost

²⁵¹ GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM. PHASE 2: SUMMARIZED VERSION CHILD PROJECTS

²⁵² Available at: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#1529002136120-6ad57d1d-6540>

²⁵³ Available at: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#1529002136120-6ad57d1d-6540>

²⁵⁴ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/angola>

²⁵⁵ Iona National Park, in particular, has seen a substantial increase in population, with numbers increasing from ~300 people in the 1970s to ~3,300 people in 2019. Source: World Bank Group, 2019. *Environment and Renewable Natural Resources in Angola - Opportunities to Diversify the National Economy, Generate Income for local communities, enhance environmental management capacity and build resilience to climate change*.

²⁵⁶ Human population in Angola's rural areas was increasing at a rate of ~1.3% annually in the most recent (2019) recordings. Source: The World Bank Data. 2020. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZG?locations=AO>

²⁵⁷ Available at: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#overview>

all Angolan urban and rural land is titled under the principles of customary law²⁵⁸ and, as a result, few people hold formal land rights^{259,260}.

The proposed project target sites are owned by the Angolan government and managed by the National Institute for Biodiversity (INBAC), assisted by African Parks in Iona National Park and Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) in Luengue-Luiana National Park. As a result, impoverished communities — namely rural subsistence farmers, and particularly women — may be restricted from accessing land and other resources within national parks. These land and resource restrictions limit local people's livelihood diversification options and, as a result, many of the current livelihood practices in Angola that pose direct or indirect threats to biodiversity are largely symptoms of underlying poverty and unequal access to resources. These activities include, *inter alia*: i) poaching for bushmeat, live animal trade or to meet international demand for wildlife products; ii) human-wildlife conflict which often includes the retaliation killings of animals due to crop or property damages; and iii) degradation of wildlife habitats as a result of unsustainable resource use, including overfishing and over-grazing by livestock.

5.2. Luengue-Luiana National Park

5.2.1. Physical and biological conditions

Luengue-Luiana National Park is located within the Cuando Cubango province — along with neighbouring Mavinga National Park — and covers the southeast corner of Angola where the country borders Namibia and Zambia. The park forms part of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA, a network of 36 contiguous national parks spanning five countries — Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana — to form the world's largest TFCA (~52,000,000 ha).

The topography of Luengue-Luiana National Park is predominantly flat, with fossil dune valleys and sandy ridges in the south. These fossilised belts of Tertiary Kalahari sand dunes underline long, narrow, parallel depressions known locally as '*omurambas*'. Habitats in the park include mixed woodlands, shrublands and grasslands, as well as riparian forests in river floodplains²⁶¹. Most rivers that have their drainage within the park flood seasonally, with large pools and lakes existing even in very dry years. Small villages and agricultural settlements are common along the main river systems. These rivers with seasonal regimes include the Lumuna, Luengue and Luiana, with the Luiana having drainage systems stretching up into Mavinga National Park.

²⁵⁸ Customary law can be highly localized, but most share the principles that land is regarded as owned by a universal deity and the ancestors of living occupants. Source: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#overview>

²⁵⁹ The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Angola provides that the government has sovereignty over all territory, water, air space, soil, and subsoil; all-natural resources, including land, are the property of the state. The 2004 Land Law further develops this constitutional pronouncement that the government owns and exercises authority over all land and natural resources. Source: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#key-issues>

²⁶⁰ Available at: <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/angola/#1529002001157-1e6179e7-cc9a>

²⁶¹ Available at: https://rris.biopama.org/sites/default/files/2019-03/Luengue_Luiana_Management_Plan_rev_7_July.pdf

The majority of the park is covered by open woodland, and this characteristically consists of fairly widely spaced trees and limited grass cover. The trees are dominated by *Burkea*, *Baikiaea*, *Pterocarpus*, and *Erythrophleum* in the southern areas, while *Erythrophleum*, *Burkea*, *Julbernadia* and *Guibortia* are more dominant towards the northern areas.

Dense woodland in Luengue-Luiana occurs in large blocks to the north and south of Licua as well as in a large separate patch to the west. These areas of dense tree cover consist largely of *Baikiaea* trees. High resolution satellite images and aerial surveys have shown a concentration of game trails around these dense woodlands, with the animals potentially attracted to the broad floodplains of the nearby Luiana River near Licua.

Aquatic vegetation flanks all the rivers in the park and some interdune valleys that later feed into rivers. The greatest expanses are either side of the Cuando River where the inundated marshlands are generally 10–15 km in breadth. Vegetation is tallest, dense and often dominated by papyrus close to the river courses as well as in the lower reaches of the rivers. *Phragmites*, *Miscanthus* and other aquatic grasses and sedges are generally found in shallower water further upstream and away from the river courses. This may reflect a limited supply of nutrients in upstream areas and away from flowing water. The Cuito River and its floodplains support few papyrus or other tall, dense plants because of the extremely low nutrient content of Cuito water.

Open grassland areas are often inundated during wetter periods and it is likely that hardpans underlie these grasslands which burn regularly. Many grasslands are flooded during particularly wet years, and the division between open grasslands and areas of aquatic vegetation is thus vague in some places. Those areas flooded most frequently support few trees, unlike patches of more wooded grassland that have seldom been inundated in recent times.

The three decades-long Angolan Civil War contributed to the serious decline of the once abundant wildlife communities, particularly larger mammals²⁶². Verissimo (2008) states that more than 150 species of mammals occurred historically in Cuando Cubango. A 2008 survey of the previously named Mucusso Game Reserve (now part of Luengue-Luiana National Park) confirmed the presence of 39 different species of mammals reported during the survey in the reserve (Table 3).

Table 3: List of species confirmed to be present in the Mucusso Game Reserve.

Common name	Species name
Aardvark	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>
Aardwolf	<i>Proteles cristatus</i>
African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
African Civet	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>
African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
African Wild Cat	<i>Felis lybica</i>
Baboon	<i>Papio ursinus</i>
Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungus mungo</i>

²⁶² From a report prepared for USAID by Verissimo 2008

Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>
Blackbacked jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>
Black rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Bushpig	<i>Potamochoerus larvatus</i>
Cape Clawless Otter	<i>Aonyx capensis</i>
Caracal	<i>Caracal caracal</i>
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>
Common Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>
Common Reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundinum</i>
Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>
Greater Cane Rat	<i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i>
Greater Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>
Honey Badger	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>
Large Grey Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>
Lechwe	<i>Kobus leche</i>
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>
Pangolin	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>
Plains zebra	<i>Equus burchellii</i>
Porcupine	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>
Roan	<i>Hippotragus equinus</i>
Sable	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>
Scrub Hare	<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>
Serval	<i>Leptailuruss serval</i>
Side-striped Jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>
Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>
Slender Mongoose	<i>Galerella sanguinea</i>
Small-spotted Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>
Southern Lesser Galago	<i>Galago moholi</i>
Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>
Spring Hare	<i>Pedetes capensis</i>
Steenbok	<i>Raphicercus campestris</i>
Striped Polecat	<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>
Tree Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus cepapi</i>
Vervet monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>
Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>
Wild Dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>

Recent data²⁶³ show that large mammals are more abundant in the south-east than elsewhere in the areas surveyed. Additionally, abundance seems highest close to the Luiana, Okavango and Cuando Rivers. This is in keeping with observations on soil nutrients, aquatic vegetation luxuriance and water bird abundance, which suggest that nutrients are more available in the south and in the lower reaches of these rivers.

Socio-economic conditions

Luengue-Luiana contains a mosaic of protected areas, interspersed with extensive communal lands in which small-scale pastoral and agro-pastoral land use is practiced. Apart from localised areas of crop production, mainly used for local markets, multi-species rangeland-based land use systems involving wildlife and livestock have comparative advantages in the KAZA TFCA. This has been shown from numerous research and analytical studies in KAZA and around it in similar semi-arid to sub-humid biomes. Economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable development in KAZA depends largely on complementary use of rangeland for wildlife and livestock.

Small villages and agricultural settlements are common throughout both parks, especially along the main river systems. In Luengue-Luiana National Park and the surrounding areas, local communities engage primarily in subsistence agriculture, cultivating crops like corn, beans, tubers (sweet potatoes, cassava) and millet on small fields that are 5 ha or less in size^{264,265}. Farmers often use slash and burn practices to clear land, and large areas of the park burn each year, with evidence pointing to human-set fires. Communities also engage in fishing — an activity that is practised largely by those living on the banks of rivers, and to a lesser degree by those living further inland. Communities breed cattle throughout the park. Additionally, some community members sell resources like reeds and thatch grass and others engage in medicinal plant harvesting of plants like Devil's claw (Genus: *Harpagophytum*) which is harvested in Angola and sold predominantly in Namibia.

People living in Luengue-Luiana National Park rely mainly on rivers as their primary source of drinking water, but also use boreholes, standpipes or taps, and wells. Almost all households collect wood for cooking — usually within a 2–5 km radius — and very few rely on charcoal. Much of the firewood collection and household food supply is undertaken by women and children, as prescribed by the gendered divisions of labour. Women are also largely responsible for childcare in both Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks. The majority of people in and around the parks are in the south-east, in the north-west between Longa and Cuito Cuanavale, along the Lomba and Cubia Rivers, and on the west bank of the Cuito Rivers. There are also scattered populations along the west bank of the Cuando River and living on isolated islands within this river's broad valley of marshlands.

The Cuando Cubango province — in which Luengue-Luiana National Park is located — was sparsely settled before the Angolan Civil War. Since the conflict, and in line with the rapidly rising national population rate, the human population in the province has grown from 137,000 people in 1995 to 534,000 people in 2014

²⁶³ Data provided by Panthera, 2016

²⁶⁴ Available at: <http://www.new-ag.info/en/country/profile.php?a=781><http://www.fao.org/3/a-mk753e.pdf>

²⁶⁵ USAid Luengue-Luiana Management Plan rev 7 July. For period 2016-2020 (July 2019 revision).
https://rris.biopama.org/sites/default/files/2019-03/Luengue_Luiana_Management_Plan_rev_7_July.pdf

and is expected to continue growing at an annual rate of ~4%. There have been considerable shifts in the distribution of people in recent years. For example, some substantial villages visible in Google Earth images taken in 2007 have disappeared, while towns such as Mavinga, Rivungo, Licua and Cuito Cuanavale have grown rapidly. However, many island households were observed in the Cuando's marshlands during an aerial survey in January 2016 that could not be mapped individually. Additionally, the homes of the significant number of hunter-gatherers living as isolated families throughout the park are not easily visible from the air or satellite images.

5.3. Iona National Park

5.3.1. Physical and Biological conditions

Located in the southwest corner of Angola, Iona National Park is contiguous with Skeleton Coast National Park in Namibia, which also adjoins the Namib-Naukluft National Park. Together, the three parks create the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA. Created by a co-operative effort between the Angolan and Namibian governments, this TFCA covers nearly 5,000,000 ha.

Iona National Park encompasses a wide variety of distinct landscapes, ranging from sand dunes along 160 km of Atlantic Ocean coastline on its western boundary, to mountains with peaks as high as 1,500 m in the east, and broad plains in the centre²⁶⁶. The park also covers the northern tip of the Namib Desert in a section known as the Moçâmedes Desert, which is considered to be the oldest desert in the world²⁶⁷. Supplied by two bordering rivers — the Cunene River in the north and the Curoca River in the southeast — the Park contains extensive woodlands and is inhabited by animals such as cheetah, leopard, gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*), springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*), Hartmann's zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*) and ostrich (*Struthio camelus*). Historically, the park was also inhabited by rhinoceros and elephant, but both of these species have become locally extinct.

The unique ecosystem resulting from the topographical features within the Park has created a zone of high endemism, with many species of reptiles, plants and birds occurring only in this region. Iona National Park — as well as Luengue-Luiana National Park — is home to several species of global concern. Notably, this is the only region where the unique welwitschia plant (*Welwitschia mirabilis*), known as a 'living fossil', is found²⁶⁸. Several bird species of global conservation concern are also found within the park. The vulnerable Damara tern (*Sternula balaenarum*), endangered Cape gannet (*Phalacrocorax capensis*) and critically endangered African penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*) are found in fishing areas along the coast, where rich marine biodiversity exists as a result of the cold-water Benguela Current meeting the warmer Angola Front²⁶⁹. This mix of currents creates an important habitat for the recovery of fish stocks and makes Iona National Park a candidate for extending conservation areas into marine ecosystems²⁷⁰.

There is a relatively restricted information base in the project areas due, in part, to an absence of any

²⁶⁶ <https://www.africanparks.org/the-parks/iona>

²⁶⁷ <https://www.africanparks.org/the-parks/iona>

²⁶⁸ <https://www.africanparks.org/the-parks/iona/fauna-flora>

²⁶⁹ <http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/iona-national-park-iba-angola>

²⁷⁰ <https://www.africanparks.org/the-parks/iona>

research facilities as a result of the country's extended civil war impact and limited biological surveying by the Portuguese colonial government. Brief wildlife surveys were undertaken in the early 1970s and have been revitalised in the past few years. However, these surveys were highly generalised soil, vegetation and game distribution maps, bird, mammal, reptile and plant checklists, and superficial archaeological studies, and therefore there are large gaps in information collected about this vast area.

5.3.2. Socioeconomic conditions

The population in Iona National Park has increased from ~150 people in 1964 to ~2,300 in 2014 and ~9,000 people in 2020. People rely on subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing for their livelihoods and are largely impoverished. Poverty rates in Angola are very high, with ~43% of the population living below the poverty line (of less than US\$1.25 per day). In rural areas, the poverty rates are as high as ~58%.

In Iona National Park, animal husbandry plays a central social and cultural role in communities. Cattle and dairy are fundamental to local diets and the need for cattle enclosures near dwellings has resulted in relatively scattered settlement patterns. Additionally, nomadism and semi-nomadism are practised as adaptations to the harsh climatic conditions that include low rainfall and periods of drought. Women in these communities cultivate small plots for household consumption, and men typically raise large livestock — an activity that forms an economically important part of the national economy.

As multiple resource use areas, Angola's TFCAs are inhabited by local communities and Indigenous Peoples who are among the poorest and most vulnerable in Angola²⁷¹. Many people depend on i) slash and burn agriculture; ii) producing and selling charcoal; iii) poaching wild animals for subsistence and commercial purposes; and iii) illegal logging of valuable timber. The high levels of poverty and limited livelihood options available for rural communities in Angola result in the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. For example, the major drivers of deforestation and land degradation, wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation and poaching in Angola are mostly linked to poverty and limited livelihood options.

Increasing population size, coupled with unregulated land use, have increased the habitat loss and fragmentation in the project areas, resulting in increased human-wildlife conflict as humans and wildlife move in search of resources — particularly water resources.

5.4. Anticipated developments within the project areas

Development in the project areas has been tentative in order to ensure that economic and social development follow a socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable pathway. The development of the area's economy will require careful integration of the considerable eco-tourism potential within the direct biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods objectives. This diligence to the socio-cultural considerations within project sites is particularly important as there are culturally and globally significant archeological sites in the area — such as Tchitundo-Hulo, near Pediva. There are also resident Indigenous Peoples — the Ovahimba — who have practised trans-humance migrations around the eastern periphery

²⁷¹ The World Bank, n.d. Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development.

of the core and buffer areas of Iona National Park for millennia.

The project area has limited logistical support, including support for demonstration projects, environmental education and training, research and monitoring related to local, regional, national and global conservation and sustainable development. However, the distinctive ecology and sociological characteristics of the area and its inhabitants offers many opportunities for research, education and training and this is an anticipated development as part of the proposed project.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS/RISKS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project aims to diversify the livelihoods of local communities to promote conservation and climate-resilient development. A primary risk is that populations may not fully agree with and engage in these livelihood and management changes. The area has a historical context that includes colonialism and conflict that has likely led to embedded distrust between and within communities and authorities in and around the project sites. Local communities' current hunting, forestry and agricultural activities will likely be shifted during this project and, without proper consultation and stakeholder buy-in, this could cause further conflicts. The project must be designed, implemented and managed through regular and consistent collaboration. Local communities will need to be considered project partners throughout all project phases so as to ensure the sustainability of their livelihoods and of the project.

6.1. Scope of work

For this project, a limited ESIA of the proposed activities was required. This entails clearly identifying and addressing direct and indirect, as well as cumulative and potential residual impacts and ensuring adequate consultation and disclosure. In particular, the limited ESIA and resultant ESMP need to put safeguard plans in place to ensure that the following concerns have been addressed:

- *Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.* The project needs to demonstrate that the implementation of conservation measures; protected area management, municipal land use and local development plans; diversification of livelihoods; and the implementation of physical infrastructure such as fencing does not cause economic or physical displacement. Where there is potential for displacement, the project needs to describe in the ESMP, the process framework to seek consent and agree on compensation with affected parties. Note that CI does not support projects that involve involuntary resettlement.
 - *Indigenous Peoples.* The project is likely to be implemented in areas with Indigenous Peoples. The project needs to assess the potential impacts of the project activities on IPs, and describe in the ESMP, how the project will seek Free, Prior and Inform Consent (FPIC).
- Cultural Heritage.* The project may implement physical infrastructure such as fencing and observation posts. The project needs to confirm that these will not be located in areas where cultural resources exist, or if they do exist, that they are appropriately preserved, and their destruction or damage is appropriately avoided.
- *Labour and Working Conditions.* The project may involve the implementation of physical infrastructure. The project needs to demonstrate in the ESMP, how it will ensure that the necessary

policies, procedures, systems and capabilities (set out in the GEF Minimum Standard 8) are in place for workers.

- *Community Health, Safety and Security.* The project mentions ongoing wildlife conflicts (such as bushmeat hunting) with local communities and poaching. The project needs to assess existing conflicts and how activities could exacerbate conflicts and describe in the ESMP measures that will be put in place to mitigate conflicts. Further, the project mentions improved park management via support for law enforcement. The project needs to assess historical, on-going, and potential human rights abuses by park enforcement officials and describe in the ESMP measures to prevent and avoid project activities that can lead to human right abuses.
- *Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.* The project needs to assess the impact of the proposed infrastructure (observation posts, fence) on the environment, including sourcing of materials, and describe in the ESMP the mitigation measures.

In addition to the above, an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) is required, which will ensure that any people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the Executing Agency (EA) for redress. The mechanism must be in place before the start of project activities, and disclosed to all stakeholders in a language, manner and means that best suits the local context. The project is also required to comply with the CI-GEF's Gender Policy and Stakeholder Engagement Policy. As such, the project is required to develop a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and to disclose these plans to stakeholders before project implementation.

6.2. Mapping of potential positive and negative impacts of the project

Table 4: Potential positive and negative social and environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project's outputs.

Component 1. Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs.		
Outcome 1.1. Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
1.1.1. Comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify climate vulnerabilities in important sectors and existing livelihoods and inform climate-resilient planning and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of local community members, CSOs and local government will be strengthened through training and support, enabling beneficiaries to adopt biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal access to training and inputs because of historical inequality and power relations – 'elite capture' • Potential for local people to be dispossessed of land and resources
1.1.2. Natural capital accounting, including ecosystem classification and mapping, undertaken for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to provide information on the potential economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced knowledge of conservation and sustainable activities • Information about the value of ecosystems and biodiversity explain the logic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activities not fully taken up at the local level and/or project concepts not fully understood • Resistance from people with no interest in climate resiliency and biodiversity

<p>value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform planning and management.</p> <p>1.1.3. Biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans (encompassing the eco-village approach and including all relevant sectors) developed for each of the Angolan portions of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.</p> <p>1.1.4. Members of target communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders engaged and trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.</p> <p>1.1.5. Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.</p> <p>1.1.6. Flagship eco-villages with climate-resilient and sustainable biodiversity-compatible features, such as renewable energy, sustainable water supply and energy-efficient technologies, established within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to showcase the eco-village concept and safeguard biodiversity in the conservation areas.</p> <p>1.1.7. Knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate</p>	<p>behind enforcement processes and improved management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming climate change and biodiversity, improvement of local planning and the use of natural resources • Empowerment of human resources in terms of planning and implementing • Members of community can set up their own plans in terms of local adaptation plans • Communities in targeted villages will have better access to water, electricity, and knowledge of sustainable practices • Upscaling good practices learned through this project in other areas, advancing conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience 	<p>compatible adaptation practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of community unable to manage the equipment • Local communities unable to protect and preserve their resources • Potential for negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples, whose ancient practices might be disturbed • Potential for unequal access to benefits for women and other marginalised groups • Potential for conflict between communities because of perceived unequal access to project benefits
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replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions.		
Outcome 1.2. Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
<p>1.2.1. Market assessments for additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify viable avenues for livelihood diversification under climate change conditions.</p> <p>1.2.2. Business plans developed for separate viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.</p> <p>1.2.3. Members (men and women) of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs engaged and trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>1.2.4. Based on findings of market assessments, members (men and women) of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with support and inputs (including access to markets) to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>1.2.5. Knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local development achieved despite the high impact of climate change • Creation of local opportunities and jobs; diversification of park management revenues • Better management in relation to integration of climate change and biodiversity • Improved resilience of community livelihoods through diversification • Less reliance on damaging or illegal livelihoods such as poaching • Decreased human-wildlife conflict as competition for resources decreases • Vigilant communities and reduced interference to ecosystem functioning. Communities supporting park administration • Examples of good practices disseminated to motivate similar projects in other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal access to training and inputs because of historical inequality and power relations – ‘elite capture’ • Increased population in the project areas as people are attracted by project-related developments • Business concerns override conservation activities • Insufficient learning of the concepts and methodologies • More focus on livelihood options than conservation • Potential for negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples, whose ancient practices might be disturbed • Potential for unequal access to benefits for women and other marginalised groups • Project activities not fully taken up at the local level and/or project concepts not fully understood • Potential for conflict between communities because of perceived unequal access to project benefits

communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions		
Component 2. Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs		
Outcome 2.1. Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
<p>2.1.1. Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>2.1.2. Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p>2.1.3. Priority activities identified in updated management plan to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation implemented in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>2.1.4. Establishment and operationalisation of climate and meteorological stations in Luengue-Luiana National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.</p> <p>2.1.5. Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities able to integrate climate change adaptation into their livelihood activities Opportunities to manage the park with consideration of all relevant aspects, including community needs, biodiversity considerations and climate change threats Improved knowledge of climate risks and ability to proactively prepare, plan for and manage these risks Improved conservation of critical ecosystems and biodiversity Improved dialogue between park management and local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plans and resultant interventions could prioritise conservation efforts at the expense of community needs Increased conflict between park management authorities and local communities living in the park Insufficient consideration of the needs of marginalised groups, such as women, the elderly or the disabled in management plans Priority activities implemented in the park, such as constructed infrastructure, could negatively affect ecosystems and biodiversity Exposure of communities to safety risks from establishment of infrastructure in the park Potential for use of forced or illegal child labour
Outcome 2.2. Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts

<p>2.2.1. Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Iona National Park.</p> <p>2.2.2. Management plan for Iona National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p>2.2.3. Priority activities identified in updated management plans to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity implemented in Iona National Park</p> <p>2.2.4. Establishment and operationalisation of climate and meteorological stations in Iona National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.</p> <p>2.2.5. Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local communities able to integrate climate change adaption into their livelihood activities • Opportunities to manage the park with consideration of all relevant aspects, including community needs, biodiversity considerations and climate change threats • Improved knowledge of climate risks and ability to proactively prepare, plan for and manage these risks • Improved conservation of critical ecosystems and biodiversity • Improved dialogue between park management and local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plans and resultant interventions could prioritise conservation efforts at the expense of community needs • Increased conflict between park management authorities and local communities living in the park • Insufficient consideration of the needs of marginalised groups, such as women, the elderly or the disabled in management plans • Priority activities implemented in the park, such as constructed infrastructure, could negatively affect ecosystems and biodiversity • Priority activities implemented in the park could disturb cultural heritage sites • Priority activities implemented in the park could negatively impact Indigenous Peoples and their culture • Exposure of communities to safety risks from establishment of infrastructure in the park • Potential for use of forced or illegal child labour
Outcome 2.3. Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
<p>2.3.1. Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities— for Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>2.3.2. Anti-Poaching Patrol bases established/strengthened within</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of information that supports the National strategy • Reduced illegal wildlife trade due to further anti-poaching enforcement in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased exclusion of vulnerable people who may engage in poaching as a means of survival due to impoverished circumstances • Increased conflict between park management/law

<p>Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>2.3.3. Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>2.3.4. Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools — such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms — introduced to Luengue-Luiana National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.</p> <p>2.3.5. Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Luengue-Luiana National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p>2.3.6. Collaboration between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved biodiversity and ecosystem health in the park • Employment creation for local communities who can become part of anti-poaching efforts • Improved awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the ecosystem services provided by the park 	<p>enforcement and local communities</p>
Outcome 2.4. Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
<p>2.4.1. Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities— for Iona National Park.</p> <p>2.4.2. Anti-Poaching Forward Operating bases established/strengthened within Iona National Park to improve the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of information that supports the National strategy • Reduced illegal wildlife trade due to further anti-poaching enforcement in the area • Improved biodiversity and ecosystem health in the park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased exclusion of vulnerable people who may engage in poaching as a means of survival due to impoverished circumstances • Increased conflict between park management/law enforcement and local communities

<p>effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>2.4.3. Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>2.4.4. Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools — such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms — introduced to Iona National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.</p> <p>2.4.5. Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Iona National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p>2.4.6. Collaboration between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation for local communities who can become part of anti-poaching efforts • Improved awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the ecosystem services provided by the park 	
Component 3. Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions		
Outcome 3.1. Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
3.1.1. Sectoral strategies, policies and plans reviewed – in light of findings of risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting conducted under Outcome 1.1 – to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sectoral planning that mainstreams climate change adaptation and biodiversity considerations • Increased budget available across different sectors to improve resilience to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No negative environmental or social impacts are anticipated

<p>conservation, as well as the inclusion of gender considerations.</p> <p>3.1.2. Policy briefs and technical guidelines produced to support the integration of climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and gender considerations into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their related budgets.</p> <p>3.1.3. Climate change risk information generated through the project captured in existing databases (CC ENISA) to inform future climate change adaptation planning.</p>	<p>climate change and improve biodiversity conservation</p>	
<p>Outcome 3.2. Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels</p>		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
<p>3.2.1. Functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established in Namibe and Cuando Cubango to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial level.</p> <p>3.2.2. Zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management developed for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to inform climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible land-use and development planning.</p> <p>3.2.3. Members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity (male and female) in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks trained on coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved land use planning at the local level to enable increased climate change resilience and biodiversity conservation Improved knowledge and awareness of climate change and biodiversity strategies at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for certain types of land uses to be excluded through zoning which could negatively impact local communities who rely on natural resources for their livelihoods

3.2.4. Municipal master plans for targeted municipalities updated to integrate climate risk information, biodiversity conservation and gender considerations.		
Outcome 3.3. Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
<p>3.3.1. Memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas prepared and circulated to relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs.</p> <p>3.3.2. Meetings held between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas</p> <p>3.3.3. Comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training programme on conservation areas management — that include climate change adaptation — developed to provide job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>3.3.4. Training programme on conservation areas management — developed in Output 3.3.3 — institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue to facilitate job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders beyond project implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated work between key stakeholders Development of main national laws and their application Increased ability of key actors to implement management plans for the areas Broader range of training at schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minority and marginalised groups not being designated key roles and not being actively included in the memoranda processes Inability to scale and replicate the project in different contexts Difficulties of implementing common strategies on biodiversity and climate change Unequal access to training for marginalised groups such as women
Outcome 3.4. Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
3.4.1. Business plans — including investment prospectuses — identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability activities in the parks, involving people and responsible tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business prioritised over conservation of biodiversity, human rights and welfare

<p>Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park developed (using local adaptation plans developed under Output 1.1.3 and in close collaboration with local communities).</p> <p>3.4.2. Investment summit convened to showcase viable business opportunities within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park to potential private sector investors.</p> <p>3.4.3. Media and marketing strategies that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional and international – in both Portuguese and English) developed for Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park.</p> <p>3.4.4. Local and international marketing campaigns conducted to promote NBT products in Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased employment opportunities for local communities • Promotion of other businesses outside of protected areas • Visibility of the parks to potential private sector investors • Promotion of the areas to attract tourists and eventually other funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting the interest of people who do not prioritise conservation • NBT enterprises could negatively impact Indigenous Peoples living in Iona National Park • Influxes of people could pose health risks through increased transmission of diseases into local villages • Unequal access to benefits of NBT for women and other marginalised groups
Outcome 3.5. Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
<p>3.5.1. Recommendations, policies and standards developed to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified funding sources and access to additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets.</p> <p>3.5.2. A practical operational manual developed for the environmental fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements.</p> <p>3.5.3. Staff of the environmental fund trained to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity to access additional financial revenues for climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No negative environmental or social impacts are anticipated

3.5.4. A results-based management system (with clear and transparent rules for the allocation and use of funds) developed for the environmental fund to ensure that the fund achieves its desired results.		
Component 4. Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned		
Outcome 4.1. Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
<p>4.1.1. Project staff trained on the use of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) tracking tool and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions to program-level indicators</p> <p>4.1.2. Monitoring, evaluation and learning system designed and implemented to facilitate the tracking of trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptive management of the project Local communities involved in the monitoring and evaluation of project results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No negative environmental or social impacts are anticipated
Outcome 4.2. Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes		
Outputs	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
<p>4.2.1. Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.</p> <p>4.2.2. Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of lessons learned can facilitate uptake of similar measures across a broader area, improving climate change resilience and biodiversity conservation in other vulnerable communities and areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No negative environmental or social impacts are anticipated

6.3. Identified social and environmental risks

Based on the potential negative impacts of proposed project activities detailed in Table 4 above, as well as a screening and assessment of the project, the following social and environmental risks have been identified.

Table 5: Identified risks, probability of occurrence and predicted impact level

Project output	Risk description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)
1.1.4–1.1.7; 1.2.3–1.2.5; 2.1.3; 2.2.3; 3.3.3–3.3.4; 3.4.2	Unequal access to benefits for women and other marginalised groups	High	High
1.1.5–1.1.6; 1.2.3–1.2.4; 2.2.2–2.2.4; 3.4.2	Negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples, whose ancient practices may be disturbed	Medium	High
1.1.3; 2.1.2–2.1.3; 2.2.2–2.2.3; 2.3.1–2.3.3; 2.4.1–2.4.3; 3.2.2	Potential for IPs and other local communities to be prevented usual access to land and natural resources or to be dispossessed of land and resources (physical displacement)	Low	High
1.1.5–1.1.6; 1.2.3–1.2.4	Elite capture – unequal access to training and inputs because of historical inequality and power relations	Medium	Medium
2.1.3; 2.2.3; 3.4.2	Increased exposure to health risks such as COVID-19 through increased activities in parks and influx of workers	Medium	Medium
1.1.6; 2.1.3; 2.2.3	Exposure of communities to safety risks from the establishment of infrastructure in the parks	Low	Medium
2.1.3; 2.2.3	Impacts on cultural heritage from establishment of infrastructure	Low	Medium
2.1.2; 2.2.2; 2.3.1–2.3.3; 2.4.1–2.4.3	Increased conflict between communities and park management because of new management plans and anti-poaching strategies and the enforcement of these (including potential for local people being physically assaulted or injured)	Medium	High
2.1.3; 2.2.3	Risk of forced or illegal child labour being used during establishment of infrastructure	Low	High
2.1.3; 2.2.3; 3.4.2	Disturbance of ecosystems through establishment of NBT enterprises and other infrastructure related to park development	Low	Medium
1.1.4–1.1.7; 1.2.3 –1.2.5; 2.1.3; 2.2.3; 3.4.2	Potential for conflict between communities because of perceived unequal access to project benefits	Medium	High

7. MANAGEMENT PLANS

7.1. Management of safeguards triggered

7.1.1. Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This project does not anticipate any restrictions on land use or resettlement and will avoid any forms of eviction or involuntary resettlement. The project will work with communities to improve the management of conservation areas and introduce additional, climate-resilient livelihoods. Management plans will be developed with the full participation of communities involved and will not result in any involuntary physical or economic displacement. Thus, triggering of resettlement safeguards is not anticipated. It is, however, noted that the process resettlement of people and communities is dictated by Presidential Decree No. 117/16, the Regulation for Resettlement Operations (*Regulamento de Operações de Realojamento*) of 2016. This Decree regulates and approves resettlement operations for the process of relocation of a group of people living in a territory or household, or residing in areas of requalification and urban reconversion, in accordance with the principles governing the Public Administration, ensuring the continuation of the public interest and the protection of the rights and interests of citizens. It establishes the admissibility of relocation, stating that the admissibility of Resettlement is the responsibility of the provincial government and the implementation is the responsibility of the municipal government. Lastly it establishes the relocation rights and warranties and defines the procedure for relocation operations and financial compensation.

In the unlikely event that restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the project will develop a Process Framework with the informed participation of affected communities as per CI-GEF's policy requirements. In the unlikely event that voluntary resettlement of communities is unavoidable, the project will develop a Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan as per CI-GEF's policy requirements. The project will ensure any of these activities are done in a voluntary, participatory manner that will minimise adverse social and economic impacts by: i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation and free, prior and informed consent of those affected. Under the circumstances where avoidance of land acquisition is not possible, the project interventions would operate under Decree no. 58/07, the General Regulation Land Concession (*Regulamento Geral de Concessão de Terrenos*) of July 13th, 2017. This decree deals with public land and indicates that where there is expropriation for public use or for temporary requisition of lands, fair and adequate indemnity to the owner and to affected holders of other property rights is always owed. Additionally, private parties affected by expropriations for public use or by the establishment of administrative authorities may seek corresponding fair indemnity or may alternatively participate as stockholders in any mixed economy associations established for the utilisation of the respective reserve. This Decree also establishes compensation for public use, including conceding a parcel of land, acceptable for similar use. acceptable for similar use.

As some of the project interventions will be carried out within the boundaries of National Parks, the project will also adhere to Law No. 9/04, the Land Law (*Lei de Terras*) of November 9th, 2004. This law

establishes fundamental land rights principles and categorises State land as conferrable and non-conferrable²⁷². It also defines land rights and interests in land, emphasising that the State and local authorities may expropriate land for public utility purposes. It establishes that expropriation extinguishes the land rights established on the land and determines its definitive transfer to state assets or local authorities, with the latter being responsible for properly compensating the land rights holder and states that the land of rural communities may be expropriated for public utility or be subject to requisition through fair compensation.

7.1.2. Indigenous Peoples

The project is likely to be implemented in areas of Iona National Park where the Indigenous OvaHimba people live. These groups retain considerable traditional knowledge of sustaining life as pastoralists on the margins of Africa's oldest and driest desert. The lack of studies involving their active participation puts this knowledge at risk²⁷³. The project therefore needs to and will ensure extensive and ongoing consultation with the Indigenous Peoples to facilitate information-sharing and skills transfer.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) must be sought from Indigenous Peoples regarding all activities that are likely to affect them. Comprehensive stakeholder mapping will take place during the first year of the project as specific project intervention sites are selected to identify precisely which Indigenous Peoples are likely to be affected and how. Following this, FPIC will be sought through: i) involving representatives of Indigenous Peoples in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relevant project activities, particularly the development of park management plans and anti-poaching strategies; ii) working with Indigenous Peoples to develop a protocol for communication that has the objective of obtaining FPIC; iii) seeking consent through procedures and institutions determined by Indigenous Peoples themselves; iv) establishing which, if any, representative institutions are entitled to express consent on behalf of the affected peoples or communities; v) establishing mechanisms and procedures — developed in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples — to verify that FPIC has been sought; and vi) providing effective mechanisms for redress if FPIC is not sought. In addition, FPIC will be embedded in all project training programmes.

7.1.3. Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage sites that have been preliminarily identified as being present in or near the conservation areas where project activities will take place include:

- Tchitundo-Hulo — a pre-Bantu rock painting and petroglyph site, that is located outside Iona National Park near Capolopolo, and falls within the proposed Welwitschia/Tombua Desert Biosphere Reserve (WTDBR). The works provide unique archaeological and cultural value to the area because of the wide diversity of subject matter believed to be hundreds, if not thousands of years old. The paintings and petroglyphs include animals, people and abstract graphics of possible astrological significance. The

²⁷² Conferrable Land is land can have its property rights transmitted or constituted in accordance to use, while respecting its protection, environmental issues, and sustainable exploitation. Non-Conferrable Land cannot be transmitted for private use because of its public use, including roads, airports, schools, hospitals, etc.

²⁷³ Malan and Owen Smith 1974; Jacobsohn 1988

site is regarded as sacred to the local non-Bantu ‘cuisis’ people, who are now very limited in number, and whose culture and traditions have not been effectively documented²⁷⁴.

- Stone circles — in several areas of Iona National Park, along the base of mountains, and even within the sand dunes, isolated circles of flagstones may be found, approximately 4 m in diameter, of unexplained origin.

The cultural importance of these sites is fully acknowledged by the project, and any construction or development that takes place under the project will avoid any and all impacts on cultural heritage sites. As the majority of project activities involving construction or development will take place inside national parks, park management will ensure the prevention of the removal of or damage to objects or sites considered to be culturally important. In addition, further field-based studies will be undertaken once specific intervention sites have been identified — including consultation with local communities and Indigenous Peoples where appropriate — to ensure the full nature, extent and significance of any cultural heritage sites present have been identified.

For the elements of the project that involve labourers for construction and upgrading of infrastructure, there will likely be the introduction of people from other cultures into local communal areas. As a result, new influences from other cultures may affect the traditional OvaHimba people if they are present within the same region. There is the risk that the process of cultural exchange could become too rapid for the people and leaders to manage, creating challenges for these communities. These risks will be managed through ongoing and extensive consultation with the Indigenous Peoples present, as described in Section 7.1.2 above.

7.1.4. Labour and Working Conditions

In order to avoid triggering labour and working condition safeguards, this project has been designed to: i) promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of workers; ii) establish, maintain and improve the worker-management relationship; iii) promote compliance with national labour and employment laws; iv) protect workers, including vulnerable categories of workers such as migrant workers, workers engaged by third parties, and workers in the client supply chain; v) promote safe and healthy working conditions, and health of workers; and vi) avoid the use of forced and child labour. The project will also adhere to all Angolan law related to labour and employment.

The legal framework governing labour and employment in Angola is the General Labour Law No. 7/15 of June 15th, 2015, which establishes procedures and guidelines for employment. Angola also has an Occupational Health and Safety System, Decree No. 31/94, which establishes the principles that promote safety, hygiene, and health at work. The General Labour Law applies to all workers who, in Angolan territory, provide remunerated activity on behalf of an employer. The law establishes procedures and guidelines for the legal relationship of labour. It stipulates that workers can form independent unions, to collectively bargain, and to strike. Anti-union discrimination is banned under this law. In Angola, the law prohibits children under 14 years of age from working and allows work for children between 14 and 16 years of age with parental permission, or without if they are married and the work does not interfere with schooling or harm the physical, mental, and moral development of the minor.

²⁷⁴ Santos Junior 1974; Rudner 1976

To ensure unethical labour practices do not take place during the implementation of any project activities, the following measures will be put in place in the first year of the project:

- A human resources policy will be developed that outlines the key provisions in the General Labour Law as they relate to the project, as well as the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity, and fair treatment. This will be made available to workers employed under the project in English and Portuguese.
- Awareness-raising will be provided to inform workers of their rights under the General Labour Law and applicable grievance and conflict resolution systems that can be followed.
- Random field visits will be undertaken by the project ESS expert throughout the project to assess working conditions and confirm the absence of forced or illegal child labour.

7.1.5. Community Health, Safety and Security

This project will anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the affected communities during the project duration from both routine and non-routine circumstance. The project will also ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimises risks to the affected communities. It will operate under Decree No. 31/94 of May 31st, 1994, the Occupational Hygiene and Safety System. This decree establishes the principles that aim to promote safety, hygiene and health at work.

There are potential health risks posed to towns and villages along routes used by the project for construction activities, particularly the trucking of goods and equipment to the project sites. The influx of travellers from outside of the region could lead to an increase in the spread of diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), and an increased risk of HIV/AIDS transmission. There is particular risk posed under the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of which may impact the project area for several years until effective vaccination becomes accessible to these remote villages and communities. These impacts will be mitigated by predominantly using the local workforce throughout the project developments, therefore reducing exposure risks and supporting local businesses and workers. In cases where an external workforce is necessary, risk mitigation will involve planning transportation routes through the least densely populated areas to reduce exposure. Health screenings can be used for staff hired by the project and this can be propagated to sub-contractors to reduce project health risks. Many new protocols and safety strategies developed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic will be useful to implement during the project period to safeguard the affected people and communities, and these will also provide an extensive knowledge base of best practice and lessons learned for the region.

In addition, while human-wildlife conflict occurs throughout the project areas, the goal of the project is to reduce these incidences through improved park management and diversified livelihood development. Project activities are thus not expected to increase safety and security risks related to human-wildlife conflict, but to rather reduce them. Similarly, conflict between local communities and park management/law enforcement officials does take place in these areas, but one of the priorities of the project is to reduce this conflict. In-depth and ongoing community consultations will take place throughout the project period to better understand the sources of such conflict. The outcomes of these discussions will be used to inform park management plans and anti-poaching strategies. Communities will co-develop these plans to ensure any measures put in place will not threaten their health, safety and

security. Gender considerations will be explicitly included to ensure that risks that may be common or specific to men or women are not overlooked.

7.1.6. Environmental Impact Assessment

Once specific intervention sites have been identified — including the exact quantity and location of any development that will take place such as the construction of observation posts or fencing — an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be conducted by the project ESS expert in collaboration with the National Directorate for the Prevention and Assessment of Environmental Impacts (*Direcção Nacional de Prevenção e Avaliação de Impactes Ambientais (DNPAIA)*), which, among other things, is responsible for reviewing and commenting on EIA processes, including project registration and Terms of Reference (ToR). The ESIA will identify any potential impact of the proposed infrastructure on the environment, including sourcing of materials, and will outline mitigation measures required to minimise any negative impacts. The report will be reviewed by DNPAIA and forwarded to the MCTA with recommendations on whether an environmental licence should be granted or not. If considered necessary, the MCTA will invite different institutions and stakeholders to give comments and make suggestions on the final report.

7.2. Environmental and Social Management Plan

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presented below has been developed with the intention of an adaptive approach being put in place. Therefore, additional risks that may be identified during project implementation will be added to the ESMP and appropriate mitigation measures put in place. All activities under the project will be implemented in full compliance with Angolan law, as well as the GEF's and CI's environmental and social standards.

Table 6: Environmental and Social Management Plan including proposed mitigation measures for identified risks, responsible entity/ies and schedule.

Risk description	Mitigation measures incorporated into project design	Entity/ies responsible for managing risk	Schedule	Indicative budget (USD)
Unequal access to benefits for women and other marginalised groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the project's interventions will be implemented based on the outcomes of comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments (Output 1.1.1); thus, the needs of especially vulnerable and marginalised groups will be taken into account Training programmes will include gender considerations, as well as considerations for other marginalised groups A Gender Mainstreaming Plan has been developed which embeds a gender-responsive approach throughout the project 	PMU; ESS/Gender expert	Years 1–7	11,000

Negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples, whose ancient practices may be disturbed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive stakeholder mapping will take place during the first year of the project to identify precisely which IPs will be affected • Process for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be implemented • Representatives of IPs will be included in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relevant project activities, particularly development of park management plans and anti-poaching strategies • Protocols will be developed with IPs for communication that has the objective of seeking FPIC • Consent will be sought through procedures and institutions determined by IPs themselves • Mechanisms and procedures will be established with IPs to verify that FPIC has been sought • Mechanisms will be established for redress • FPIC will be embedded in all project training programmes 	PMU; ESS expert; IP representatives	Years 1–7	11,000
Potential for IPs and other local communities to be prevented usual access to land and natural resources or to be dispossessed of land and resources (physical displacement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project does not anticipate any restrictions on land use or resettlement • In the unlikely event this is unavoidable, the project will provide compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and ensure resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation and informed participation of those affected • In the case of restrictions on land use, a Process Framework will be developed by the project • In the case of voluntary resettlement, a Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan will be developed by the project • All interventions will adhere to Decree no. 58/07, the General Regulation Land Concession and Law No. 9/04, the Land Law • Development of all management plans and land use plans will be done in collaboration with local communities who are likely to be affected 	PMU; Project manager; park administration	Years 1–7	11,000

Elite capture – unequal access to training and inputs because of historical inequality and power relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project staff will be trained on the historical inequality and power relations present in the project sites to inform the implementation of interventions and prevent elite capture Field visits will take place to monitor the distribution of benefits derived from the project 	PMU; Project manager	Years 1–7	11,000
Increased exposure to health risks such as COVID-19 through increased activities in parks and influx of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All project interventions will be implemented in accordance with Decree No. 31/94 Occupational Hygiene and Safety System which establishes the principles that aim to promote safety, hygiene and health at work A local workforce will be used as far as possible to limit exposure to health risks through the influx of external workers Training and technical support will be provided to workers to help mitigate against health risks, especially COVID-19 	PMU; Project manager	Years 2–7	11,000
Exposure of communities to safety risks from the establishment of infrastructure in the parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All project interventions will be implemented in accordance with Decree No. 31/94 Occupational Hygiene and Safety System which establishes the principles that aim to promote safety, hygiene and health at work Health and safety protocols related to any construction taking place under the project will be developed and shared with local communities who may be at risk 	PMU; Project manager	Years 2–5	11,000
Impacts on cultural heritage from establishment of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural importance of identified sites is fully acknowledged by the project As the majority of project activities involving construction will take place inside national parks, park management will ensure the prevention of the removal of or damage to objects or sites considered to be culturally important Field-based studies will be undertaken, including consultation with local communities and IPs where appropriate, to ensure the full nature, extent and significance of any cultural heritage sites present have been identified Ongoing and extensive consultation with IPs will take place to ensure any risks related to cultural exchange are managed appropriately 	PMU; Project manager; park administration	Years 2–7	11,000

Increased conflict between communities and park management because of new management plans and anti-poaching strategies and the enforcement of these (including potential for local people being physically assaulted or injured)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth and ongoing community consultations will take place throughout the project period to better understand the sources of any ongoing conflict • Outcomes of these consultations will be used to inform park management plans and anti-poaching strategies • Communities will co-develop these plans to ensure any measures put in place will not threaten their health, safety and security 	PMU; ESS expert; park administration	Years 2–5	11,000
Risk of forced or illegal child labour being used during establishment of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will adhere to all Angolan law related to labour and employment, especially the General Labour Law No. 7/15 • A human resources policy will be developed that outlines the key provisions in the General Labour Law as they relate to the project, as well as the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and fair treatment. This will be made available to workers employed under the project in English and Portuguese. • Awareness-raising will be provided to inform workers of their rights under the General Labour Law and applicable grievance and conflict resolution systems that can be followed. • Field visits will be undertaken by the project ESS expert to assess working conditions and confirm the absence of forced or illegal child labour. • How about requiring firms or entities undertaking the construction to prove that they have in place the appropriate policies and systems that meet labour and working conditions standards of the GEF. 	PMU; ESS expert	Years 2–7	11,000
Disturbance of ecosystems through establishment of NBT enterprises and other infrastructure related to park development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once specific intervention sites have been identified — including the exact quantity and location of any development that will take place such as the construction of observation posts or fencing — an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be conducted by the project ESS expert. This EIA will identify any potential impact of the proposed infrastructure on the environment, including sourcing of 	ESS expert; DNPAIA; MCTA	Years 2–5	11,000

	materials, and will outline mitigation measures required to minimise any negative impacts.			
Potential for conflict between communities because of perceived unequal access to project benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth and ongoing community consultations will take place throughout the project period to understand the existing dynamics between communities in the project areas • Ongoing awareness-raising will be undertaken to demonstrate why certain communities or areas are selected for specific interventions and to demonstrate how broader benefits of the project can be realised through the enabling environment for upscaling of project activities • Any grievances related to the perceived unequal distribution of project benefits will be processed and responded to through the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism established by the project 	PMU; ESS expert; park administration	Years 1–7	11,000
			Total	111,000 ²⁷⁵

7.3. Accountability and Grievance Mechanism

Given the proposed project’s focused engagement with local people, their livelihoods and their security, project staff are likely to receive complaints and/or grievances during the project’s lifespan. Grievances may arise from *inter alia*: i) disputes regarding access to natural resources; ii) disputes regarding the control over natural resources; iii) operational concerns, regarding management for example, iv) behaviour of project staff and their respect for local traditions; and v) personal security regarding human-wildlife conflict and/or measures to counteract poaching. Project partners believe that most grievances can and should be resolved as part of the ongoing project management activities, and that affected parties should, as a first step, discuss any problems locally and attempt to find resolutions at this level. However, if resolution is not met at the local level, grievants may formally submit their complaint(s) through the established Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) (Appendix VI-d). All community members and stakeholders will be informed of these grievance provisions, including how to register a complaint, and local communities or other affected parties may file a complaint at any stage during the lifespan of the project.

The primary purpose of this AGM – attached as appendix VI-d – is to respond to grievances submitted by, or on behalf of, individuals or groups who believe the project has failed to respect the relevant procedures related to safeguards. The AGM plan describes the specific ways in which project stakeholders will be able to raise grievances and how these will be processed, with the goal of providing transparent procedures that will allow those with concerns or complaints about the project to be heard, and for resolutions to

²⁷⁵ Total cost of the International Safeguards and Gender Specialist (USD 67,500) over the lifespan of the project and 10% of the M&E and Communications specialist’s time over the lifespan of the project (USD 43,500).

be reached. The AGM therefore serves as a tool to ensure that people have a clear pathway to raise grievances, that dialogue is maintained between project stakeholders, and that public support for the project is maintained.

Further to this, the AGM provides information about eligible and ineligible grievances; mechanisms for transparency and fairness; confidentiality; accessibility of the AGM; timelines between receiving a grievance, processing a grievance, and reaching a resolution; documentation of grievances; and monitoring and reporting of grievances. It also includes information regarding the responsible person(s) for implementing and monitoring the AGM, which, in the proposed project, is the Project Manager. Grievances will be screened for eligibility by the Project Management Unit based at the EA and, ultimately, the director responsible for the GEF project will decide on how to process each case. Importantly, involving the EA in a grievance will ensure that the grievance is tracked, investigated, and monitored formally as part of the AGM process. Finally, the AGM includes information about the budget and resources required for the implementation and monitoring of the plan.

7.4. Gender Mainstreaming Plan

This Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) (Appendix VI-b) aims to embed a gender-responsive approach²⁷⁶ throughout the project. The focus of the GMP is to ensure that both women and men receive culturally compatible economic and social benefits, do not suffer discriminatory effects during development and implementation, and enjoy full respect for their dignity and human rights. The process involves incorporating gender into policies, strategies, programmes, activities and administrative functions. It is not only focused on involving women throughout the project, but also on the equitable distribution of responsibilities, opportunities and benefits for men and women. This includes recognising the role of women in the use of natural resources and in generating family health and well-being. A summary of the GMP is presented below with the full version available in Appendix VI-b of the Project Document, which includes details on the gender context of Angola and the project sites.

The project GMP will focus on addressing the root causes of gender inequalities which include: i) limited of access to and control over productive resources and assets; ii) limited decent employment opportunities which is crucial for reducing poverty; iii) limited functional and financial literacy, skills and knowledge of rural women and girls; iv) a lack of women in leadership positions; and v) limited investment in rural infrastructure and labour-saving technologies to reduce women's burden and time spent collecting firewood and water.

The COVID-19 pandemic has somewhat restricted the consultative processes required as part of the PPG phase to further develop this GMP. On-the-ground community consultations will be conducted during the

²⁷⁶ Gender refers to the economic, social, political and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being a man or a woman. Gender is a social construct, which does not imply addressing only women's roles, but the simultaneous consideration of both male and female roles and their interaction in society (ESMF, 2015). In other words, gender is a social concept of the functions, behaviours, activities, and attributes that each society considers appropriate for men and women and therefore it varies among cultures. Gender is a dynamic, fluid concept and it encompasses actors, governance, and territory. Accordingly, this plan also recognises the diversity and intersectionality among male and female groups²⁷⁶, such that Indigenous women, for example, may face additional challenges to participate in decision-making processes. The plan focuses attention on these nuances to ensure the fair distribution of the benefits of the project among all local stakeholders.

first year of project implementation and a gender specialist will be procured to ensure gender is appropriately mainstreamed into all relevant activities.

Gender-disaggregated information will be collected throughout implementation from stakeholder meetings to track gender participation and engagement. This information is detailed in Section III of the GMP and will include: i) roles; ii) capacities; iii) knowledge and expertise; iv) rights of access and control; and v) responsibilities related to all aspects of the project and their relation to the gender context of the project sites, as well as the potential impacts of project interventions. Section IV of the GMP includes the details of gender mainstreaming within the project interventions at output level, identifying where gender implications can be explicitly stated to ensure that the outputs, and the project as a whole, are gender responsive.

7.5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (Appendix VI-c) details the stakeholders involved in each project component. It includes a Stakeholder Mapping section, in which the stakeholder's name, function, and interest are listed; as well as the impact of the project on the stakeholder, the stakeholder's influence in the project and the level of risk attached to the stakeholder's influence — i.e., the risk regarding their ability to hinder or contribute to the success of the project.

The SEP also details how each stakeholder was engaged with during the PPG Phase — the date, location and method of engagement, as well as the objective of and the outcomes of the engagement. This section also includes the relevant project component(s) that the engagement feeds into. Project disclosure, reporting of indicators and lessons learned during the PPG phase are included in this section as this information can be used during the project implementation phase. Engagements during the implementation phase of the project are referred to in the next section of the SEP. The stakeholder's name, the method of engagement, the location and frequency of the engagement as well as the resources and budget required for the engagements to occur are covered in this section.

Finally, the SEP contains a monitoring and evaluation section, that specifies the regularity with which the project will report on the progress made towards implementing the SEP, as well as details regarding the persons responsible, and the disclosure of the SEP.

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The compliance of project activities with the ESMP and other management interventions will be continually monitored throughout the project lifespan. A specific ESS monitoring plan will be developed by an ESS expert within the first year of the project, including reporting requirements. This monitoring plan will enable the Project Manager and ESS expert to monitor and assess the effectiveness of environmental and social safeguard risk management activities. The monitoring plan will be periodically reviewed and updated, in conjunction with the ESMP itself, based on monitored and emergent risks. Further identification of risks during the monitoring process will reduce the overall environmental and

social impact of the project as these risks are accounted for as they emerge and dealt with accordingly. Monitoring will also be complemented by information gathered during ongoing engagement with communities and other stakeholders through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Appendix VI-c). This will therefore contribute to the dynamism, adaptability and, ultimately, the effectiveness of the project.

B. Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM)

SECTION I: Project Information

PROJECT TITLE:	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development (GWP Angola Child Project)		
GEF PROJECT ID:	10505	PROJECT DURATION:	84 months
EXECUTING AGENCY:	The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC)		
PROJECT START DATE:	07/2021	PROJECT END DATE:	06/2028
AGM PREPARED BY:	C4 EcoSolutions (C4ES)		
DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:	15/02/2021		
AGM APPROVED BY:	Ian Kissoon, Director of ESMF, CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency		
DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:	February 18, 2021		

SECTION II: Introduction

Introduce your AGM by providing a short summary of your project and its main activities, anticipated grievances, and a concise overview of how your AGM plans to mitigate and address grievances.

The objective of this project is to improve the management of national parks in targeted Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. To achieve this, four interlinked components have been developed using a consultative, multi-stakeholder approach. The main outputs and activities covered under these components are described below.

Through Component 1, the project will strengthen the resilience of local communities to climate change

in targeted TFCAs by: i) conducting comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments; ii) developing local adaptation plans; iii) increasing the implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices; and iv) establishing additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income. These activities will decrease the vulnerability of local communities to climate change while reducing degradation of ecosystems in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.

Through Component 2, the project will improve conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs by: i) improving the management of two conservation areas (one each in the Angolan portions of the KAZA TFCA and the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, respectively) through the development and implementation of integrated management plans; ii) developing and implementing comprehensive anti-poaching plans in close collaboration with local communities; and iii) introducing innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.

Through Component 3, the project will enhance the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions for improved planning and decision-making. This will be achieved by: i) undertaking policy reviews to mainstream climate change and biodiversity conservation considerations, including the generation of policy briefs to support this integration; ii) decentralising provincial committees on climate change and biodiversity to the provincial level for improved planning and implementation of local-level strategies; iii) introducing zoning and land use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management information; iv) providing comprehensive, multi-disciplinary training on conservation area management to relevant stakeholders; v) developing business plans for viable nature-based tourism enterprises in the conservation areas, including the showcasing of these to potential investors; and vi) providing recommendations for restructuring Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for the environment and conservation area management, including through diversified funding sources such as climate finance.

Finally, through Component 4, the project will undertake comprehensive monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned by: i) training project staff on the use of monitoring and reporting tools; and ii) sharing lessons learned inter-institutionally, nationally and internationally, specifically with other Child Projects under the Global Wildlife Program.

The TFCAs in which Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks are located are multiple-use areas, and so are exposed to a number of pressures that threaten their sustainable development. These pressures include: i) human-wildlife conflict; ii) poaching for bushmeat, live animal trade or to meet international demand for wildlife products; iii) unsustainable use of natural resources including timber for wood fuel; and iv) encroachment of humans and livestock into the parks for access to grazing opportunities which results in environmental degradation. In addition, these areas are faced with widespread poverty and general underdevelopment. The communities living in and around the project's target conservation areas are mostly subsistence farmers and/or pastoralists who rely on the land and natural resources provided by the parks. Historically, there has been misalignment between the priorities of park management, conservation authorities and local communities. This has resulted in conflict in these areas.

The project therefore recognises the need to engage, on an ongoing basis, with the opinions of local communities within and surrounding the respective conservation areas in efforts to reconcile conservation with human development in the project sites. This Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) plan describes how all project stakeholders will be able to raise grievances and how these will be processed. The goal is to provide transparent procedures that will allow those with concerns or complaints about the project to be heard, and for resolutions to be reached for any grievances raised. The AGM is therefore an important tool for maintaining dialogue with project stakeholders, for people to raise grievances and for maintaining public support for the project.

SECTION III: Scope

- *What grievances are eligible and would be received? How would the mechanism deal with grievances that are ineligible?*

The project partners believe that most grievances can and should be resolved as part of ongoing project management activities, and that affected parties should, as a first step, discuss any problems locally and attempt to find resolutions at this level. Local managers — such as park administrators — are likely to have a better understanding of local issues that may be the cause of disputes about project implementation. Therefore, the Executing Agency (EA) encourages grievants to approach local managers of the project initially as this is more likely to result in a rapid resolution to the grievance. If this step fails or is likely to fail due to the nature of the grievance, then grievants should formally submit the complaint to the EA Project Management Unit. It is specifically noted that this AGM is not intended to replace any existing mechanisms in place to address issues raised by stakeholders in the target TFCAs. The primary purpose of this AGM is to respond to grievances submitted by, or on behalf of, individuals or groups who believe the GEF project has failed to respect the relevant procedures related to safeguards.

Eligible Grievances

Grievances will be screened for eligibility by the Project Management Unit and, ultimately, the project manager responsible for the GEF project will decide on how to process each one. The following criteria will be applied:

- the grievance relates only to the GEF Angola conservation areas project that the EA is executing.
- the grievance is received in writing (letter or email, which can be written on behalf of the grievant if they are unable to do so themselves) or verbally (in person or through another method such as on an audio recording device).
- the grievance is submitted by, or on behalf of, a person or people affected by the project; and
- the grievance raises potential issues relating to compliance with the GEF's Minimum Standards on Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Mainstreaming Policy.

Based on the screening done, the project manager will either follow up on the grievance directly or designate a person or panel to conduct a thorough and objective review of the grievance. Any

designated person or panel will report to the project manager. This review can include field inspections, interviews with the affected person/people and comprehensive information gathering to generate a factual and reliable basis for any recommendations made. The project manager will issue reports to all stakeholders involved.

Below are examples of eligible grievances:

- grievances related to Institutional and regulatory aspects — for example, institutions have varying structures in place that guide their operations. These institutional structures may not align across stakeholders involved in the project (e.g., CI's technical and financial processes/requirements);
- grievances pertaining to project transport reimbursement and per diem rates (the project rates may not tally with each institution's rates.
- grievances related to violence committed by rangers working in the Project's Anti-Poaching Units (APUs).
- grievances related to gender-based violence resulting from project activities. The Gender Mainstreaming Plan includes measures to ensure that the project does not contribute to or exacerbate gender-based violence. However, this has been included in the list of eligible grievances under the project and awareness raising will be done to ensure women are aware of confidential means to report any instances of this. In the case any incidents are reported, the appropriate supportive services should be provided by the project and corrective measures put in place.
- grievances related to maladaptation because of project activities.
- grievances related to the execution of project activities and tasks, e.g., criteria used for selecting project beneficiaries.
- grievances regarding project efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of funds.
- grievances regarding involvement of stakeholders, e.g., some stakeholders may raise complaints they are either not engaged or inadequately engaged in project implementation.
- grievances related to operational aspects, e.g., delays disbursing funds and pay service providers.
- grievances regarding procurement processes, e.g., choice of goods and service providers; and
- grievances related to health safety of the people and wildlife because of the COVID-19 pandemic, e.g., concerns about health and safety of stakeholders' involvement in project activities during the COVID-19 pandemic and how the project 'interacts' with wildlife.

Ineligible Grievances and the mechanism to deal with these grievances

The project team anticipates that some complaints received through the AGM will be expressions of opinions, requests for support, or specific issues relating to TFCA operations that are not technically grievances related to the project itself. The project team will attempt to respond to all these ineligible complaints by directing them to the appropriate organisations, authorities or other institutions that are better able to respond, but no further action will be taken under the AGM. Such concerns are likely to include:

- operational issues over how communities are involved in the management of the conservation areas generally (but not specifically related to the GEF project).

- requests for support on rural development projects (either related to the project activities or outside the project scope);
- requests for more control over natural resources.
- concerns about personal safety regarding human-wildlife conflict and measures to counteract poaching; and
- complaints about behaviour of project staff and respect of local traditions. Such complaints can range in severity and will be carefully examined to determine if they refer to issues covered under the safeguards plans²⁷⁷ or are issues that can be resolved through discussions with the staff concerned or simple changes to the way that work is planned.
- complaints with respect to actions or omissions which are the responsibility of parties other than the MTCA, CI and the other executing partners involved in the project; and
- complaints filed after the date of official closure of the project.

To facilitate local discussions about complaints and to facilitate transmission of grievances to the EA, one person will be designated at each conservation area to be the local contact for grievances. Contact details of these people will be provided at the project's launch and during disclosure/awareness-raising of the AGM (including postal address, telephone number and email address).

- *How will the mechanism ensure transparency and fairness?*

Transparency and fairness will be ensured through the publicising of the AGM and the acknowledgement of the project's willingness and desire to consider all grievances that may arise as a result of project activities. The AGM will be explained during project launch meetings (nationally and locally at each conservation area) and in particular to the community representatives of conservation area governance structures and local administrators (the commune/municipality offices). This will also be an opportunity for park managers to reiterate any existing procedures for ensuring ongoing dialogue with stakeholders and resolving grievances. The executing partners will ensure that signage which is easily legible is erected at each project site, displaying clear information allowing anyone to contact the local focal points with any grievances. In addition, the EA will maintain a database of complaints filed along with a detailed record of any measures agreed upon to resolve grievances. Using the CI-GEF technical quarterly reporting template, summaries of the number of grievances received and their status (e.g., ineligible, in process, resolved, unresolved) will be reported. This information will be publicly available. Reports on the progress and nature of grievances (removing any confidential information) will also be made to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) every six months. Lastly, each grievant will receive feedback and updates on how their grievance has been processed in a timely manner.

The following core principles of grievance mechanism will be used to guide the practices:

²⁷⁷ If the complaints about staff could be considered disciplinary matters for the organisations concerned rather than/in addition to GEF safeguards issues, these will be passed to the Human Resources Departments of the organisations concerned.

- a. *Fairness and transparency.* Grievances are treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled transparently.
- b. *Objectiveness and independence.* The grievance resolution mechanism will operate independently of all interested parties to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case. PMU staff have adequate means and powers to investigate grievances and their decisions will be receiving the support of senior officials.
- c. *Responsiveness and efficiency.* The project will develop specified timelines for responding to grievances received. These timelines will form part of the monitoring and evaluation performance of the project.
- d. *Speed and proportionality.* All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance or suggestion is swift, decisive, and constructive.
- e. *Participatory and social inclusion.* The project will encourage people and all stakeholders to provide their feedback on the project. Special attention is given to ensure that stakeholders, including the non-state actors and those with special needs.
- f. *Simplicity and accessibility.* Procedures to file grievances and seek action will be kept simple enough for project stakeholders and beneficiaries to easily understand them. The following means for filing a grievance will be followed.
 - i. Dedicated telephone number (preferably toll-free) to which stakeholders can call.
 - ii. Dedicated e-mail address where grievances can be sent.
 - iii. Postal address (with contact person outlined) where grievances can be sent.
 - iv. Face to face - stakeholders can voice their grievance to any PMU staff that will then forward to the correct office for recording and follow up.
 - v. Grievance to be reported either in English or local language and the responsible staff to translate accordingly.
 - vi. A simple standard form for reporting or filing grievance.
- g. *Non retaliation:* Conservation International's Code of Ethics Prohibits Retaliation against any person who has submitted a claim in good faith and is subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination. All reported integrity-related grievances will be investigated and addressed in accordance with CI's Code of ethics²⁷⁸. All grievances will be handled to ensure there is no retaliation relating to the complaints. Stakeholders will also be able to submit grievances/complaints anonymously through any of the platforms shared and an anonymous system of addressing the grievances or complaints will be followed.
- h. *Participatory and social inclusion:* The project will encourage people and all stakeholders to provide their feedback on the project. Special attention is given to ensure that stakeholders, including the non-state actors and those with special needs, can access the AGM.
- i. *People:* The project will train specific staff who will be tasked with addressing the grievances so that they can effectively carry out their roles. The training will cover receiving grievances, gathering information, offering feedback at reporting, analyzing the nature of grievances, discussing them with management and providing feedback.
- j. *Processes:* Grievance redress processes play an important role in the project activities and by following it, it will help in smoothening out the grievances being addressed.

²⁷⁸ CI's Prohibited Practices: https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/prohibited-practices.pdf?sfvrsn=f1e1d9f3_0

k. *Analysis:* Project management will regularly analyze reports and other monitoring and evaluation data on grievances generated by the GRM teams. The management will then make appropriate project decisions based on data received.

- *Will the mechanism receive anonymous grievance?*

While complaints can be reported anonymously, complainants will not receive any direct feedback in this case. However, the findings of the investigation into these complaints will be made publicly available to ensure transparency. Due to their nature, anonymous complaints can be difficult to investigate so those without sufficient information may not be investigated. The project team will attempt to investigate and address any anonymous complaints to their best ability.

- *How would the mechanism deal with confidentiality?*

The identity of complainants will be kept confidential if requested in writing by the complainant (or those acting on the complainant's behalf). For cases where confidentiality has been requested, any information that can lead to identification of the complainant will be redacted from communications with project partners involved in any follow-up/investigation. In such cases, only the staff at the EA designated as responsible for the AGM will have access to the confidential information.

SECTION IV: Accessibility

Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to:	Chief of Party/Project manager (To be determined at project inception)
Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box:	TBD
Telephone/Fax:	TBD
E-mail:	TBD
Website/software application:	TBD
Radio Frequency, if applicable:	TBD
Other²⁷⁹:	For the AGM to function properly, it is essential that there is a formal record of any grievance made. However, it is likely that many grievants in the project area will not be able to write and might not be able to communicate in Portuguese. To accommodate this, grievances submitted on behalf of others are acceptable under this AGM. In rural Angola, people who cannot write often ask others in the community to write for them (e.g. teachers) and it is likely that some grievances will

²⁷⁹ A grievant may not be able to write or have access to telephone/email services, or even travel to your office. Indicate how you plan to accommodate such circumstances.

	be received this way. Additionally, some grievances are also likely to be made verbally. Local village offices and community leaders will also be well-placed to help grievants communicate their complaints, as well as designated staff members at each conservation area (whose contacts will be clearly displayed locally).
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Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to:	Giza Gaspar Martins (representative of Government of Angola)
Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box:	TBD
Telephone/Fax:	TBD
E-mail:	gizagm@gmail.com
Website/software application:	TBD
Radio Frequency, if applicable:	TBD

Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to:	National Project Director (Representative of INBAC as the EA)
Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box:	TBD
Telephone/Fax:	TBD
E-mail:	TBD
Website/software application:	TBD
Radio Frequency, if applicable:	TBD

Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to:	Robert McNeil (representative of Conservation International)
Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box:	TBD
Telephone/Fax:	TBD
E-mail:	rmcneil@conservation.org
Website/software application:	TBD
Radio Frequency, if applicable:	TBD

Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to:	Luengue-Luiana Park Manager
Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box:	TBD
Telephone/Fax:	TBD
E-mail:	TBD
Website/software application:	TBD
Radio Frequency, if applicable:	TBD

Name of person(s) where grievances can be addressed to:	Iona Park Manager
Physical address of person(s) above or location of grievance collection box:	TBD
Telephone/Fax:	TBD
E-mail:	TBD
Website/software application:	TBD
Radio Frequency, if applicable:	TBD

SECTION V: Acknowledgment and Follow-up

- *How will your mechanism acknowledge receipt of the grievance?*

Receipt of grievances by email will be acknowledged within 24 hours to the sender's email address or through a contact point to be delivered verbally to the grievant, in the case of a verbal grievant submission, along with information on the follow-up process. For grievances received by letter, acknowledgement of receipt along with information on follow-up will be sent by letter within 15 days. The acknowledgement will outline the grievance process; provide contact details and, if possible, the name of the contact person who is responsible for handling the grievance; and how long it will take to resolve the grievance.

- *How long will your mechanism take to provide a resolution to the grievant?*

An initial response to the grievant will be sent within at least 15 days of receipt of the grievance. For grievances that require extensive follow up, including *inter alia* investigation in the field and interviews with the relevant parties, the AGM will provide resolution within 8 weeks of the receipt of the grievance. For grievances that do not require extensive follow up, resolution will be provided within 3 weeks of receipt of the grievance.

- *Do you plan to provide periodic updates throughout the process to the grievant?*

As described above, grievants will receive an initial response outlining how the grievance will be processed and, if extensive follow up is required, the grievant will receive written advice providing an update and a decision on resolution within 8 weeks. All grievances will be managed as quickly as possible, with the goal to provide resolution in 3 weeks. In exceptional cases that require more time, further updates will be provided as progress is made, following a timetable to be agreed upon with the grievant. Stakeholders affected by the conflict/complaint will have access to this information from the communication channels preferred by the stakeholders.

SECTION VI: Processing

- *Describe how your mechanism will process the grievance.*

1. Grievances received – all grievances received will be recorded in an appropriate format (Grievance Log Form / Grievance Registry Form). The grievance is entered in the database using a Grievance Registry Form and relevant management is notified for handling.

As noted above, the recommended first stage will be for grievants to address their complaints directly to the local project partner, such as the park administrator or any other designated focal point in the conservation area. It may be appropriate to do this in the presence of community leaders or local authorities (formal or traditional) who can support the grievant – unless the grievant does not want to take this approach, for example if the grievance involves these individuals. In this case, the grievant is free to make their grievance through other channels available to them. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in-person meetings should be limited as much as possible and virtual means of meeting should be used. If in-person meetings are required, all relevant health and safety protocols should be adhered to. If the complainant believes the local response is not broad enough to achieve resolution, the grievance should be reported (with assistance from the park administrator) to project partners involved more broadly in the area (if relevant), or to municipal authorities involved in the project. For these types of grievances and resolutions, the designated focal point for each conservation area will be responsible for reporting on how the grievance was handled to the EA (if it is related to the GEF project). The report should contain the following information:

- date of registration of the complaint.
- description of the complaint.
- name and other identifying information of the complainant (e.g., identity number).
- consent for information about complaint and complainant to be shared and reported upon (or, alternatively, a request for the information to be treated confidentially).
- agreements and other actions taken to resolve the complaint; and
- signatures of the complainant and the focal point for the conservation area.

If the complainant is not satisfied by the local response or feels that their grievance is unlikely to be dealt with locally, the grievance should be formally submitted to the project team in the EA where the grievance will be tracked, investigated and monitored formally as part of the AGM process.

The grievances can also be received through anonymous systems such as a complaint box or email to be set-up at the start of the project. In addition, aggrieved person can use the CI Ethics Hotline which has the option of reporting anonymously ([EthicsPoint - Conservation International Foundation](#))

- *Will the grievance be screened to ensure it is related to the GEF project?*

Only grievances received by the Executing Agency that are related to the GEF project will be fully processed and investigated. If a grievance is found to be ineligible but still related to the conservation areas or the work of one of the implementing partners or government agencies involved in the project, these will be passed on to the appropriate organisation, but will not be further tracked as part of the AGM.

After reception, the PMU will record and be the first contact of grievance resolution. The merit of grievances will be judged objectively based on the design of the project and its expected output; this will involve:

- a. Grievance screening by analysing the issue, particularly its relevance to the project
- b. Identifying the root cause(s) of the problem
- c. Identifying potential solutions
- d. Implementing the necessary arrangements to resolve or remediate the problem.

This analytical approach will endorse proposed solution or remediation and, in some cases, propose alternative solutions depending on the type of grievance.

- *How will the grievance be verified? Will there be site visits, face-to-face meeting, etc?*

The method of verification for each grievance will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be described in the proposed plan of action communicated to the grievant. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, site visits and face-to-face meetings will be limited as much as possible. If the grievance cannot be immediately verified through discussions with local project partners, missions to the field may be necessary. If interviews with affected people are required, all health and safety protocols relevant at the time of the interview will be strictly adhered to. Virtual means of meeting will be used as far as possible (e.g., phone calls, Zoom, WhatsApp, Skype).

- *Will it be categorized/prioritized based on the nature of the grievance? How will high-priority grievances be dealt with?*

Complaints/requests will be categorised based on the nature of the grievance. Three categories will be used:

Category 1: grievances that should be dealt with at the local level by the local communities and/or park administrators. This category is appropriate for complaints that are related to the day-to-day operations of the conservation areas.

Category 2: this is similar to Category 1 but will involve project partners involved more broadly in the project area and/or relevant government administrative bodies.

Category 3: the third category will be the grievances that are directly related to the project reported directly to the project team through the AGM. For Category 1 and 2 grievances, appropriate local and regional authorities, or other organisations (e.g., park management) will be involved to assist in the resolution of the grievances. However, all categories of grievances will be recorded and addressed through the AGM.

- *What's the institutional/organizational structure to handle grievances? Will the grievance be assigned/directed to a specific project staff or committee to deal with the grievance?*

If the complaint is eligible under the AGM, the project manager will appoint an internal member of staff or a panel comprised of a few members (which may include external project partners if deemed appropriate) to develop a detailed response including a plan of action and timetable for assessing the complaint. The project manager will review the proposed action plan and timetable and a letter will be sent to the grievant within 15 days providing information on the proposed actions to find a resolution.

Should the EA and other affected project partners confirm the complaint is eligible, they will work with the grievant and other relevant stakeholders to develop remedial measures for the issue(s) identified, including a detailed description of agreed corrective actions, a timetable for implementation and relevant progress reports.

The PMU, in collaboration with the relevant project partners, will produce an executive summary of the complaint, the process followed, and the recommendations reached, which will be provided to all stakeholders involved, and the project manager. The recommendations will become part of the project's implementation plan.

- *If the project fails to address the grievance, what steps would be taken to achieve a resolution? Will the project set up an arbitration process? Are there national mechanisms that the project can use?*

If, through the usual processes described above, resolution is not reached, the Project Steering Committee may choose to procure the services of a third party or mediator to arbitrate and reach a resolution that is acceptable to all parties. Failing this, local communities are always entitled to use formal national-level mechanisms, including administrative or legal avenues to raise concerns.

- *Please note that if the process does not result in resolution of the grievance, the grievant may choose to file a claim through CI's EthicsPoint Hotline at <https://secure.ethicspoint.com>. Alternatively, the grievant may file a claim with the Director of Compliance (DOC) who is responsible for the CI Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at: Director of Compliance, Conservation International 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500 Arlington, VA 22202, USA. This information should be contained in the AGM.*

SECTION VII: Documentation

- *How will grievance be recorded? Will there be a grievant form? Will there be a logbook of the grievances received?*

Grievances can be submitted in writing (written by the grievant themselves or by a project contact

point in the case the individual cannot write) (in English or Portuguese, Mbukusho, Umbundu, Tchikuakuandu, Lozi, Kuamashi, Mucubal and Himba) by post, email or in person, as well as verbally in person or, for example, recorded on an audio device by a project contact point. During disclosure of the AGM, it will be explained that complainants should provide as much detail as possible to facilitate investigation of the complaint. The complaint should preferably include the following information:

- complainant's name, address, telephone number, fax number and email address if available. If the complaint is filled out by the representative of a legal person/entity, valid proof of representation should be provided.
- brief description of the project or activity concerned.
- the harm that is or may be resulting from failures or omissions by the GEF project and/or the project executing agencies or subgrantees.
- the names (if known) of relevant GEF policies or procedures that were/are being allegedly breached.
- a list of actions taken to solve the issue, including previous engagement with project partners/park administrators and description of explanations received by and (if any) actions proposed to complainant(s), and why these are not considered satisfactory by the complainant(s); and
- a list of supporting documents and attachments, if appropriate.

Once received, the grievance will be screened and summarised on a standardised grievance form by the PMU staff at the EA. The form will include recommendations for follow-up that will be approved by the project manager. For eligible grievances, the recommendation will be for an individual or panel of investigators to be designated who will then develop a response plan of action as described above.

A database of grievances received will be maintained by the PMU.

- *How and where would these records be stored? And for how long will they be kept?*

Records regarding grievances (letters received and sent, reports and the database) will be kept for five years following the close of the project. These records will be stored in the archives at the EA.

SECTION VIII: Monitoring and Reporting

Describe how will you track and ensure that the mechanism is working.

The project is expected to report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the implementation of the grievance mechanism, including the number of grievances received and the outcome of the grievance process.

On an annual basis and using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-

GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate accountability and grievance indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	0	<5
2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved	N/A	100%

Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the AGM:	Chief of Party/Project Manager
How/Where will the approved AGM be disclosed²⁸⁰:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the start of project implementation during the inception workshop. - The approved AGM will be translated into Portuguese and into the most commonly spoken language in each conservation area and copies will be made available in the park administration offices. It will also be shared at the project launch meetings (nationally and locally at each conservation area).
When will the approved AGM be disclosed?	At the start of project implementation during the inception workshop.
Budget/Resources required:	Project staff time, translation services

C. Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)

The Gender Mainstreaming Plan identifies and describes any gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the empowerment of men and women. It is a requirement of the CI-GEF Agency and adheres to the GEF's 2018 Policy on Gender Equality. For more information on the CI-GEF Gender Policy, please see the CI-GEF's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). A guideline on how to develop the GMP can be found in Appendix VIII of the ESMF.

SECTION I: Project Information

²⁸⁰ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

PROJECT TITLE:	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development (GWP Angola Child Project)		
GEF PROJECT ID:	10505	PROJECT DURATION:	84 months
EXECUTING AGENCY:	The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC)		
PROJECT START DATE:	07/2021	PROJECT END DATE:	06/2028
GMP PREPARED BY:	C4 EcoSolutions (C4ES)		
DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:	15/02/2021		
GMP APPROVED BY:	Ian Kissoon, Director of ESMF, CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency		
DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:	February 18, 2021		
PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING AND MONITORING THE GMP:	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist		
HOW/WHERE WILL THE APPROVED GMP BE DISCLOSED²⁸¹:	The approved GMP will be translated into Portuguese and into the most commonly spoken language in each conservation area and copies will be made available in the park administration offices. It will also be shared at the project launch meetings (nationally and locally at each conservation area).		
WHEN WILL THE APPROVED GMP BE DISCLOSED:	At the start of implementation of the project.		

GENDER TAGS (please check the appropriate boxes):		JUSTIFICATION FOR SELECTING TAG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	Women are prioritised beneficiaries of the project's activities.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	Gender-disaggregated indicators have been used for project outputs.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas:	<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	Measures are in place to ensure equal access to benefits and services for men and women.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	Fair and equal representation and gender parity in participation in capacity-building activities have been prioritised.

²⁸¹ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	Chapters/modules on gender considerations will be included in the development of all plans under the project.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	The involvement of women's groups in knowledge sharing activities has been prioritised.

SECTION II: Introduction

Project summary

This seven-year project will improve the management of national parks in targeted Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. The project, designed in an inclusive and participatory manner with local actors, will promote integrated landscape management of the national parks to conserve biodiversity of global importance in two national parks within Angola, while promoting sustainable rural livelihoods. Thus, it aims to create virtuous cycles between sustainable use, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience and the well-being of local people.

The project will be implemented at both a regional and local scale and has four components:

1. Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs
2. Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs
3. Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions
4. Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned

This Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) aims to embed a gender-responsive approach²⁸² throughout the project, from design through to implementation and monitoring, in order to achieve project outcomes. The focus of the GMP is to ensure that both women and men receive culturally compatible economic and social benefits, do not suffer discriminatory effects during development and implementation, and enjoy full respect for their dignity and human rights. The gender mainstreaming process involves incorporating gender into the policies, strategies, programmes, activities, administrative functions, and institutional culture of an organisation (ESMF, 2015). It is not only focused on involving women throughout the project, but also on analysing the equitable distribution of responsibilities, opportunities and benefits for men and women. This includes recognising the role of women in the use of natural resources and in generating family health and well-being.

Gender context in Angola

²⁸² Gender refers to the economic, social, political and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being a man or a woman. Gender is a social construct, which does not imply addressing only women's roles, but the simultaneous consideration of both male and female roles and their interaction in society (ESMF, 2015). In other words, gender is a social concept of the functions, behaviours, activities, and attributes that each society considers appropriate for men and women and therefore it varies among cultures. Gender is a dynamic, fluid concept and it encompasses actors, governance, and territory. Accordingly, this plan also recognises the diversity and intersectionality among male and female groups²⁸², such that Indigenous women, for example, may face additional challenges to participate in decision-making processes. The plan focuses attention on these nuances to ensure the fair distribution of the benefits of the project among all local stakeholders.

Angola's population is comprised of ~52% women and ~48% men, with a rapidly growing population. Over the past years, the country has made significant progress in creating a legal, political, and programmatic frameworks on gender equality. This has enabled public entities and institutions, civil and private sector institutions, civil society organisations and other non-governmental bodies to begin bridging gaps in gender equality and advancing the empowerment of women in Angola. Part of this process has included the establishment of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women, which is aimed at ensuring gender inclusivity and equality, and protecting women's rights. The Ministry has developed a gender policy and implementation strategy for the development of rural women²⁸³ which comprises a set of actions that: i) respect and encourage positive cultural values, promotes solidarity, non-discrimination and; ii) focuses on effective participation of men and women in political, economic, social, sports and cultural activities²⁸⁴.

Similarly, the country has made efforts to produce essential quantitative data that can report the state of gender-related policy development. These data capture the situation of gender inequality reflected in the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 and indicate that a gender equality gap is still persistent in Angolan society. Therefore, gender inequality remains a key development challenge²⁸⁵. The country ranked 123 of 140 countries following the gender gap report 2017²⁸⁶ and Angolan women's lives are still fraught with challenges inherited from the legacy of nearly 40 years of conflict; as well as from customary practices and traditional gender norms which has often disadvantaged women in terms of health, educational attainment, and access to vital resources, such as land and credit^{287,288}. Despite some progression, there remains a persistent lack of gender-disaggregated data and an insufficient allocation of the national budget for gender-related work²⁸⁹.

Social structures in project areas

In Luengue Luiana, population numbers align with country statistics in which the majority of population are women, representing ~62%, and a noticeable lower number of the population are men, representing ~38%. More boys attend school than girls with 89% of males enrolled in primary school²⁹⁰ and 67% of females enrolled in primary school²⁹¹. This gap continues into secondary school, alongside both male and female enrollment rates decreasing to 62% of males enrolled²⁹², and 40% of females enrolled in secondary school²⁹³.

In terms of traditional leadership, most ethnic groups follow a matrilineal kinship system in which

²⁸³ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

²⁸⁴ Ibid.

²⁸⁵ UNCTAD (2013) Who is benefiting from trade liberalization in Angola? - A Gender Perspective.

²⁸⁶ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

²⁸⁷ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

²⁸⁸ Women are also less likely to have access to information and to the use of pest control systems as well as of mechanical tools and equipment.

²⁸⁹ UNCTAD (2013) Who is benefiting from trade liberalization in Angola? - A Gender Perspective.

²⁹⁰ World Bank Data. 2020. School enrollment, primary, male (%net) – Angola. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.NENR.MA?locations=AO>

²⁹¹ World Bank Data. 2020. School enrollment, primary, female (%net) – Angola. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.NENR.FE?locations=AO>

²⁹² World Bank Data. 2020. School enrollment, secondary, male (%net) – Angola. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.ENRR.MA?locations=AO>

²⁹³ World Bank Data. 2020. School enrollment, secondary, female (%net) – Angola. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.ENRR.FE?locations=AO>

women's positions are often traditionally stronger socially and spiritually than in patrilineal societies. However, although women have been found to be traditional leaders in communities such as Licua, Wandumbi and Mucusso, on the whole, women rarely obtain leadership positions in the country. This is partly due to the primarily patrilineal values and norms introduced by the Portuguese colonial power alongside Catholic and Protestant missionaries. Subsequently, women occupy fewer political decision-making positions (detailed below under 'political representation') and are subject to discriminatory laws (detailed below under 'customary norms').

In Iona National Park, communities are predominantly pastoralists, and agriculturalists to a lesser extent. Population ethnicities include Mucubal and Himba, as well as many Kimbundu groups. Most practice subsistence farming or are herders. Very few use traditional hunting practices. According to the 2014 population census, Iona includes ~56% men and ~44% women, and the total population is ~3,300 inhabitants²⁹⁴. The birthrate is high, with around 8.81 children per family. The illiteracy rate among residents in the Iona National Park is high, with less than 10% regularly attending school. Most children do not go to school. The majority of the population's main livelihood is livestock, and a small percentage of the population engage in agriculture. The main income activity and food source for ~85% of families is cattle breeding, ~10% is agriculture, ~2% trade and ~3% other sources of income. According to national law, men and women have equal rights to education, health and participation. However, *de facto* inequality remains prevalent at the community level. Women are far more likely to be illiterate (in line with Angolan statistics detailed below, under 'Educational attainment') and there are no known examples of women taking leadership positions in the communities in Iona. Within the broader Angolan context, women are disproportionately exposed to GBV and SEAH²⁹⁵ (as detailed below, under 'Gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment'), and yet have unequal access to and/or experience discrimination during the provision of health care²⁹⁶ due to limited health care resources nation-wide, coupled with inadequate resource allocation²⁹⁷ and social stigma that prevents women from obtaining their required care.

Political representation

Women are underrepresented in formal politics which negatively affects the representation in the country's decision-making bodies²⁹⁸. In Parliament, only 38% of members are women²⁹⁹ and of the 18 governors, only eight are women (~44%). Among the 33 ministers, only eight are women (~24%). At municipal level, 43 (26%) from the 163 administrators were women, and among the 163 deputy administrators just 34 were women (21%)³⁰⁰. In line with this, at the local level, women representation in decision-making remains low as only 26% of women in rural areas are literate compared to 65% of men

²⁹⁴ According to a World Bank 2019 census. Source: World Bank Group, 2019. Environment and Renewable Natural Resources in Angola - Opportunities to Diversify the National Economy, Generate Income for local communities, enhance environmental management capacity and build resilience to climate change.

²⁹⁵ which is often linked to high rates of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases

²⁹⁶ such as inadequate care in cases of intimate partner violence, in which violence against women are marked by cultural constructions of women's societal roles in family life alongside a belief in male superiority and female weakness. Source: Nascimento, E. de F.G.A. do, Ribeiro, A.P. and Souza, E.R. de, 2014. Perceptions and practices of Angolan health care professionals concerning intimate partner violence against women. *Cadernos de Saúde Pública*, 30(6), pp.1229–1238.

²⁹⁷ Center for Economic and Social Rights. N.d. UN Committee calls on Angola to tackle maternal health failings. Available at: <https://www.cesr.org/un-committee-calls-angola-tackle-maternal-health-failings>

²⁹⁸ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

²⁹⁹ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

³⁰⁰ Ibid.

in rural areas³⁰¹.

Economic standing

Women are socially, culturally and economically disadvantaged in Angolan rural areas. Distribution of income among men and women is disproportionate, with men owning all major means of production such as land, livestock and financial capital³⁰², while women provide most of the agricultural labour³⁰³. Almost a third of agricultural households are headed by women³⁰⁴, and women are responsible for 70% of subsistence agriculture and 24% of commercial agriculture³⁰⁵. However, women are most vulnerable to poverty, with poverty being particularly prevalent in women-headed households, which face hardships due to limited participation in the most fruitful income-generating activities due to deeply rooted social inequality³⁰⁶.

Many women make a living engaging in rural-based subsistence production of items that are sold in urban parallel markets. However, despite this economic engagement, women remain most vulnerable to poverty as a consequence of the legacy of displacement and exposure to physical violence during the conflict. This, alongside their pre-existing and ongoing restricted access to rights, land, finances, health services and education, results in their particular vulnerability to poverty. In addition, family structures remain segregated following the conflict, and it is therefore common for women to be primary breadwinners while raising and supporting families. Thus, women's double burden and resultant time constraints hinder their ability to pursue formal economic, educational, political, or recreational activities.

Women in Angola do congregate in women's groups³⁰⁷, which can provide them with a support system and shared resources³⁰⁸. An ongoing UNDP project entitled 'Promoting Angolan Women Empowerment through CSOs'³⁰⁹ had, by 2015, created 22 new women's groups in 22 municipalities within 14 of Angola's provinces³¹⁰. This made great headway in promoting gender equality through improving awareness among women and empowering women to exercise their political, social and economic rights in the society.

However, participation in women's groups can be constrained by women's aforementioned double burden as well as socially constructed gatekeepers such as husbands, fathers or other male figures who may limit women's time and engagement in women's group activities. Women's time and participation constraints are currently further impacted by COVID-19. This is due to, inter alia: i) an increased need for family care and make-shift educational activities due to COVID-19 preventative or curative measures ; ii)

³⁰¹ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

³⁰² Cattle are the most valuable resources in rural households. They are sold to pay school fees, medical bills, and to buy household goods and clothes, and are slaughtered for culturally significant ceremonial events. They are therefore rural communities primary financial and social capital. Source: Amnesty International. 2019. The End of Cattle's Paradise. Available at: <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1210371/download>

³⁰³ Ibid.

³⁰⁴ Ibid.

³⁰⁵ Ibid.

³⁰⁶ Ibid.

³⁰⁷ such as Plataforma Mulheres em Acção (also known as PMA, or Women's Platform for Action in English

³⁰⁸ financial and/or human resources, for example

³⁰⁹ UNDP. n.d. Promoting Angolan Women's Empowerment through CSOs. Available at: https://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/angolan-women.html

³¹⁰ UNDP. Angola Project Factsheet Promoting Angolan Women Empowerment through CSOs.

increased household economic vulnerability due to family members' loss of employment; iii) low oil prices that negatively impact Angola's economy overall and subsequently impact household-level income ; iv) increased cases of gender-based violence and other conflict in households due, in part, to changing social dynamics and household pressures exacerbated by COVID-19.

Educational attainment

The disproportionate burden of care-work – which falls particularly on rural girls and women, alongside other socioeconomic constraints – is also reflected in the latest statistics depicting girls' educational attainment in Angola³¹¹. More women than men are illiterate in Angola, with the average expected years of schooling being 8.3 years and 14 years for women and men respectively³¹². Families tend to give priority to boys' education for social and economic reasons^{313,314}. This lack of significant progress for women beyond primary education is felt most strongly in the interior and rural areas of the country, as these regions have a greater gender imbalance in education. In rural areas, only 6% of girls of secondary school age are enrolled.

Gender roles: customary norms

In Angola, family concerns and property rights are typically addressed according to customarily accepted rules. The principles regulating inheritance and land tenure are largely determined by differing customary practices and although substantial differences in the application of customary law can be found across regions and communities^{315,316}, they can have a discriminatory approach towards women³¹⁷. These rules and institutions, which operate outside the formal legal system, determine women's access to endowments such as land, education, health, property and financial resources; as well as the type of jobs that are available to them and their working conditions³¹⁸. They also determine and influence the extent of enforcement and protection of *de jure* individual rights³¹⁹. Women in Angola, for example, have restricted legal protection regarding issues such as violence, divorce, parental authority and inheritance³²⁰. Under the prevailing customary practices of land tenure, women are not entitled to own property on equal terms with men³²¹. Especially in rural areas, women gain the right to land ownership only through marriage³²². In general, the right of a woman to own land and to access economic resources may depend on her reproductive capacity, as well as on her marital status³²³. This implies that, in some regions, a woman who cannot have children, who has divorced or who has become a widow may easily

³¹¹ UNCTAD (2013) Who is benefiting from trade liberalization in Angola? - A Gender Perspective.

³¹² (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

³¹³ UNCTAD (2013) Who is benefiting from trade liberalization in Angola? - A Gender Perspective.

³¹⁴ School expenses often mean that a family has to choose which child/children can study, and families often cannot do without girls' labour at home. Moreover, girls marry early, and it is thought useless to invest in training them for a profession as they will doubtless be responsible for the home and children.

³¹⁵ UNCTAD (2013) Who is benefiting from trade liberalization in Angola? - A Gender Perspective.

³¹⁶ **In some regions, inheritance principles are determined by matrilineal or patrilineal patterns: for instance, in the Moxico province in eastern Angola, households are often female headed, which grants women a higher social status and assigns them an important role within the community. In such communities' women can also be elected as heads of the clan and polyandry is commonly practised.**

³¹⁷ UNCTAD (2013) Who is benefiting from trade liberalization in Angola? - A Gender Perspective.

³¹⁸ Ibid.

³¹⁹ Ibid.

³²⁰ Ibid.

³²¹ Ibid.

³²² UNCTAD (2013) Who is benefiting from trade liberalization in Angola? - A Gender Perspective.

³²³ Ibid.

lose her right to land ownership³²⁴.

Gender based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse and harassment (SEAH)

GBV is prevalent in Angola and women are disproportionately affected by GB, with ~78% of women experiencing some form of GBV since the age of 15³²⁵. The National Directorate for Women's Right (DNDM) recorded 6,351 cases of domestic violence between January and September 2014. Of these cases, 5083 involved a female victim³²⁶. However, the number of cases may be much higher as GBV cases are often underreported due to social norms that lead to acts of violence being socially 'normalised', coupled with stigma surrounding the reporting GBV. As a subset of GBV, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is particularly prevalent in the country, with at least 35% women having experienced Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual IPV³²⁷ in 2016³²⁸. Approximately 26% of women in Angola had experienced Physical and/or Sexual IPV within the 12 months in which data was collected in 2016³²⁹. Gender-based violence was only made illegal in 2011.

Similarly, women and young girls are disproportionality impacted by SEAH, due in part, to child marriage and subsequent forced sex. Approximately 30% of women aged 20 to 24 years for the period of 2015-2016 were found to have been married before the age of 18³³⁰. Approximately 5% of girls experience "forced sex" before the age of 18³³¹. Of these, nearly 10% were victims before the age of ten³³². In parallel with GBV reporting, these statistics are underreported due to social norms and stigmas preventing reporting, and this is further evidenced by the UNICEF finding that only 10% of young girls aged 15 to 19 years who were victims of forced sex (as recording in 2017) went on to seek professional help³³³. In addition to this, sex trafficking is prevalent in the country, with women and girls trafficked nationally as well as internationally to South Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia and European nations³³⁴. Boys are also tracked, but primarily for forced labour in, for example, cattle herding³³⁵. However, there is no specific legal provision in Angola criminalising human trafficking and therefore no prosecutions or convictions have been recorded³³⁶. NGOs and international organizations currently

³²⁴ Ibid.

³²⁵ CMI. 2016. Violence against women in the context of urban poverty in Angola. Available at: [https://www.cmi.no/publications/5976-violence-against-women-urban-poverty-angola#:~:text=Gendered%20violence%20in%20Angola%3A%20Existing%20knowledge&text=A%20preliminary%20study%20conducted%20in,\(US%20State%20Department%202008\)](https://www.cmi.no/publications/5976-violence-against-women-urban-poverty-angola#:~:text=Gendered%20violence%20in%20Angola%3A%20Existing%20knowledge&text=A%20preliminary%20study%20conducted%20in,(US%20State%20Department%202008).).

³²⁶ Ibid.

³²⁷ Proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 years experiencing intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime

³²⁸ UN Women. 2016. Global Database on Violence against Women. Available at: <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/fr/countries/africa/angola?typeofmeasure=fa7d222633fd46369b10825a9ee31e00>

³²⁹ UN Women. 2016. Global Database on Violence against Women. Available at: <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/fr/countries/africa/angola?typeofmeasure=fa7d222633fd46369b10825a9ee31e00>

³³⁰ SCARJoV Association and ECPAT International. 2019. Sexual Exploitation of Children in Angola Submission for the Universal Periodic Review of the human rights situation in Angola.

³³¹ SCARJoV Association and ECPAT International. 2019. Sexual Exploitation of Children in Angola Submission for the Universal Periodic Review of the human rights situation in Angola.

³³² SCARJoV Association and ECPAT International. 2019. Sexual Exploitation of Children in Angola Submission for the Universal Periodic Review of the human rights situation in Angola.

³³³ SCARJoV Association and ECPAT International. 2019. Sexual Exploitation of Children in Angola Submission for the Universal Periodic Review of the human rights situation in Angola.

³³⁴ Reliefweb. 2018. Trafficking in Persons Report June 2018.

³³⁵ Reliefweb. 2018. Trafficking in Persons Report June 2018.

³³⁶ UNODC. 2020. Global Report on Trafficking in Persons.

provide legal protections, medical aid, housing and shelter for person in need, including trafficking victims.

Much of the GBV and SEAH experienced in the country is linked to the influence of patriarchal norms that shape social perceptions about the subordination of women in spousal and family life alongside heteronormative masculinity that delineates ideas of what it means to be a man in Angolan society. Women have very few avenues for seeking support due to social norms and stigma that extends into health care institutions. Thus, women often do not obtain the physical and/or emotional care required and the trajectory of intergenerational trauma³³⁷ may continue.

Gendered divisions of labour

Men and women in the rural areas of Angola have different and multiple roles at household and community level³³⁸. Commercial agricultural production and sales, as well as cattle rearing tends to be designated to men, while women oversee household subsistence crop cultivation of, for example, legumes, beans, sweet potatoes, and cassava³³⁹. Women also spend time selling produce in the marketplace³⁴⁰. Men are predominantly involved in the preparation of land, the mechanization of farming practices and the irrigation of crops³⁴¹. Men own and trade large animals such as cattle, do most of the fishing, and are responsible for cutting, hauling and selling timber from forests, as well as mining and carpentry³⁴².

Women have primary responsibility for maintaining the household³⁴³. They raise children, grow and prepare food, keep poultry and goats, and collect fuel wood and water. Women also work in the farm by providing labour for tillage, planting, weeding, harvesting, farming, forest food gathering and threshing crops³⁴⁴. Women spend a lot of energy and time processing produce for home consumption and for sale. This work is often either underpaid or unpaid and very time-consuming^{345,346}. Women usually earn a small income for themselves by selling vegetables from home gardens and forest products such as firewood, charcoal, and wild fruits. This income is then predominantly spent on manufactured products, family food needs and child education³⁴⁷. Legally, women have equal land rights to men however, in practice, most follow customary laws and subsequently do not have ownership or control over land. Finally, bushmeat hunting is prevalent in Angola, often for household consumption, but primarily to sell in local markets for income^{348,349}. Much of the practice is rooted in food shortages that arose during the civil war and the subsequent necessity for local people to consume any available foods in order to

³³⁷ A psychological term that points to the possibility that trauma is transferred between generations due to: i) shared experiences of trauma, and ii) the socialisation processes involved in raising children.

³³⁸ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

³³⁹ Ibid.

³⁴⁰ Amnesty International. 2019. The End of Cattle's Paradise. Available at: <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1210371/download>

³⁴¹ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

³⁴² Ibid.

³⁴³ Ibid.

³⁴⁴ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

³⁴⁵ Ibid.

³⁴⁶ For example: the grating and cooking of cassava during the preparation of "Chikwanga", a traditional cassava paste sold out of the country.

³⁴⁷ (2018) Republic of Angola Country Strategic Opportunities Programme 2019-2024. IFAD.

³⁴⁸ Africanews. 2016. Angola clamps down on illegal bushmeat trade. Available at: <https://www.africanews.com/2016/07/08/angola-clamps-down-on-illegal-bushmeat-trade/>

³⁴⁹ BBC News. 2016. Inside Africa's biggest bushmeat market in Angola. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-36457637>

survive^{350,351}. Men are almost exclusively responsible for hunting³⁵² and women prepare the meat, and sell it in local markets^{353,354}. Hunting is lucrative activity for men – providing income and heightened social status³⁵⁵. It is an additional form of direct resource procurement that women do not have access to.

Vulnerability to climate change

Although climate change impacts land resources and food availability in general, men and women experience them differently³⁵⁶. While women experience droughts in terms of water shortage for domestic use, small-scale agriculture, and small livestock losses, men tend to experience it in terms of large livestock losses through reduced pastureland. Subsequently, many Angolan men migrate in search of green pastures³⁵⁷. Often, they start families in their new location and do not return to their previous family³⁵⁸. As a result, women who remain in the original location take on further agricultural responsibilities as well as roles as household heads. However, the inequities regarding rights over resources including land, water, trees, livestock, grazing and fisheries raise serious constraints to the sustainability of their female-headed families³⁵⁹. Demographic risk factors, such as gender, age and household size exacerbate rural poverty. Thus, poverty rates in large rural households headed by women aged 30-50 years is almost seven times higher than among households presenting none of these characteristics (78.7% compared to 11.3%) as shown in Figure 1 on the following page. In line with this, farms run by female-headed households tend to have less labour available for farm work because of the limited resources that women have to hire labour^{360,361}. Female smallholders have little access to loans compared to their male counterparts since they do not generally have control over the types of fixed assets, such as land, necessary as collateral for loans³⁶².

³⁵⁰ Africanews. 2016. Angola clamps down on illegal bushmeat trade. Available at: <https://www.africanews.com/2016/07/08/angola-clamps-down-on-illegal-bushmeat-trade//>

³⁵¹ BBC News. 2016. Inside Africa's biggest bushmeat market in Angola. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-36457637>

³⁵² Lindsey, P.A. et al., 2013. The bushmeat trade in African savannas: Impacts, drivers, and possible solutions. *Biological Conservation*, 160, pp.80–96.

³⁵³ Africanews. 2016. Angola clamps down on illegal bushmeat trade. Available at: <https://www.africanews.com/2016/07/08/angola-clamps-down-on-illegal-bushmeat-trade//>

³⁵⁴ BBC News. 2016. Inside Africa's biggest bushmeat market in Angola. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-36457637>

³⁵⁵ Lindsey, P.A. et al., 2013. The bushmeat trade in African savannas: Impacts, drivers, and possible solutions. *Biological Conservation*, 160, pp.80–96.

³⁵⁶ Ibid.

³⁵⁷ Ibid.

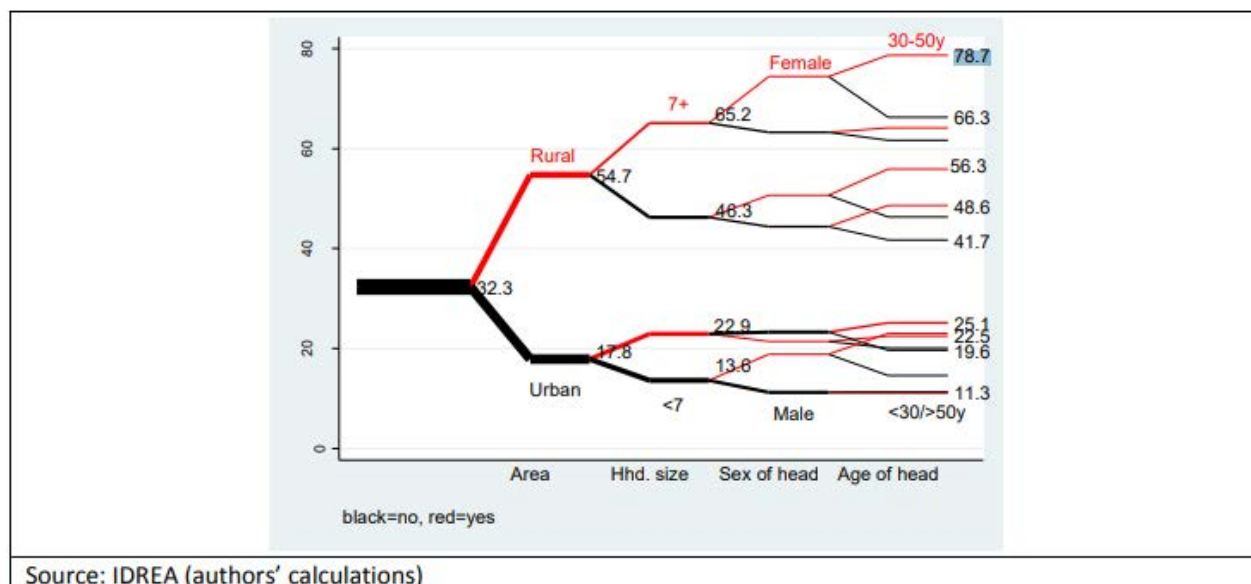
³⁵⁸ Ibid.

³⁵⁹ Ibid.

³⁶⁰ Ibid.

³⁶¹ This contributes to the high rates of school dropout, as children are required to assist their parents in household, agricultural and livestock rearing activities. Source: UNICEF. 2019. Children out of school: the impact of the drought for education in Angola. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/angola/en/stories/children-out-school-impact-drought-education-angola>

³⁶² Ibid.



Source: IDREA (authors' calculations)

Figure 1: Probability of being poor by cumulative risk factors³⁶³.

The project Gender Mainstreaming Plan will focus on addressing the root causes of gender inequalities which include:

- Lack of access to and control over productive resources and assets such as land, labour, and capital. This is essential for rural women to participate in and benefit from economic activities and improve their living conditions.
- Lack of decent employment opportunities which is crucial for reducing poverty, particularly for rural women and youths who make up a growing proportion of the rural labour force in Angola.
- Lack of skills and knowledge of rural women and girls. This will be done through training in functional and financial literacy as well as technical and managerial training. This enables them to participate more in development interventions and business opportunities.
- Lack of women in leadership positions. Encouraging women in taking up leadership roles in rural organisations and community groups as well as supporting women's groups.
- Investing in rural infrastructure and labour-saving technologies as a key focal area as this will reduce women's burden and time spent collecting firewood and water. It will also allow women's access to markets.

The COVID-19 pandemic has restricted the consultative processes required as part of the PPG phase to further develop this GMP. On-the-ground community consultations will be conducted during the first year of project implementation and a gender and safeguards specialist will be procured to ensure gender is appropriately mainstreamed into all relevant activities. Gender-disaggregated information will be collected throughout implementation from stakeholder meetings to track gender participation and engagement.

³⁶³ World Bank. 2020. Angola Poverty Assessment. Available at:
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34057/Angola-Poverty-Assessment.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>

SECTION III: Gender Analysis

During the PPG, the project is expected to gather the information requested in the table below. Gathering of information is done through desktop/literature review, field visits, interviews, meetings, consultations and surveys, among other suitable methods.

Description of resource users/group (group can be formal or informal)	Roles, Capacities, Knowledge and Expertise, Rights of Access and Control, and Responsibilities	Project impact on the users/group	Influence of users/group on the project
Groups in Iona National Park	Roles, Capacities, Knowledge and Expertise, Rights of Access and Control, and Responsibilities	Project impact on the users/group	Influence of users/group on the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups in Iona National Park are organised according to the activities that each group engages in. The majority of the groups are cattle breeders, some are agriculturalists, some are traders The socioeconomic situation of the group is characterised by high levels of illiteracy, unemployment, difficulties of movements because of roads infra-structure, most of them with temporary residences as there are still nomad communities The groups are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups engage in bushmeat hunting. Deforestation is rare because the area is mostly desert. Most of the people depend on the natural resources that the project aims to conserve Natural resources belong to the Government and the conservation areas law states that all resources in the Park belong to the Park. However, communities can use some resources as part of their livelihoods People have very limited knowledge in 	<p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism opportunities, knowledge expansion, infra-structure organisation and in some cases better living conditions <p>Potential negative consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex tourism and sex trafficking are prevalent in Angola³⁶⁴. Through increasing tourism activities, this project may unintentionally exacerbate sex trafficking and sex tourism Control of activities and enforcements due to Park regulations Most groups do not know what a National Park is; their interests and concerns have not been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The support of the groups is a condition for the success of the project. Local people must be co-designers and extensively involved at every stage of the project. Women (and youth) are not – for the most part - actively engaged in community decision-making and therefore the project will have to be proactive in reaching women and creating the opportunities for them to influence the project. Barriers to participation: an adverse project organisational structure; a failure to engage in permanent dialogue with communities, discussing and agreeing on

³⁶⁴ Reliefweb. 2018. Trafficking in Persons Report June 2018.

mostly inside the national parks, with some outside of the project area	the area and some do not know that they are living inside a National Park, as the park was created after the communities had been living there for years	assessed and/or heard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lack of harmony between the park legislation and other local legislation 	challenges and approaches; limited understanding of cultural, social, political dynamics in the project sites; failure to engage women and other marginalised groups from the outset and throughout the project; ineffective leadership and engagement styles.
Groups in Luengue Luiana National Park	Roles, Capacities, Knowledge and Expertise, Rights of Access and Control, and Responsibilities	Project impact on the users/group	Influence of users/group on the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups in Luengue Luiana National Park are categorised according to the activities that each groups engage in. The majority of the population are agriculturalists. Communities closer to rivers are fishers. Others are cattle breeders and/or traders. Information about hunting is difficult to obtain but information from different sources indicates that some people in communities hunt The socioeconomic situation of the group is characterised by a high level of illiteracy, unemployment, difficulties of movements because 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is hunting, deforestation and ecosystem degradation in some specific areas. Most of the people depend on the resources that this project aims to conserve Natural resources belong to the Government and the conservation areas. The law states that all resources in the Park belong to the Park. Communities can use them as part of their livelihoods People have very limited knowledge in the area and some of them are unaware that they are living inside a National Park, as it was created after most of communities were already living 	Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism opportunities, knowledge expansion, infra-structure organisation and in some cases better living conditions Potential negative consequences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex tourism and sex trafficking are prevalent in Angola³⁶⁵. Through increasing tourism activities, this project may unintentionally exacerbate sex trafficking and sex tourism Control of activities and enforcements due to Park regulations Most groups do not know what a National Park is; their interests and concerns have not been assessed and/or heard A lack of harmony between the park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The support of the groups is a condition for the success of the project. Local people must be co-designers and extensively involved at every stage of the project Barriers to participation: an adverse project organisational structure; a failure to engage in permanent dialogue with communities, discussing and agreeing on challenges and approaches; limited understanding of cultural, social, political dynamics in the project sites; failure to engage women and other marginalised groups from the outset and throughout the project; ineffective leadership and engagement styles.

³⁶⁵ Reliefweb. 2018. Trafficking in Persons Report June 2018.

of roads infra-structure, most of them with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The groups are mostly inside project area, and there some others outside of the area but it is much easier to control activities on boundaries of the park using enforcement 	there for years	legislation and other local legislation	
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SECTION IV: Gender Mainstreaming

Using the **Child Project Concept**, identify those components, outcomes and outputs where there can be gender implications (potential to impact or affect men and women) and revise those statements so that they are gender sensitive. For example, the Output in the RF might be “*Persons* trained in natural resource management”; this can be revised to “*Men and women* trained in natural resource management. Please highlight the changes you make.

Child Project Concept			Revised RF (gender-sensitive) ³⁶⁶		
Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs	Outcome: Resilience of communities to climate change impacts strengthened	Output: Communities trained and implementing climate-resilient and conservation-compatible activities	Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs	Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs	<p>Output 1.1.4: 5,000 people (30% female) trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.</p> <p>Output 1.1.5: 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.</p> <p>Output 1.1.7: 1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries).</p> <p>1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across</p>

³⁶⁶ The revised (gender-sensitive) RF must be used to develop and write the Project Document (ProDoc). Also include the revised RF as Appendix I to this GMP.

Child Project Concept			Revised RF (gender-sensitive) ³⁶⁶		
					international boundaries)
	Outcome: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified, including through nature-based tourism	Output: Communities trained and implementing climate-resilient and conservation-compatible activities		Outcome 1.2: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems	<p>Output 1.2.3.: 5,000 community members (30% female) trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Output 1.2.4.: 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with support and inputs to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Output 1.2.5.: 2000 community members (30% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options (1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape and 1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape.)</p>
Component 2: Improving the management of the targeted TFCAs	Outcome: Management of conservation areas improved, and biodiversity enhanced (including through antipoaching efforts and combatting illegal wildlife trafficking)	Outputs: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs	Outcome 2.1: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA	Output 2.1.1: 50 people (30% female) (including park management, CSOs and local administration) trained on climate change adaptation planning.
				Outcome 2.2: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA	Output 2.2.1: 50 people (30% female) (including park management, CSOs and local administration) trained on climate change adaptation planning.
				Outcome 2.3: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National	Output 2.3.5: 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.

Child Project Concept			Revised RF (gender-sensitive) ³⁶⁶		
				Park	
				Outcome 2.4. Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park	Output 2.4.5: 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.
Component 3: Enhancing the institutional capacity of national climate change and conservation institutions	Outcomes: Institutional capacity for management of protected area network strengthened	Output: Strengthened institutional support capacity and local entrepreneurial skills	Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions	Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies	Output 3.1.1: Sectoral strategies, policies and plans reviewed – in light of findings of risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting conducted under Outcome 1.1 – to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, as well as the mainstreaming of gender considerations.
				Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels	Output 3.2.3: 40 members (30% female) of Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities trained.
					Output 3.2.4: At least 4 municipal master plans (2 per province) updated to integrate climate risk information, biodiversity conservation and gender considerations.
	Outcome: Increased ability of country to access climate finance or other relevant, largescale, programmatic investment	Output: Economically and environmentally viable business opportunities created and operational		Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance (LDCF) [Government of Angola, UNDP]	Output 3.5.3.: 10 staff (30% female) of the environmental fund trained.

Women (and youth) are not – for the most part - actively engaged in community decision-making and therefore the project will have to be proactive in reaching women and creating the opportunities for them to influence the project. Accordingly, the following list contains possible Gender-responsive project interventions:

- Developing women and youth skills according to the particular needs expressed by women and youth in each community. Skills could include, for examples, community organisation and planning, Sustainable Land Management and entrepreneurship.
- Informational workshops on ownership and inheritance rights, including land rights³⁶⁷
- Establishing and/or supporting women's community groups for resource provision and resource sharing. As a potential subset of this, establishing women's self-help groups for knowledge sharing on climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture and GAP practices
- Ensuring an effective Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) which includes considerations for protection against human rights abuses, including GBV and SEAH (including sex trafficking and sex tourism) that may arise as an unintended consequence of project activities. The AGM must be clearly communicated to all stakeholders, particularly those living in the project sites.
- Applying a Gender Action Learning System (GALS)³⁶⁸ with a focus on benefits for women, disabled, ex-combatants, youth
- Running gender awareness programmes
- Training in functional and financial literacy as well as technical and managerial training. This enables them to participate more in development interventions and business opportunities
- Investing in rural infrastructure and labor-saving technologies to ease women's double burden, including: i) mechanization such as shellers, drum seeders, weeders, and food processors; ii) mobile technologies with apps for service provision such as weather forecasts, insurance, and veterinary assistance), iii) transport such as bicycles, carts, and renewable-energy based transport; iv) infrastructure such as milk coolers, improved stoves, and rainwater harvesting units; and v) agricultural inputs such as drought resistant seeds.
- Improving household water sources will reduce the time women spend in collecting water and will allow the improvement of nutrition and health among family members

These interventions can be guided by the Gender, Youth and Social inclusion manual.

³⁶⁷ To be conducted in a culturally sensitive manner as guided by local consultants, NGOs, gender specialists, and women's groups.

³⁶⁸ GALS is a community-led empowerment methodology that uses principles of inclusion to improve income, food, and nutrition security of vulnerable people in a gender-equitable way. It positions poor women and men as drivers of their own development rather than victims. It identifies and dismantles obstacles in their environment, challenging service providers and private actors. Source: https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/publications/150115_Practical%20guide%20GALS%20summary%20Phase%201-2%20lr.pdf

SECTION V: Gender Action Plan

Project Level	Activities	Target	Resources Required	Budget
<i>Output 1.1.1: 10 men and 10 women trained in natural resource management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What actions can be taken to make this gender responsive as possible? Example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the training needs of men and women Design training course(s) that meet the needs of men and women as identified in the assessment. Conduct the training at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are your baseline and targets for men and women? How was the target determined? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed? What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these actions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much will this cost? Consider resources required, staff, translation, transportation, etc.
<p>Output 1.1.3.: Biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans (encompassing the eco-village approach, including all relevant sectors as well as gender considerations) developed for each of the Angolan portions of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2.: Business plans developed for separate viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p>Output 2.2.2.: Management plan for Iona National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p>Output 2.3.1.: Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender considerations should be mainstreamed throughout all plans being developed under the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 plans developed, each one with gender considerations mainstreamed throughout 	Gender and safeguards specialist	Included in project budget

<p>Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities— for Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>Output 2.4.1: Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities— for Iona National Park.</p> <p>Output 3.1.1: Sectoral strategies, policies and plans reviewed – in light of findings of risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting conducted under Outcome 1.1 – to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, as well as the mainstreaming of gender considerations</p> <p>Output 3.2.4.: Municipal master plans for targeted municipalities updated to integrate climate risk information, biodiversity conservation and gender considerations.</p> <p>Output 3.4.1.: Business plans – including investment prospectuses – identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park developed (using local adaptation plans developed under Output 1.1.3 and in close collaboration with local communities).</p>				
<p>Output 1.1.4: Members of target communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders engaged and trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.</p> <p>Output 1.1.5.: Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.</p> <p>Output 1.2.3.: Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs engaged and trained on establishing and managing relevant viable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During trainings: include informational workshops on ownership and inheritance rights, including land rights, with a particular focus on gender-differentiated access and ways in which women's access and rights can be improved • Conduct trainings at times and places that allow both women and men to easily attend • Mainstreaming gender considerations in all training materials, to improve understanding and open discussions about women's particular vulnerability to climate change impacts, women's particular strengths, and women specific LEK that enables effective adaption in communities • Apply a Gender Action Learning System (GALS)³⁶⁹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 people (30% female) trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices, including information on ownership and inheritance rights. • 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices 	<p>Presentations; translation services; gender and safeguards specialist; transportation</p>	<p>Included in project budget</p>

³⁶⁹ GALS is a community-led empowerment methodology that uses principles of inclusion to improve income, food, and nutrition security of vulnerable people in a gender-equitable way. It positions poor women and men as drivers of their own development rather than victims. It identifies and dismantles obstacles in their environment, challenging service providers and private actors. Source: https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/publications/150115_Practical%20guide%20GALS%20summary%20Phase%201-2%20lr.pdf

<p>additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Output 1.2.4.: Based on findings of market assessments, members (men and women) of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with support and inputs (including access to markets) to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Output 2.1.1.: Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>Output 2.2.1.: Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Iona National Park.</p> <p>Output 3.2.3.: Members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity (male and female) in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks trained on coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p> <p>Output 3.5.3.: Staff of the environmental fund trained to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance.</p>	<p>with a focus on benefits for women, disabled, ex-combatants, youth</p>	<p>identified in local adaptation plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 community members (30% female) trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options. • 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with support and inputs to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options. • At least 30% female among trainees in all training programmes. Additionally, at least 30% female among trainers 		
<p>Output 1.1.7: Knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions.</p> <p>Output 1.2.5: Knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific involvement of women's self-help group(s)/women's community-based organisation(s) for knowledge sharing on climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of at least one women's group in each knowledge exchange activity • 1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape 	<p>Transportation; workshop materials</p>	<p>Included in project budget</p>

boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions		<p>(within and across international boundaries).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) • 2000 community members (30% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options 		
<p>Output 2.3.5: 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p>Output 2.4.5: 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the different training needs of men and women anti-poaching staff • Design training course(s) that meet the needs of men and women as identified in the assessment • Conduct the training at a time and venue suitable for men and women to attend • Include women trainers and/or women staff members in training planning and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% females in the trained anti-poaching unit staff • At least one female trainer or at least two female staff members to directly assist in training planning and activities 	Women anti-poaching training staff or assistant staff	Included in project budget
Output 3.3.2.: Meetings held between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fair and equal representation and gender parity in participation in each of the seven annual meetings held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30% women representation and gender parity in participation in each of the seven annual meetings held 	Transportation	Included in project budget
Output 3.4.1.: Business plans – including investment prospectuses – identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park developed (using local adaptation plans developed under Output 1.1.3 and in close collaboration with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering women (at local, regional and national scales) to design and take on roles and responsibilities • A particular focus on nature-based tourism (NBT) initiatives and activities that engage and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30% representation of women among stakeholders in all capacity-development collaborative spaces 	Gender and safeguards specialist	Included in project budget

local communities).	<p>empower women as decision-makers and entrepreneurs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training women in functional and financial literacy as well as technical and managerial training. This enables them to participate more in development interventions and business opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two business plans developed that include a particular focus on opportunities for women in NBT 		
Output 3.5.1.: Recommendations, policies and standards developed to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified funding sources and access to additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a key focus on gender and gender-responsive actions in the analysis and design of the set of recommendations, policies, and standards for restructuring an environmental fund in Angola. This will likely require the collection of gender-disaggregated data to ascertain, for example, women's current access to biodiversity finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A functioning environment fund that has included recommendations for gender-responsive actions 	Gender and safeguards specialist	Included in project budget
<p>Output 4.2.1.: Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.</p> <p>Output 4.2.2.: Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meetings, presentations and collaborations prioritising female representation, as well as gender parity in participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% female presentation and gender parity in participation in all activities involving sharing of lessons learned 	Transportation; translation services	Included in project budget

SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

The new GEF Policy on Gender Equality requires the collection and analysis of sex- disaggregated data and gender information to inform project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

The project is expected to report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the achievement of gender mainstreaming activities.

On an annual basis and using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate gender indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

Indicator	Baseline		Target ³⁷⁰	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
3. Number of men and women who participated in project activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations).	90	30	7,150	3065
4. Number of men and women who received benefits (e.g., employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles)	TBD at project start up	TBD at project start up	16,950	7,265
5. Number of strategies, plans (e.g., management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects)	0		12	

³⁷⁰ Please collect sex-disaggregated data throughout the implementation of the project so that you can report on the numbers required above. If the project does not achieve its gender target, an explanation and plan to address the shortfall is expected.

Gender-mainstreamed Results Framework

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs			
<p>Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.: Area (ha) of agricultural and silvopastoral land in and around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices</p>	<p>Baseline 1.1.: At present, ~52,000 ha of land in and around Luengue-Luiana National Park is under agricultural use while ~400 ha is used for silvopastoralism. However, the production practices being conducted on this land are not necessarily climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible. In and around Iona National Park, ~250 ha of land is currently under agricultural use, while ~945,000 ha are grazed and browsed by domestic livestock. Again, the production practices being conducted on this land are not necessarily climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible.</p>	<p>Target 1.1.: At least 35,000 ha of agricultural and silvopastoral land in and around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks are under climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible production practices.</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1.: Comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify climate vulnerabilities in important sectors and existing livelihoods and inform climate-resilient planning and development.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted for the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCAs.</p> <p>Target 1.1.1.: 2 comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted (1 assessment for the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA and 1 assessment for the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA).</p> <p>Output 1.1.2.: Natural capital accounting, including ecosystem classification and mapping, undertaken for the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to provide information on the potential economic value of ecosystem goods and services generated within and around national parks to inform planning and management.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of natural capital accounting assessments undertaken for the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCAs.</p> <p>Target 1.1.2.: 2 natural capital accounting assessments undertaken (1 for the Angolan portion of KAZA and 1 for the Angolan portion of Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA)</p>

			<p>Output 1.1.3.: Biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans (encompassing the eco-village approach, including all relevant sectors as well as gender considerations) developed for each of the Angolan portions of KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3.: Number of local adaptation plans developed. Target 1.1.3.: 2 local adaptation plans developed (1 in the Angolan portion of KAZA and 1 in the Angolan portion of Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs).</p> <p>Output 1.1.4.: Members of target communities, local government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other relevant stakeholders engaged and trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4.: Number of people (% female) trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices. Target 1.1.4.: 5,000 people (30% female) trained on climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices.</p> <p>Output 1.1.5.: Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.5.: Number of community members (% female) provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans. Target 1.1.5.: 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with technical support and inputs to implement appropriate biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices identified in local adaptation plans.</p>
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			<p>Output 1.1.6.: Flagship eco-villages with climate-resilient and sustainable biodiversity-compatible features, such as renewable energy, sustainable water supply and energy-efficient technologies, established in areas surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to showcase the eco-village concept and safeguard biodiversity in and around the conservation areas.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.6.: Number of eco-villages established around Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks</p> <p>Target 1.1.6.: 10 eco-villages established around Luengue-Luiana National Park and 5 eco-villages around Iona National Park</p> <p>Output 1.1.7.: Knowledge exchange on biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.7.: Number of community members (% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures</p> <p>Target 1.1.7.: 1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge on successful biodiversity-compatible adaptation measures across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries).</p> <p>1,000 community members (30% female) provided with knowledge across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries)</p>
Outcome 1.2.: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in	Baseline 1.2.a.: Presently, ~17,500 people residing within the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA depend on agriculture,	Target 1.2.a.: At least 2,500 people (30% female) residing within the Angolan portion of the KAZA have	Output 1.2.1.: Market assessments for additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs to identify viable avenues for livelihood diversification

<p>the Angolan portions of targeted TFCA's to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.: Number of people (male and female) living within the Angolan portions of the targeted TFCA's with additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income to agriculture, pastoralism, and hunter-gathering.</p>	<p><i>pastoralism and hunter-gathering for their livelihoods and sources of income. These people do not currently have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</i></p> <p>Baseline 1.2.b.: In the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, ~9,000 people depend on agriculture, pastoralism and hunter-gathering for their livelihoods and sources of income. These people do not currently have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</p>	<p><i>additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</i></p> <p>Target 1.2.b.: At least 2,500 people (30% female) in the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA have additional climate-resilient livelihoods and sources of income.</p>	<p>under climate change conditions.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of market assessments for additional climate- resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options conducted.</p> <p>Target 1.2.1.: 2 market assessments (1 for the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA and 1 for the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA)</p> <p>Output 1.2.2.: Business plans developed for separate viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options in each of the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA's.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.: Number of business plans developed</p> <p>Target 1.2.2.: At least 6 business plans developed for viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options (at least 3 in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA and at least 3 in the Angolan part of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.)</p> <p>Output 1.2.3.: Members of target communities in the Angolan portions of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA's engaged and trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.: Number of community members (% female) trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Target 1.2.3.: 5,000 community members (30% female) trained on establishing and managing relevant viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Output 1.2.4.: Based on findings of market assessments, members (men and women) of target communities in the Angolan portions</p>
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			<p>of the KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCAs provided with support and inputs (including access to markets) to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4.: Number of community members (% female) provided with support and inputs to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Target 1.2.4.: 5,000 community members (30% female) provided with support and inputs to establish viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Output 1.2.5: Knowledge exchange on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood facilitated between communities targeted by the project and other communities across the wider KAZA and Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscapes (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of successful adaptation interventions</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5.: Number of community members (% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options.</p> <p>Target 1.2.5.: 2000 community members (30% female) in communities not targeted by the project provided with knowledge on viable additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood options (1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider KAZA TFCA landscape and 1,000 community members (30% female) across the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape.)</p>
Component 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs			
Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas	Baseline 2.1.a.: There are two conservation areas within the	Target 2.1.a.: 2,273,245 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in	Output 2.1.1.: Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate

<p>in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.a.: Area (ha) of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA under improved management (i.e. whose Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores have increased during the duration of the project)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.b.: Percentage change in the METT score of Luengue-Luiana National Park</p>	<p>Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA — the Luengue-Luiana (~2,273,245 ha) and Mavinga (~4,200,000 ha) national parks.</p> <p>Baseline 2.1.b.: A METT assessment will be conducted for Luengue-Luiana National Park at project inception to generate a baseline METT Score for the park.</p>	<p>the KAZA TFCA are under improved management (i.e. whose Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores have increased during the duration of the project)</p> <p>Target 2.1.b.: 30% increase in the METT score of Luengue-Luiana National Park</p>	<p>change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1.: Number people (% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning. Target 2.1.1.: 50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: Management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2.: Management plan that has integrated climate risk information Target 2.1.2.: 1 updated management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>Output 2.1.3.: Priority activities identified in updated management plan to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity conservation implemented in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3.: Percentage of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plan implemented. Target 2.1.3.: 50% of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plans implemented.</p> <p>Output 2.1.4.: Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Luengue-Luiana National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.</p>
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<p>Outcome 2.2.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.a.: Area (ha) of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA under improved management (i.e. whose METT scores have increased during the duration of the project)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.b.: Percentage change in the METT score of Iona National Park</p>	<p>Baseline 2.2.a.: There is currently one conservation area within the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA — the Iona National Park (~1,515,000 ha).</p> <p>Baseline 2.2.b.: A METT assessment will be conducted for Iona National Park at project inception to generate a baseline METT Score for the park.</p>	<p>Target 2.2.a.: 1,515,000 ha of terrestrial conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA under improved management (i.e. whose METT scores have increased during the duration of the project)</p> <p>Target 2.2.b.: 30% increase in the METT Score for Iona National Park</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1.: Members of park management, CSOs, local administration and other relevant stakeholders trained on climate change adaptation planning as it relates to the management of Iona National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.: Number people (% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Target 2.2.1.: 50 people (30% female) trained on climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Output 2.2.2.: Management plan for Iona National Park updated to incorporate actions that respond to climate risk information and strengthen biodiversity management.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2.: Management plan that has integrated climate risk information.</p> <p>Target 2.2.2.: 1 updated management plan for Iona National Park.</p>

			<p>Output 2.2.3.: Priority activities identified in updated management plans to mitigate climate risk and strengthen biodiversity implemented in Iona National Park</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3.: <i>Percentage of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plans implemented.</i></p> <p>Target 2.2.3.: <i>50% of priority interventions aimed at mitigating climate risk and strengthen biodiversity identified in updated management plan implemented.</i></p> <p>Output 2.2.4.: Establishment and operationalisation of hydrometeorological stations in Iona National Park in collaboration with INAMET to inform climate-resilient planning and management.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4.: <i>Number of hydrometeorological stations established.</i></p> <p>Target 2.2.4.: <i>At least 1 hydrometeorological station in Iona National Park.</i></p> <p>Output 2.2.5.: Knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation planning and practice facilitated between Iona National Park Management and other conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) to facilitate replication and upscaling of adaptation planning and interventions.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.5.: <i>Number of study tours conducted for conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape to Iona National Park</i></p> <p>Target 2.2.5.: <i>2 study tours conducted for conservation agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape to Iona National</i></p>
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			Park
<p>Outcome 2.3.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.: Percentage change in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p>	<p>Baseline 2.3.: Accurate baseline information on poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park is not currently available. The baseline for the annual number of poaching events will be established during the first three years of the project.</p>	<p>Target 2.3.: 20% reduction in the annual number of incidents of poaching in Luengue-Luiana National Park</p>	<p>Output 2.3.1.: Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities—for Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1.: Existence of anti-poaching strategy and action plan.</p> <p>Target 2.3.1.: 1 anti-poaching strategy and action plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park.</p> <p>Output 2.3.2.: Anti-Poaching Patrol bases established/strengthened within Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2.: Number of anti-Poaching Patrol bases established</p> <p>Target 2.3.2.: 8 anti-Poaching Patrol bases established</p> <p>Output 2.3.3.: Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Luengue-Luiana National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3.: Number of APUs established/strengthened and equipped</p> <p>Target 2.3.3.: 5 APUs established/strengthened and equipped.</p> <p>Output 2.3.4.: Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools — such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms — introduced to Luengue-Luiana National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.4.: Number and nature of introduced wildlife</p>

			<p><i>monitoring and reporting tools</i></p> <p><u>Target 2.3.4.:</u> At least 1 wildlife monitoring and reporting tool introduced.</p> <p>Output 2.3.5.: Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Luengue-Luiana National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.5.:</i> Number of anti-poaching unit staff (% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p><u>Target 2.3.5.:</u> 30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p>Output 2.3.6.: Collaboration between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.6.a.:</i> Number of meetings of transboundary law enforcement convened</p> <p><u>Target 2.3.6.a.:</u> 6 meetings (one per year from Year 2 of the project)</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.6.b.:</i> Number of cross-border law enforcement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed</p> <p><u>Target 2.3.6.b.:</u> At least 1 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed</p>
Outcome 2.4.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National	Baseline 2.4.: Accurate baseline information on poaching in	Target 2.4.: 20% reduction in the annual number of incidents	Output 2.4.1: Comprehensive Anti-Poaching strategy and Action Plan developed — in close collaboration with local communities—

<p>Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.: Percentage change in the annual number of incidents of poaching reported in Iona National Park</p>	<p><i>Iona National Park is not currently available. The baseline for the annual number of poaching events will be established during the first three years of the project.</i></p>	<p><i>of poaching in Iona National Park</i></p>	<p>for Iona National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1.: Existence of anti-poaching strategy and plan. Target 2.4.1.: 1 anti-poaching strategy and action plan for Iona National Park.</p> <p>Output 2.4.2.: Anti-Poaching Forward Operating bases established/strengthened within Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2.: Number of Forward Operating bases established Target 2.4.2.: 8 Forward Operating bases established</p> <p>Output 2.4.3.: Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) established/strengthened and equipped in Iona National Park to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3: Number of APUs established/strengthened and equipped Target 2.4.3: 8 APUs established/strengthened and equipped</p> <p>Output 2.4.4.: Innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools — such as integrated Domain Awareness System (DAS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software platforms — introduced to Iona National Park to measure, evaluate and adaptively improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.4.: Number and nature of introduced wildlife monitoring and reporting tools Target 2.4.4.: At least 1 wildlife monitoring and reporting tool introduced.</p> <p>Output 2.4.5.: Anti-Poaching Unit staff (male and female) in Iona</p>
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			<p>National Park trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.5.: <i>Number of anti-poaching unit staff (% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</i></p> <p>Target 2.4.5.: <i>30 anti-poaching unit staff (30% female) trained on operating introduced operational, communications and wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.</i></p> <p>Output 2.4.6.: <i>Collaboration between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA landscape (within and across international boundaries) established to improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement.</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.4.6.a.: <i>Number of meetings of law enforcement convened</i></p> <p>Target 2.4.6.a.: <i>6 meetings (one per year from Year 2 of the project)</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.4.6.b.: <i>Number of law enforcement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed</i></p> <p>Target 2.4.6.b.: <i>At least 1 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed</i></p>
Component 3: Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions			
Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.	Baseline 3.1.: <i>There is currently limited integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into sectoral strategies, policies and plans.</i>	Target 3.1.: <i>Recommendations generated for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into at least 5 sectoral strategies, policies and</i>	Output 3.1.1: Sectoral strategies, policies and plans reviewed – in light of findings of risk and vulnerability assessments and natural capital accounting conducted under Outcome 1.1 – to identify entry points for the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, as well as the mainstreaming of gender considerations

<p>Indicator 3.1.: Number of sectoral strategies, policies and plans that integrate climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation</p>		<p>plans</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1.: Number of strategies, policies and plans reviewed Target 3.1.1.: 5 strategies, policies and plans reviewed</p> <p>Output 3.1.2.: Policy briefs and technical guidelines produced to support the integration of climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans, including their related budgets.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of policy briefs and technical guidelines produced Target 3.1.2.: At least 3 policy briefs and technical guidelines produced</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Climate change risk information generated through the project captured in existing databases (CC ENISA) to inform future climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: Data generated by the project captured in existing climate change databases. Target 3.1.3.: All of the data generated through the development of the comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments captured in a climate change database.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.: Number of members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change</p>	<p>Baseline 3.2.: There are currently no decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity in Angola. Municipal and CSO staff do not have the training and tools to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</p>	<p>Target 3.2.: At least 40 (50% female) members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity and municipal and CSO staff trained and provided with tools to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1.: Functional decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established in Namibe and Cuando Cubango to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial level.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1.: Number of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity Target 3.2.1.: 2 decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity established (1 committee in Namibe Province; 1 committee in Cuando Cubango Province)</p> <p>Output 3.2.2.: Zoning and land-use planning tools that incorporate</p>

<p>and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities (male and female) with capacity to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies</p>			<p>climate risk and biodiversity management developed for Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces and the municipalities surrounding Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks to inform climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible land-use and development planning.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2.: Number and nature of zoning and land-use planning tools developed</p> <p>Target 3.2.2.: At least 1 province-level zoning and land-use planning tool developed and operationalised for the two provinces (Namibe and Cuando Cubango); at least 1 municipality-level zoning and land-use planning tool developed and operationalised for the municipalities surrounding the parks (4 for Luengue-Luiana and 1 for Iona), with additional tools developed at commune-level as necessary</p> <p>Output 3.2.3.: Members of decentralised Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity (male and female) in Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces and staff of selected municipalities bordering Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks trained on coordinating, planning and implementing climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Number of members (% female) of Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities trained.</p> <p>Target 3.2.3: 40 members (30% female) of Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity, staff of selected CSOs and municipalities trained.</p> <p>Output 3.2.4.: Municipal master plans for targeted municipalities updated to integrate climate risk information, biodiversity conservation and gender considerations.</p>
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<p>Outcome 3.3.: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.: Degree to which the technical and institutional capacity and arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the management of Angola's Conservation Area Network is strengthened.</p>	<p>Baseline 3.3.: Capacity scorecards will be run in the first year of the project to determine the capacity of representative individuals from park management, rangers, ministries, local government and CSOs involved in managing Angola's Conservation Area Network</p>	<p>Target 3.3.: At least a 20% increase in capacity scores at the end of the project</p>	<p>Output 3.3.1.: Memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas prepared and circulated to relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1.: Number of memoranda of understanding prepared and circulated.</p> <p>Target 3.3.1.: At least 2 memoranda of understanding prepared and circulated.</p> <p>Output 3.3.2.: Meetings held between relevant ministries, local governments and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation across Angola to clarify roles and responsibilities and communicate plans, policies, legal instruments, strategies and guiding principles for the management of conservation areas</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2.: Number of meetings held.</p> <p>Target 3.3.2.: 7 meetings held (one each year of the project).</p> <p>Output 3.3.3.: Comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training programme on conservation areas management — that include climate change adaptation — developed to provide job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3.: Number of training programmes on conservation areas management — that include climate change adaptation — developed and implemented.</p>

			<p>Target 3.3.3.: 1 training programme on conservation areas management — that include climate change adaptation — developed and implemented.</p> <p>Output 3.3.4.: Training programme on conservation areas management – developed in Output 3.3.3 – institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue to facilitate job training for rangers, park managers and other relevant stakeholders beyond project implementation.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.4.: Number of training programmes institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue</p> <p>Target 3.3.4.: 1 training programme institutionalised at the Wildlife Ranger school in Menongue</p>
<p>Outcome 3.4.: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.: Number of NBT enterprises in target conservation areas</p>	<p>Baseline 3.4.a.: There are currently zero NBT enterprises present within Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>Target 3.4.a.: There are currently 3 NBT enterprises present within Iona National Park</p>	<p>Target 3.4.a.: A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Luengue-Luiana National Park</p> <p>Target 3.4.b.: A minimum of 1 new NBT enterprise established within Iona National Park</p>	<p>Output 3.4.1.: Business plans – including investment prospectuses – identifying viable NBT enterprises that private sector investors can undertake within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park developed (using local adaptation plans developed under Output 1.1.3 and in close collaboration with local communities).</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1.: Number of business plans developed.</p> <p>Target 3.4.1.: 2 business plans developed (1 for each national park).</p> <p>Output 3.4.2.: Investment summit convened to showcase viable business opportunities within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park to potential private sector investors.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2.: Number of investment summits conducted.</p> <p>Target 3.4.2.: 1 investment summit conducted over the lifespan of the project.</p> <p>Output 3.4.3.: Media and marketing strategies that are targeted towards potential clientele (local, regional and international – in</p>

			<p>both Portuguese and English) developed for Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.3.: <i>Number of media and marketing strategies developed</i> Target 3.4.3.: <i>2 media and marketing strategies (1 for each park).</i></p> <p>Output 3.4.4.: Local and international marketing campaigns conducted to promote NBT products in Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.4.: <i>Number of marketing campaigns conducted.</i> Target 3.4.4.: <i>2 marketing campaigns (1 for each park, with annual events).</i></p>
<p>Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.: <i>Existence of an environmental fund in Angola.</i></p>	<p>Baseline 3.5.: <i>The national Environment Fund is currently not operational and is expected to undergo restructuring.</i></p>	<p>Target 3.5.: <i>A restructured, functional environmental fund acting as a source of finance for environment and conservation management.</i></p>	<p>Output 3.5.1.: Recommendations, policies and standards developed to facilitate the restructuring of Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for environment and conservation area management with diversified funding sources and access to additional financial revenues, including from climate finance and biodiversity offsets.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.1.: <i>Existence of recommendations, policies and standards for the restructuring of an environmental fund in Angola.</i> Target 3.5.1.: <i>A set of recommendations, policies and standards for the restructuring of an environmental fund in Angola.</i></p> <p>Output 3.5.2.: A practical operational manual developed for the environmental fund that specifies its governance, management, allocation, transparency, accountability, audit, and reporting requirements.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.2.: <i>Existence of operational manual for the environmental fund</i></p>

			<p>Target 3.5.2.: 1 operational manual for the environmental fund</p> <p>Output 3.5.3.: Staff of the environmental fund trained to improve their ability to write funding proposals and perform other tasks related to accessing finance.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.3.: Number of staff (% female) of the environmental fund trained.</p> <p>Target 3.5.3.: 10 staff (30% female) of the environmental fund trained.</p> <p>Output 3.5.4.: A results-based management system (with clear and transparent rules for the allocation and use of funds) developed for the environmental fund to ensure that the fund achieves its desired results.</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.4.: Existence of results-based management system</p> <p>Target 3.5.4.: 1 results-based management system established</p>
Component 4: Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned			
<p>Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.: Existence of a functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project</p>	<p>Baseline 4.1.: There is no functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project at present</p>	<p>Target 4.1.: At least 1 functional monitoring, evaluation and learning system that houses datasets generated by the project</p>	<p>Output 4.1.1.: Project staff trained on the use of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) tracking tool and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) to report project contributions to program-level indicators</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1: Number of project staff members trained.</p> <p>Target 4.1.1: 5 project staff members trained (at least 2 female).</p> <p>Output 4.1.2.: Monitoring, evaluation and learning system designed and implemented to facilitate the tracking of trends in biodiversity and management effectiveness over time</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2.: Number of monitoring reports generated.</p> <p>Target 4.1.2.: At least 7 monitoring reports generated (at least 1 per year).</p>

			<p>Output 4.1.3.: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.3.: Number of M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF and the GEF Secretariat</p> <p>Target 4.1.3.: 28 quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to CI-GEF throughout lifetime of project; 7 annual PIRs submitted to the GEF Secretariat; one Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) report; and one Terminal Evaluation (TE) report submitted to the GEF Secretariat.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.2.: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.: Number of knowledge products generated and shared in-country and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders</p>	<p>Baseline 4.2.: There are currently no knowledge products generated and shared by stakeholders across the TFCA landscape.</p>	<p>Target 4.2.: At least 14 knowledge products generated and shared by stakeholders across the TFCA landscape.</p>	<p>Output 4.2.1.: Lessons learned from the project shared between relevant institutions in Angola.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1.a.: Number of coordination meetings held between relevant institutions in Angola.</p> <p>Target 4.2.1.a.: At least 7 coordination meetings (1 per year) held where lessons learned from the project are shared.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1.b.: Number of presentations on lessons learned given at national-level conferences.</p> <p>Target 4.2.1.b.: At least 4 presentations (1 per year for the last 4 years of the project)</p> <p>Output 4.2.2.: Lessons learned from the project shared among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes, including through increased South-South cooperation.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2.a.: Number of reports generated and shared with park administrators, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders</p> <p>Target 4.2.2.a.: At least 7 reports (one each year of the project).</p>

			<p>Indicator 4.2.2.b.: Number of presentations generated and shared with park administrators, other countries, donors, and key stakeholders</p> <p>Target 4.2.2.b.: 7 presentations generated and shared</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2.c.: Number of social media posts/blog posts generated and shared</p> <p>Target 4.2.2.c.: 70 social media posts/blog posts generated and shared (10 posts/blog posts per year)</p>
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D. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

SECTION I: Project Information

PROJECT TITLE:	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development (GWP Angola Child Project)		
GEF PROJECT ID:	10505	PROJECT DURATION:	84 months
EXECUTING AGENCY:	The National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC)		
PROJECT START DATE:	07/2021	PROJECT END DATE:	06/2028
SEP PREPARED BY:	C4 EcoSolutions (C4ES)		
DATE OF (RE)SUBMISSION TO CI-GEF:	15/02/2021		
SEP APPROVED BY:	Ian Kissoon, Director of ESMF, CI-GCF/GEF Project Agency		
DATE OF CI-GEF APPROVAL:	February 18, 2021		

SECTION II: Introduction

The objective of this project is to improve the management of national parks in targeted **Trans-frontier Conservation Areas** (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. To achieve this, four interlinked components have been developed using a consultative, multi-stakeholder approach. The main outputs and activities covered under these components are described below.

Under **Component 1**, the project will strengthen the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs by:

- i. conducting comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments.
- ii. developing local adaptation plans.
- iii. increasing the implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices; and
- iv. establishing additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income.

These activities will decrease the vulnerability of local communities to climate change while reducing degradation of ecosystems in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs. The main stakeholders involved in activities under this component will include: i) local communities living in and around the target conservation areas (including specific representation of women's, youth and other marginalised groups);

ii) local municipalities; iii) provincial governments of Namibe and Cuando Cabango provinces; iv) the park administration of Luengue Luiana and Iona National Parks; v) the National Biodiversity Institute (INBAC); and vi) the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA).

Under **Component 2**, the project will improve conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs by:

- i. improving the management of two conservation areas (one each in the Angolan portions of the KAZA TFCA and the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA, respectively) through the development and implementation of integrated management plans.
- ii. developing and implementing comprehensive anti-poaching plans in close collaboration with local communities; and iii) introducing innovative wildlife monitoring and reporting tools.

These activities will contribute to wildlife and conservation area management, as well as to the management of biodiversity in the target conservation areas, while retaining a collaborative and inclusive approach with local communities. The main stakeholders involved in activities under this component will include: i) the park administration of Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks; ii) local communities living in and around the target conservation areas (including specific representation of women's, youth and other marginalised groups); iii) INBAC; and iv) MCTA.

Under **Component 3**, the project will enhance the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions for improved planning and decision-making. This will be achieved by:

- i. undertaking policy reviews to mainstream climate change and biodiversity conservation considerations, including the generation of policy briefs to support this integration.
- ii. decentralising provincial committees on climate change and biodiversity to the provincial level for improved planning and implementation of local level strategies.
- iii. introducing zoning and land use planning tools that incorporate climate risk and biodiversity management information.
- iv. providing comprehensive, multi-disciplinary training on conservation area management to relevant stakeholders.
- v. developing business plans for viable nature-based tourism enterprises in the conservation areas, including the showcasing of these to potential investors; and
- vi. providing recommendations for restructuring Angola's environmental fund to serve as a long-term source of finance for the environment and conservation area management, including through diversified funding sources such as climate finance.

These activities will contribute to improved climate change adaptation and conservation management planning in the relevant institutions responsible at the local and national level. They will also create an enabling environment for increased investment in revenue-generating activities such as nature-based tourism through engagement with potential donors and representatives from the private sector. The main stakeholders involved in activities under this component will include: i) provincial governments of Namibe and Cuando Cabango provinces; ii) private sector actors; iii) relevant national ministries (e.g., Ministry of Economy and Planning); iv) local communities living in and around the target conservation areas (including specific representation of women's, youth and other marginalised groups); v) INBAC; and vi) MCTA.

Under **Component 4**, the project will undertake comprehensive monitoring, knowledge management and

sharing of lessons learned by:

- i. training project staff on the use of monitoring and reporting tools; and
- ii. sharing lessons learned inter-institutionally, nationally and internationally, specifically with other Child Projects under the Global Wildlife Program.

These activities will ensure that lessons generated through the implementation of this project are shared widely, both nationally and internationally, with other relevant initiatives and with other Child Projects under the Global Wildlife Program. They will also ensure that the effectiveness of interventions and introduced tools and technologies under the project are monitored and that adaptive management takes place, adjusting interventions if and when necessary. The main stakeholders involved in activities under this component will include: i) park administration in Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks; ii) project management teams implementing other relevant projects in the region; iii) local communities living in and around the target conservation areas (including specific representation of women's, youth and other marginalised groups); iv) INBAC; and v) MCTA.

SECTION III: Stakeholder Mapping

Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment <i>Governing institution for environmental matters in the country. Also serves as the GEF OFP and oversees GEF projects.</i>	Coordinate all the policy and strategy related to culture, tourism and environment, Define the policy for the development of culture, tourism and the environment with a view to contribute to sustainable development, promote research, training and education in the fields of culture, tourism and the environment, propose programs and projects and adopt legislative measures to implement systems for financing	Better management of two National Parks. Better integration of climate change related issues into park management.	Contributing towards co-finance and co-management. Providing institutional support. Alignment with potential supporters of the project.	Low

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	culture, tourism and the environment.			
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	Formulate and propose policies and strategies for national development in the fields of agriculture, livestock, forests, food and food security, promoting the necessary coordination, develop policy studies and promote actions aimed to conservation and sustainable management of forest, wildlife and bee resources, as well as their economic valorisation, Promote the expansion of the forest surface and approve the afforestation and reforestation plans.	Be supported for its agricultural projects (e.g., agriculture stations, reforestation activities).	Involvement in any agriculture and aquaculture initiatives	High – because they promote agriculture in all places. Need to promote agriculture outside project area Sensitisation needed and more interaction
Ministry of Water and Energy	The National Institute of Water Resources, is a legal person governed by public law, endowed with administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy, whose mission is to ensure the execution of the national water resources policy, in matters related to planning and management integrated use, preservation, protection, supervision	Be involved in the management of water resources both surface and underground.	Co-financing and co-management	Low

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	and control. The GABHIC - Office for the Administration of the Hydrographic Basin of the Cubango River, is the Authority of the Hydrographic Basin, which deals with the integrated management of the water resources of the Hydrographic Basin of the Cunene, Cuvelai and Cubango rivers and others in the South and Southwest of Angola.			
Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security	Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security is the auxiliary body of the President of the country who is responsible for designing, proposing, coordinating, executing, and supervising public policies and sectoral programs in the fields of public administration, labour administration, and social security	Opportunity to employ people and through Tourism and other opportunities	Employ, people to advance project initiatives on sustainable manner.	Medium, Sensitisation needed and more interaction
Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies, and Social Communication. National Institute of Meteorology (INAMET)	Plan, install and coordinate the national meteorological, climatic, and seismic observation networks guaranteeing the meteorological and climatic observations, their interconnection to the global observation system and the global	Provide these services to people in those areas, and assist in terms of them continue to lose productivity	Monitor of climate related issues	Low

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	climate research program, monitor the weather and climate conditions; Issue and warnings and alerts under adverse weather conditions, ensuring the necessary coordination.			
Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform (MAT)	The Ministry of Territorial Administration is responsible for the formulation, coordination, execution and evaluation the Executive's policy regarding Local State Administration, Municipal Administration, territorial organization and management, authorities, and traditional communities.	Better organization of Isolated communities	Provide Guidance at local level and co-management of people in the Parks	Medium, Sensitisation needed and more interaction
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion	Define and propose specific policies and strategies in the field of social action, as well as promoting and ensuring the articulation and implementation of integrated programs, aiming at the protection, assistance and development of vulnerable groups, promotion of women, gender equality and equity, community development and family	Combating poverty programme, gender mainstreaming, demining	Combating poverty, demining issues, and gender mainstream	Low

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	unity and cohesion. Implement programs and that discourage and extinguish traditional practices that against the dignity of the human person			
Ministry of Economy and Planning	Coordinate the articulation of public policy proposals for national development and participate in the formulation and implementation of policies and macroeconomic management. Propose measures aimed to promoting economic development and ensuring balance between different regions with a view to reducing asymmetries.	Improvement of planning in all sectors of economy	Integrate project budget into government budget. Align Project activities with the PRODESI.	Low
Provincial Government of Namibe	Administrate the Province where Iona National Park is located.	Improvement of lining conditions and other services creation into local level	Facilitate Administrative and Technical issues at local level, issuing permits and licences.	Low
Provincial Government of Cuando Cubango	Administrate the Province were Luengue Luiana National Park is located.	Improvement of lining conditions and other services creation into local level	Facilitate Administrative and Technical issues at local level, issuing permits and licences.	Medium, Sensitisation needed and more interaction
Iona Park Administration	Manage the Park on Behalf of INBAC (MCTA)	Proper Park Management	Co-Management	Low
Luengue Luiana Park Administration	Manage the Park on Behalf of INBAC (MCTA)	Proper Park Management	Co-Management	Low
Local communities in project area	Interested in job opportunities.	Capacity building, employment,	Active involvement, in conservation	Medium, Sensitisation needed

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		Tourism, organization of activities, increasing of income	initiatives, provide information and promote local tourism initiatives	and more interaction
Faculty of Science of Agostinho Neto University	Teaching and learning, in education, research and technology, provide professional training for high-level jobs, as well as the education necessary for the development of the personality, from social as well legal point of view, providing with the new knowledge and skills needed to meet the challenges of sustainable development in a community, in raising public awareness and providing preconditions for informed decision-making, responsible behaviour and consumer choice.	Researched at local level and with local people	Assessment and Research	Low
Angolan Catholic University - Centre for Studies and Scientific Research (CEIC)	It is a non-profit research and service provision site, aiming, to promote fundamental and applied scientific research. Encourages research in several areas such as Economics, Environment, Energy, Social Sciences, History, Culture and Human Rights, developing	Researched at local level and with local people	Assessment and Research	Low

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	scientific research projects, organizing conferences, lectures, debates, seminars and other activities, seeking to articulate them with a multidisciplinary vision; Contribute to the development of national capacities in the formulation and evaluation of public policies and development strategies.			
ANAGERO	To promote, attract and facilitate private investments that contribute to the integrated management of the Angolan region of Cubango/Okavango, with a view to its rational use and sustainable development, considering the principles of protection and preservation of order values social, economic, cultural, scientific and environmental.	Better structuration of Tourism opportunities	Planning, and investment in Luengue Luiana	Low
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Developing projects on Land degradation and Climate change Adaption	Partnership and lessons	Partnership and potential co-finance	Low
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Designing and assist the development of projects on Climate Change and Biodiversity as	Partnership and lessons	Partnership and potential co-finance	Low

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	government strategic partner and as GEF implementing agency			
European Union (EU)	Supporting adaption, biodiversity, and climate change initiatives in Angola	Partnership and lessons	Partnership and potential co-finance	Low
Association of Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development Angola (ACADIR)	Building Capacity on target communities through sustainable activities on management organisational at community development, based on nature Resources such: Community Based Conservation, Conservation Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry Management, Wildlife Conservation, Water Resources Management.	Partnership and lessons, involvement with local communities,	Local implementation of activities related to agriculture, water management and conservation issues in Luengue Luiana National Park	Low
Kissama FOUNDATION	Fundação Kissama (FK – Kissama Foundation) is a non-profit nature conservation NGO that has studied and worked on the in-situ protection of Angolan biodiversity for more than 20 years. The main role of Kissama Foundation is the conservation of the Angolan biodiversity through a holistic approach which includes biodiversity research, environmental and	Partnership and lessons	Provide guidance and linkages with different stakeholders and research opportunities	Low

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	biodiversity awareness raising and skills development of early career conservationists			
UNICEF	Supporting the developing of the NAP process in Angola	Partnership and lessons	Partnership and potential co-finance	Low
Ecological Youth of Angola	Mainly environmental education, awareness, and advocacy	Partnership and lessons	Environmental education, awareness and advocacy	Low
Maiombe Network	Coordinating the work of environmental NGOs in Angola	Partnership and lessons	Environmental education, awareness, and advocacy	Low
Action for Rural Development and Environment (ADRA)	Angolan Non-Governmental Organization committed to building democratic and sustainable, social, economic, and environmentally fair development, and to the process of national reconciliation, strengthening the capacity of the excluded, valuing the traditions and practices of rural communities and strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to become subjects of the broadest process of change that ensures options and opportunities for all. Organization with Large Experience on agriculture issues, micro	Partnership and lessons	Capacity building and implementation of National and local activities	Low

Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
National Union of Angolan peasant farmers (UNACA)	Among many things UNACA deals with constitution and internal organization of associations and cooperatives, evolution of agrarian systems, different forms of land use, conservation agriculture, selection, treatment, and work of cattle (traction), evolution of agricultural campaign credit, Campos Schools (ECAS), goat farming and soil fertilization.	Partnership and lessons	Provide guidance and support local farmers	Medium, Sensitisation needed and more interaction
Development Workshop (DW)	DW is engaged as a critical partner in the Government's decentralisation programme in the areas of municipal participatory planning and land tenure reform. Current program is focus on peri-urban communities where the provision of infrastructure, basic services and community economic development remains a serious challenge, and on supporting the rehabilitation of social infrastructure and supporting the processes of settlement and social infrastructure	Partnership and lessons	Assessment of vulnerability at local level	Low

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	for communities. DW also contributes in assessment on climate change adaptation Needs			
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	The TNC work aims to conserve functional areas of high biodiversity value where connectivity and natural processes can be maintained. In these areas, local populations are dependent on natural resources for their survival. In Angola they are more concentrated in KAZA Region	Partnership and lessons	Climate change mitigation and adaptation, support local communities, co-finance, conservation initiatives	Low
Wild Bird Trust (WBT)	Supports the implementations of initiatives that aim to preserve natural resources, involving local communities and empower them. In Angola the focus is centred in Head waters of KAZA	Partnership and lessons	Climate change mitigation and adaptation, support local communities, co-finance, conservation initiatives	Low
ADPP – Aid NGO	Support Adaptation initiatives around Luengue Luiana National Park	Partnership and lessons	Climate change mitigation and adaptation, support local communities, co-finance, conservation initiatives	Low
MCTA Okavango Tourist Development Zone	The Okavango Basin Zone, located in the south of the Cuando Cubango Province, is	Tourism opportunities implementation	Promote tourism at local level in Luengue Luiana National Park	Low

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	one of the tourism development poles defined at national level. Located at the confluence of the Cubango and Cuito rivers, on the border with Namibia, the Pole supports the development of Nature Tourism, in conjunction with the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (ATFC KAZA)			
Private Sector				
ECO TUR ANGOLA	Angolan Company developing ecotourism, the main objective is to develop Tourism Adventure	Tourism opportunities implementation	Support business plan development at local level	Low
Disadvantaged/Vulnerable³⁷¹ Groups (Add rows as necessary)				
Vulnerable people/ households /groups such as female-headed households	Improve quality of life	Conservation initiatives may affect positively and negatively	Rejecting some project activities and initiatives	Medium, permanent dialogue and involvement of government required institutions
Very poor households	Improve quality of life	Conservation initiatives may affect positively and negatively	Rejecting some project activities and initiatives	Medium, permanent dialog and involvement of government required institutions

³⁷¹ Disadvantaged/Vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
Disabled/chronically sick people	Improve quality of life	Conservation initiatives may affect positively and negatively	People looking to project to address all kind of issues	Medium, permanent dialog and involvement of government required institutions
Internally displaced peoples/ refugees	Improve quality of life	Conservation initiatives may affect positively and negatively	Not participating in project initiatives and doing things against project objectives	Medium, permanent dialog and involvement of government required institutions
Ethnic minorities	Improve quality of life	Conservation initiatives may affect positively and negatively	affecting in the standard life	Medium, assessment and active involvement of these minorities
Financial Institutions <i>(Add rows as necessary)</i>				
National Financing Institutions (Public and Private): Commercial Banks Development Banks	Providing required resources to implement project activities	Good management of the project or not	Delaying allocating resources on time to implement the project	High, good planning in advance
International Financing Institutions:	Supporting financially the project activities	Good management of the project or not	Delaying allocating resources on time to implement the project	High, good planning in advance
Media <i>(Add rows as necessary)</i>				
Televisão Pública de Angola (TPA) (National TV)	Reporting opportunities and dissemination of good practices	Good or bad implementation of project, linking information disseminated and the one to disseminate	The type of information that they disseminate about the project, they can add value to project	Low
Jornal de Angola (Daily national newspaper)	Reporting opportunities and dissemination of good practices	Good or bad implementation of project, linking information disseminated and the one to disseminate	The type of information that they disseminate about the project, they can add value to project	Low

Stakeholder Name and Function <i>Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function</i>	Stakeholder's Interest <i>What are the stakeholder's main interests in and concerns about the project?</i>	Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	Influence of Stakeholder <i>How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?</i>	Risk Management <i>(Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high risk stakeholders)</i>
TV Zimbo (Private TV channel)	Reporting opportunities and dissemination of good practices	Good or bad implementation of project, linking information disseminated and the one to disseminate	The type of information that they disseminate about the project, they can add value to project	Low
O País (Daily private newspaper)	Reporting opportunities and dissemination of good practices	Good or bad implementation of project, linking information disseminated and the one to disseminate	The type of information that they disseminate about the project, they can add value to project	Low
News agencies and websites	Reporting opportunities and dissemination of good practices	Good or bad implementation of project, linking information disseminated and the one to disseminate	The type of information that they disseminate about the project, they can add value to project	Low
Provincial radio stations	Reporting opportunities and dissemination of good practices	Good or bad implementation of project, linking information disseminated and the one to disseminate	The type of information that they disseminate about the project, they can add value to project	Low

SECTION IV: Stakeholder Engagement During PPG Phase

a.

Stakeholder Name	Objectives	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ³⁷²	Component	Outcomes
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment	Find out conditions to implement the project, policies and legislations that exist and potential partners	Meetings with National Director of Environment and Climate Action (9 and 10/07/2020) and National Biodiversity Institute (INBAC) 28/07/2020, there was a physical meeting with several people and a Questionnaire was circulated, and in some cases telephone communication to clarify specific issues. Meeting with current secretary of State for environment and past secretary State	<i>All components</i>	Administrative and Technical discussion took place during of period of PPG phase. Project components, implementation partners and other details on project development
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRIP)	Find plans for agriculture and fisheries, forest and wildlife outside protected areas	From 23 July to 30 July	<i>All components</i>	Contacts with National Director of Forest, National director for Forest Development Institute (IDF), Agriculture Development Institute (IDA), all of them refer that initiative is good and supportive from their side, but project is too specific for National Parks where MCTA is responsible.

³⁷² Method of engagement can be face-to-face meeting, telephone call, workshop, consultation, survey, etc.

Stakeholder Name	Objectives	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ³⁷²	Component	Outcomes
National Agency for the Okavango region (ANAGERO)	Find out plans to promote tourism opportunities and readiness to participate in partnership	20/07/2020	<i>All components</i>	Several interactions with National Director of Planning, in the end the was a request that when things a finalized to came to that Ministry for necessary co-finance letter's
Ministry of Economy and Planning	Integration of the project into planning process, including co-finance issues	From 28/07/ to 11/08 2020	<i>All components</i>	Potential Assistance during co-finance latters
Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication. National Institute of Meteorology (INAMET)	Find out information of meteorology and can project information be used at National level	23/07/2020	<i>All components</i>	Interest of INAMET to integrate the project and integrate weather and climate change information on their system to analyse information and better advise decision makers and Park administrations. Father discussion to continue to be refined
Ministry of Energy and Water National Institute of Water Resources (INRH) GABHIC	Find out information on vulnerability in water resources plans	From 28/07/ to 11/08 2020	<i>All components</i>	Good interest in partnering with CI and MCTA, but very little can be than as Cubango River that GABHIC is in charge, only neighbour Luengue Luiana National Park, but yes, all issues related to vulnerability and rivers that are in charge with institution. INRH, the was a

Stakeholder Name	Objectives	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ³⁷²	Component	Outcomes
				reference on interest but project is too specific for National parks where MCTA is responsible for.
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion	Information about poverty at rural areas, gender issues and demining activities	Almerindo Barradas advisor to the Minister 20/07/2020	<i>All components</i>	Interest of Ministry to Join project and address gender and combating poverty issues, the interest is present and there was a request to the Minister write to that specific ministry to formalize
Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security	To integrate young people from National and Local level into public services to be trained to continue with project implementation	28/07/2020, Eduarda Cassengue, responsible for department on Job and Professional Training	<i>All components</i>	Possibility of providing space during the recruitment process for additional people for Ministry of Culture Tourism and Environment at, local provincial and national Level, people to be trained to respond to project concept not. Conversation went well the was a request to officially Minister of Culture, Tourism and Environment to request to the minister of Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security, to start that consideration officially

Stakeholder Name	Objectives	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ³⁷²	Component	Outcomes
Faculty of Sciences of Agostinho Neto University	Research activities and Opportunities	27/07/2020	<i>All components</i>	Creation of enabling environment that can facilitate of Academy mainly at local level, involving local people on research, rehabilitating research infrastructures to allow involvement of scientists and trainers from all areas
Action for Rural Development and Environment (ADRA)	Information on experiences of project implementation and potential partnerships	From 28/07/ to 11/08 2020	<i>All components</i>	Questionnaire and additional contributions with ADRA, they would be willing be involved on whatever issues related to Training, Climate, and conservation issues. Lessons from other projects
Provincial Governments were Iona and Luengue Luiana are located	Find out how their see National parks and inform on project perspectives	From 23 July to 25 September, Contacts with Vice Governor of Cuando Cubango, Provincial director of Environment of Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces	<i>All components</i>	Technical and institutional issues related to the project, all of them well come project concept ideas and willing to support, they also feel out Questionnaires
Iona and Luengue Luiana Park Administration	Status of the park, communities, partners and project perspective	From 20 th July to 30 of September (Questionnaire and telephone contacts with Park administrators and on 2 areas and adviser for Iona.	<i>All components</i>	We circulate Questionnaire and the was a request for them to respond based on consultation than to local communities, about interest, involvement, and partnership

Stakeholder Name	Objectives	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ³⁷²	Component	Outcomes
Kissama Foundation	Project perspectives information country biodiversity, lessons and potential partnerships	From 19/07/to 06/08 2020, Kissama Foundation Director	<i>All components</i>	Questionnaire and additional conversation on potential roll of Kissama Foundation as partner, Training, experience on Management plans and projects, gaps on conservation and climate, etc.
Development Workshop (DW)	Project perspectives information country biodiversity, lessons, and potential partnerships	20to 23/07/2020 Interaction with Director Questionnaire and follow up questions	<i>All components</i>	Questionnaire and additional telephone interaction on potential involvement, experiences and other elements involving project development.
Association of Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development Angola (ACADIR)	Project perspectives information country biodiversity, lessons, and potential partnerships	From 19 to 27/07/20 Questionnaire and follow up questions	<i>All components</i>	Experiences of previous work done in in Conservation Agriculture in Luengue Luiana National Park, Other experiences in managing projects, status of local communities, etc
Maiombe Network	Project perspectives information country biodiversity, lessons, and potential partnerships	19/07/2020 Questionnaire and follow up questions	<i>All components</i>	Possibility of supporting project on field of environmental education and awareness, National and local level.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Lessons and co- financing opportunities	From 20/07 to 25/09 2020 Questionnaire and follow up questions	<i>All components</i>	Interaction throughout Questionnaire, telephone, emails correspondence on experiences from

Stakeholder Name	Objectives	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ³⁷²	Component	Outcomes
				projects, potential roll to Play, lessons learnt and co-finance issues.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Lessons and co-financing opportunities	20/07/2020 Questionnaire and follow up questions	<i>All components</i>	Potential co-financing opportunities, lessons and experiences, partnerships
European Union (EU)	Lessons and co-financing opportunities	20/07/2020 Questionnaire and follow up questions on email and phones	<i>All components</i>	Potential co-financing opportunities, lessons and experiences, partnerships
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Lessons and co-financing opportunities, partnerships	19/07/2020 Questionnaire and follow up questions and telephone interaction	<i>All components</i>	Potential co-financing opportunities, lessons and experiences, partnerships, and potential roll to play in project
Wild Bird Trust (WBT)	Lessons and co-financing opportunities, Partnerships	19/07/2020 Questionnaire and follow up questions and telephone interaction	<i>All components</i>	Potential co-financing opportunities, lessons and experiences, partnerships, and potential roll to play in project
ECO TUR ANGOLA	Country Tourism information and possibilities of partnerships	23/07/2020	<i>All components</i>	Potential co-financing opportunities, lessons and experiences, partnerships, and potential roll to play in project in supporting tourism development

Stakeholder Name	Objectives	Date, Location and Method of Engagement ³⁷²	Component	Outcomes
MCTA Okavango Tourist Development Zone, ADPP, Angolan Catholic University - Centre Studies and Scientific Research (CEIC), Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform (MAT), UNACA	Country Tourism information and possibilities of partnerships	From 19/07/ to 30/09 2020	<i>All components</i>	Questionnaires were sent interest was shown but never replied Questionnaire and telephone interaction
Local Communities	Project information, wiling to collaborate and find out for more information from local level	From 19/07/ to 30/09 2020	<i>All components</i>	Communities views are expressed in Questionnaire and interaction with Park administrators and advisor during all consultation period, because the was a request for them to interact because of limitation from COVID 19

b. Project Disclosure

Disclosing project information is essential for meaningful consultation on project design and for stakeholders to understand the potential opportunities of the project, and the risks and impacts of the project.

Confirm that the following information was shared with stakeholders during the PPG Phase:

Information	When, How and Where this was shared?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The purpose, nature and scale of the project	During consultation, questionnaire, and validation workshop
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The duration of proposed project activities	During consultation, questionnaire, and validation workshop
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information from the environmental and social safeguard screening process, regarding potential risks and impacts of the project on stakeholders, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for mitigating risks and impacts Potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups 	During consultation, questionnaire, and validation workshop

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of differentiated measures to be taken to avoid and minimize disproportionate risks and impacts 	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposed stakeholder engagement process, highlighting ways in which stakeholders can participate and contribute during project design and/or implementation	During consultation, questionnaire, and validation workshop
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The time and venue of proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized, and reported	During consultation, questionnaire, and validation workshop
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The process and means by which grievances can be raised and addressed	During consultation, questionnaire, and validation workshop

c. Reporting of Indicators During PPG

C. Reporting of indicators During PPG		
Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in project design and preparation process	40	
Number of people who have been involved in the project design and preparation process	Men:90	Total:120
	Women:30	
Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc) with stakeholders during PPG phase	19	

d. Lessons Learned during PPG:

- During the PPG, we found that we need more time for stakeholder engagement. Some institutions request formal invitations from the ministry before they are willing to engage, but all of them showed interest in project.
- There were limitations caused by COVID-19 in relation to more active engagement with stakeholders and restrictions of movements. The willingness for participation was shown by all, but the type of engagement will depend on formal relationships to be created with the Executing Agency.

SECTION V: Stakeholder Engagement for Implementation Phase

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
<i>Name the key stakeholder and group type to be engaged. Add columns as necessary.</i>	<i>How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc)</i> <i>What special measures would be taken to include disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals/groups?</i>	<i>Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?</i>	<i>What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed?</i> <i>What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?</i>	<i>How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc.</i>
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment	Regular formal meetings	Quarterly	Presentations, transportation, brochures, website, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRIP)	Regular formal meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
National Agency for the Okavango region (ANAGERO)	Regular formal meetings	Quarterly	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
Ministry of Economy and Planning	Regular formal meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication; National Institute of Meteorology (INAMET)	Regular meetings	Every 2 years	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
Ministry of Energy and Water	Informal meetings	Annually	Nothing	Included in project budget
Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion	Regular meetings	Every 2 years	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security	Informal meetings	Annually	Nothing	Included in project budget
Faculty of Sciences of Agostinho Neto University	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
Action for Rural Development and Environment (ADRA)	Informal meetings	Every 2 years	Nothing	Included in project budget
Provincial Governments where Iona and Luengue Luiana are located	Regular meetings	Park headquarters and Communal or municipal administration, Quarterly	Transportation to Namibe and Cuando Cubango provinces, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
Iona and Luengue Luiana Park Administration	Regular meetings	Quarterly	Transportation to Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Parks, presentations, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
Kissama Foundation	Informal meetings	Every 2 years	Nothing	Included in project budget
Development Workshop (DW)	Informal meetings	Every 2 years	Nothing	Included in project budget
Association of Environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development Angola (ACADIR)	Regular meetings	3 times year	Transportation, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required	Included in project budget
Maiombe Network	Informal meetings	Annually	Nothing	Included in project budget
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Regular meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
European Union (EU)	Regular meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
Wild Bird Trust (WBT)	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
ECO TUR ANGOLA	Casual meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
Universities	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures	Included in project budget
ADPP	Regular meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation, presentations	Included in project budget
MCTA Okavango Tourist Development Zone	Regular meetings	Annually	Transportation, presentations, brochures, website	Included in project budget
Local Communities	Regular meetings	Quarterly	Transportation to communities, translation services, presentations, brochures, internet connection for remote meeting if required, facilitation services	Included in project budget
UNACA	Formal meetings	Every 2 Years	Transportation	Included in project budget
Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform (MAT)	Formal meetings	Annually	Transportation	Included in project budget

SECTION VI: Monitoring and Reporting

The project will report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GEF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the implementation of the SEP.

On an annual basis and using the CI-GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-GEF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate stakeholder engagement indicators in addition to the CI-GEF's indicators.

Indicator	Baseline		Target	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1. Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	90	30	100	60
2. Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	40		43	
3. Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).	19		23	

Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the SEP:	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
How/Where will the approved SEP be disclosed³⁷³:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception workshop at the start of project implementation - The approved SEP will be translated into Portuguese and into the most spoken language in each conservation area and copies will be made available in the park administration offices. It will also be shared at the project launch meetings (nationally and locally at each conservation area).
When will the approved SEP be disclosed?	Inception workshop at the start of project implementation

³⁷³ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

APPENDIX VII: Detailed Project Budget

The budget in Excel is attached separately as Appendix VII

APPENDIX VIII: Co-financing Commitment letters

1. African Parks



African Parks Network
 P.O. Box 2336, Lonehill 2062, RSA
 Tel: +27 11 465 0050 Fax: +27 86 662 4992
 Reg no. 2007/030803/08
 PBO No. 930028082
www.africanparks.org

16th February 2021

Dr. Miguel Morales,
 Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency,
 2011 Crystal Drive,
 Suite 600,
 Arlington, Virginia 22202,
 USA.

**SUBJECT: CO-FINANCING SUPPORT FOR THE FOLLOWING GEF-7
 PROJECT: STRENGTHEN MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
 RESILIENCE IN ANGOLA'S CONSERVATION AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE
 DEVELOPMENT (Project ID: 10505).**

Dear Dr. Morales,

On behalf of **African Parks**, I am pleased to inform you that **African Parks** plans to contribute **USD 14 million** in co-financing from non-GEF funding in support of the GEF project titled: *Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development*. This includes funding from Wyss Foundation as well as other African Parks philanthropic donors.

This co-financing will support additional funding for: Component 2: Improving conservation management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs, focusing on project activities in **Iona National Park**; Project Management Costs; and ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation costs for the period 2021 - 2025. African Parks have a 20-year co-management agreement in place with the Government of Angola for the full management of the Park (signed December 2019).

African Parks is a non-profit conservation organisation that takes on the complete responsibility for the rehabilitation and long-term management of national parks in partnership with governments and local communities, and currently manages 19 national parks and protected areas in partnership with 11 countries, covering an area of over 14.2 million hectares.

Directors: R.J. van Ogtrop (Chairman), V. Chitalu, J. Lembeli, M. Msimang, V. Narasimhan, R.C. Rugamba, E. M. Woods, J.G. Wyss, P.W. Fearnhead (CEO)


African Parks has been in discussions with the Angolan government around conservation support and protected area management partnerships since early 2018, and signed its first co-management agreement with the Government (then Ministry of Environment) for the management of Iona National Park, in December 2019. African Parks has expressed interest in supporting the Government of Angola further in other national parks in the country; these discussions are ongoing

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as **GRANT (USD 14 million)** co-financing, should the project proposal be successful.

This letter serves to confirm the availability of African Parks co-financing and African Parks' commitment to co-finance the GEF7 Angola Child Project in Iona National Park.

We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Sincerely,



Peter Fearnhead
Chief Executive Officer
African Parks

2. Peace Parks Foundation (PPF)



A non-profit organisation | Registration No. 1997/004896/08 | Fundraising No. 005-294 NPO | PBO No. 130003729
11 Termo Road, Techno Park, Stellenbosch, 7600, South Africa
Tel: +27 (0)21 880 5100 | Email: ppfcomms@peaceparks.org | www.peaceparks.org

Ref: PPF/P/3-44

16 February 2021

Dr Miguel Morales
Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 600
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

SUBJECT: CO-FINANCING SUPPORT FOR THE FOLLOWING GEF-7 PROJECT: STRENGTHEN MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE IN ANGOLA'S CONSERVATION AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Project ID: 10505)

Dear Dr Morales,

On behalf of **Peace Parks Foundation (PPF)**, I am pleased to inform you that **Peace Parks Foundation** plans to contribute **USD 4,454,000** in co-financing from non-GEF funding in support of the GEF project titled: *Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development*.

This co-financing will support additional funding for: Component 2: Improving conservation management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs, mainly focusing on project activities in **Luengue Luiana National Park**; Project Management Costs; and ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation costs during the period of performance, currently estimated **from July 2021 – July 2028**.

PPF is a Non-Government Organization which specializes in the establishment of TFCAs and provides support to Governments in management, financing, and development of protected areas within TFCAs. The support is provided in partnership with Governments at both local and national levels and recognises that conservation areas must benefit local communities.

PPF has been involved in Angola since 2006 when the Ministers responsible for environment, natural resources, wildlife and tourism in the Republics of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to negotiate and work towards the establishment of the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA (KAZA TFCA) which was formalized in 2011, through signing of a Treaty. Since then, the PPF has been supporting the Luengue Luiana and Mavinga National Parks, providing technical support and financial management of various sources of funding.

PPF has signed an MoU with The National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC) in March 2020, which is currently under revision. The funds are for the preparation of management instruments to support activities that the Parties consider priorities for improving the management of parks and those that contribute to the improvement of the socio-economic condition of local communities. This represents the first phase of cooperation between INBAC and PPF

FOUNDING PATRONS

HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands
 Dr Nelson Mandela
 Dr Anton Rupert

HONORARY PATRONS

President Lazarus Chakwera (Malawi)
 President Hage Geingob (Namibia)
 His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho)
 President João Lourenço (Angola)
 His Majesty King Mswati II (Swaziland)
 President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique)

DIRECTORS

Mr JP Rupert (Chairman)
 Mr JA Chissano (Vice-Chairman)
 Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer)
 Mr TA Boardman
 Mr NN de Villiers (Member Only)
 Mr A Hoffmann (Switzerland)
 Mr EN Isidori (Ireland)

Prof A Leinen
 Mr JS Lofthe-Eaton
 Drs JHW Loudon (The Netherlands)
 Ms LM Lynch
 Mr M Msimang
 Mr H. Pohamba (Namibia)
 Dr FF Raimondo

Ms CC Rupert
 Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands)
 Mr JS Swagers
 Mr P van der Poel
 Senior Chief Inyamba Yeta (Zambia)

for Luengue Luiana and Mavinga National Parks. PPF has expressed interest for a longer-term participation, and the planning documents will provide guidance on governance models which will be decided upon by INBAC.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as grant co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

This letter serves to confirm the availability of PPF's co-financing and PPF's commitment to co-finance the GEF7 Angola Project in Luengue Luiana National Park.

We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Yours sincerely,



WERNER MYBURGH
 Chief Executive Officer

3. The International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF)



February 17, 2021

Dr Miguel Morales,
Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency,
2011 Crystal Drive,
Suite 600,
Arlington, Virginia 22202,
USA.

**SUBJECT: CO-FINANCING SUPPORT FOR THE FOLLOWING GEF-7 PROJECT:
“STRENGTHEN MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE IN ANGOLA’S
CONSERVATION AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT” (GEF PROJECT ID
10505)**

Dear Dr Morales,

On behalf of the Conservation Council of Nations dba ICCF Group, I am pleased to inform you that ICCF Group is ready to serve as one of the key partners in implementation of the GEF Project “Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola’s Conservation Areas For Sustainable Development” (GEF Project ID 10505). We are fully committed to contributing our expertise and leadership to delivery of Project Outcome 3.4 and plan to contribute USD 400,000 in cash and in-kind co-financing from non-GEF funding in support of the project.

The co-finance will support additional funding for: Outcome 3.4 under Component 3. Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions; Project Management Costs; and ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation costs. This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as cash and in-kind co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Sincerely,



Clare S. Falcone
Secretary

4. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)



19th February 2021

Dr. Miguel Morales,
 Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
 2011 Crystal Drive
 Suite 600
 Arlington, Virginia 22202
 USA

Subject: CO-FINANCING SUPPORT FOR THE FOLLOWING GEF-7 PROJECT: STRENGTHEN MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE IN ANGOLA'S CONSERVATION AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Project ID: 10505).

Dear Dr. Morales,

This letter serves to confirm The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) in-kind commitment for the following GEF-7 project "**Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience In Angola's Conservation Areas For Sustainable Development (Project ID: 10505).**" proposed through Conservation International for funding. The goals of the project are to improve the management of national parks in targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.

The Nature Conservancy plans on providing contributions to the total value of **USD 750,000** as co-finance over a three-year period (2021–2024), for implementation of activities towards achieving GEF project objectives and outcomes. This co-financing will support additional funding for: Component 1. Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs; Component 2. Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs; Component 3. Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions; Project Management Costs; and ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation costs. This contribution is intended to qualify as **in-kind co-financing** should the project proposal be successful.

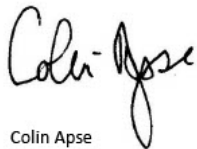
TNC is currently implementing a new program focusing on the headwaters of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin in Angola. The Program will contribute to i) an effective, adequately financed, and well-functioning protected area network in Angola that benefits the people who live in and around those protected areas and ii) the establishment of meaningful community-based conservation opportunities, using the right policy and legal framework, that strengthens the participation of local communities in the management of critical conservation areas. Specifically, TNC is working with the Angolan government to

help create an enabling conservation framework (policy, legal, institutional and socio-economic) to support implementation of landscape-level community and government conservation models in southeast Angola. TNC is also implementing forest and fisheries co-management and climate-smart agriculture with communities in southeast Angola, thereby improving livelihoods, conserving nature, and creating demonstration projects for the new community conservation areas. The program will help transform southeast Angola's parks – which are not being managed effectively – into a functioning conservation system that includes government protected areas and new community-conserved lands.

The program is also contributing to the implementation of Angola's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and other relevant strategies, and is therefore well aligned with the priorities of the proposed GEF project. We offer our continued support throughout the implementation of the project.

My colleagues, Mr. Sekgowa Motsumi (sekgowa.motsumi@tnc.org), Okavango Basin Program Director and Ms. Elizeth Gonçalves (e.goncalves@tnc.org or +244913747265), Okavango Program Manager, are available for any clarification that you may require.

Yours sincerely,



Colin Apse

Africa Freshwater Conservation Director

Contacts: capse@tnc.org or +12072539663

5. The Government of Angola (GoA)



Project work	Amount (USD)
INBAC Management – resources allocated to manage conservation areas	82,130
Management of the Rangers School – training for support of protected areas	179,335
Management of Iona National Park	4,609
Management of Luengue-Luiana National Park	4,609
Requalification of rural areas – improvement of the conditions in rural areas including communities living in project areas	93,458
Climate Change response	758,818
Rehabilitation of water system in Rivungo – municipality inside Luengue-Luiana National Park	90,321
Combatting wildlife crime – equipping anti-poaching rangers	148,423
Construction of sanitary station and integrated infrastructure in Tombwa – municipality in Iona National Park	3,116,571
Biodiversity and conservation areas	681,470
Rehabilitation of the road from Namibe to Iona National Park – infrastructure; improved access to Iona	311,430
Support to families affected by climate change	1,198,580
Contribution to National Environment Fund	82,121

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as in-kind co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

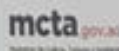
We look forward to continued partnership for the implementation of this project.

Sincerely,

GABINETE DO MINISTRO DA CULTURA, TURISMO E AMBIENTE, em Luanda,
 aos 22 de Fevereiro de 2021.-

JOMO FRANCISCO I. DE CARVALHO FORTUNATO

MCTA – Ministério da Cultura, Turismo e Ambiente
 Rua do MAT, Complexo Administrativo
 "Calaicos de Talaiana" Município da Samba, 4.º Edifício 7.º andar
 Telefone: Email gm@mcta.gov.ao
 Número Contribuinte: 5000379891



7. Conservation international

2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22202, USA
Tel: +1 703 341.2400
Fax: +1 703 553.4817
www.conservation.org

23rd February 2021

Mr. Miguel Morales
Senior Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 600
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA



SUBJECT: CO-FINANCING SUPPORT FOR GEF-7 PROJECT "STRENGTHEN MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE IN ANGOLA'S CONSERVATION AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT."

Dear Mr. Morales,

On behalf of Conservation International Foundation (CI), I am pleased to inform you that CI plans to contribute \$100,000 in grant co-financing in support of the GEF Project *"Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development."* (GEF Project ID 10505).

This co-financing will be provided from non-GEF donor funding over the lifespan of the project and will enable technical staff within the division to provide technical support and oversight to all components of the project, including Project Management Costs and ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation. This support will be provided for the expected project period July 2021 to June 2028.

This contribution as described above is intended to qualify as grant co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,



Barbara DiPietro
Chief Financial Officer

APPENDIX IX: Terms of Reference for Personnel charging to both PMC and Components

Terms of reference: Chief of Party (staff)

Project Objective: To improve the management of national parks in targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.

Description of role:

A Chief of Party (CoP) will be recruited by INBAC to lead the project management unit. The CoP will report to the INBAC with periodic updates to CI-AfD. The CoP will demonstrate exceptional leadership skills and have a proven track record of successful project management in Africa. As such, the CoP may be recruited internationally.

The main responsibilities of the CoP will be to:

- provide financial monitoring compliance for all activities implemented by the proposed project.
- prepare quarterly and annual workplans and provide inputs to the budgets and procurement plans.
- plan and manage the implementation of all project activities directly implemented by the INBAC.
- oversee and coordinate the implementation of project activities that may potentially be implemented by executing partners.
- monitor materialization and reporting of co-financing.
- provide regular updates on project progress to INBAC, PSC, CI-GEF and CI-AFD.
- ensure effective coordination between all project executing partners and INBAC.
- identify potential risks to project activities and mitigation measures to overcome them.
- ensure that project outcomes are achieved.
- monitor and evaluate all project activities.
- ensure that environmental and social safeguards are set-up, implemented, monitored, and adhered to.
- ensure regular and effective communication between the PMU, INBAC, PSC and CI.
- ensure the Angola project coordinates and shares knowledge with the GWP and other relevant initiatives.

COMPONENT 1: Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs	
Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.	Output 1.1.1 to 1.1.7: The CoP will oversee the implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices in both project sites. This will include: i) providing technical guidance for the development of and reviewing the climate risk assessment; ii) providing technical guidance for the development of and reviewing the natural capital accounting assessments; iii) providing technical guidance for the development of and reviewing biodiversity-compatible local

	adaptation plans; iv) engaging relevant government institutions to ensure that communities receive quality training and the necessary inputs to undertake biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices; and v) leading the selection and establishment of flagship ecovillages.
Outcome 1.2.: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.	Output 1.2.1 to 1.2.5: The CoP will oversee the implementation of additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities in both project sites. This will include: i) providing technical guidance for the development of and reviewing the market assessments; ii) providing technical guidance for the development of and reviewing the business plans; iii) engaging relevant government institutions to ensure that communities receive quality training and the necessary inputs to undertake additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities; and v) leading the organization thereof and participating in knowledge exchange activities with the targeted communities.
COMPONENT 2: Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs	
Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA.	Output 2.1.1 to 2.1.5: The CoP will oversee and coordinate the implementation of improved management activities in KAZA TFCA by potential project partners. The CoP will also provide technical input and guidance to the development and implementation of a management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park. The CoP will lead the coordination between INAMET and management of Luengue-Luiana National Park for the installation of a hydrometeorological station. Finally, the CoP will facilitate knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation between conservation agencies.
Outcome 2.2.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.	Output 2.2.1 to 2.2.5: The CoP will oversee and coordinate the implementation of improved management activities in Iona TFCA by potential project partners. The CoP will also provide technical input and guidance to the development and implementation of a management plan for Luengue-Luiana National Park. The CoP will lead the coordination between INAMET and management of Luengue-Luiana National Park for the installation of a hydrometeorological station. Finally, the CoP will facilitate knowledge exchange on climate change adaptation between conservation agencies.
Outcome 2.3.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park.	Output 2.3.1 to 2.3.6: The CoP will oversee and coordinate the implementation of anti-poaching activities in KAZA TFCA by potential project partners. The CoP will also provide technical input and guidance to the development and implementation of an anti-poaching strategy for Luengue-Luiana National Park. Finally, the CoP will facilitate coordination between Luengue-Luiana National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider KAZA TFCA landscape.

<p>Outcome 2.4.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park.</p>	<p>Output 2.4.1 to 2.4.6: The CoP will oversee and coordinate the implementation of anti-poaching activities in Iona TFCA by potential project partners. The CoP will also provide technical input and guidance to the development and implementation of an anti-poaching strategy for Iona National Park. Finally, the CoP will facilitate coordination between Iona National Park Management with other conservation law enforcement agencies in the wider Iona TFCA landscape.</p>
<p>COMPONENT 3:</p>	<p>Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 to 3.1.3: The CoP will facilitate coordination between different sectoral ministries and potential project partners to integrate climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into relevant sectoral strategies, policies and plans. The CoP will also ensure that relevant climate change risk information generated by the project is captured in existing databases (CC ENISA).</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1 to 3.2.4: The CoP will facilitate coordination between national and local government to enable the establishment of functional decentralized Provincial Committees on Climate Change and Biodiversity. The CoP will also oversee and provide technical guidance to the development of land-use planning tools and updated municipal master plans.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3.: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.</p>	<p>Output 3.3.1 to 3.3.4: The CoP will coordinate relevant ministries to develop memoranda of understanding that clarify roles and responsibilities for wildlife conservation in Angola. The CoP will also oversee the development and implementation of a comprehensive training programme on conservation area management.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.4.: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.</p>	<p>Output 3.4.1 to 3.4.4: The CoP will oversee and coordinate the development of nature-based tourism by potential project partners. The CoP will provide technical input into the development of business plans for nature-based tourism and participate in investment summits convened to showcase viable business opportunities within Luengue-Luiana and Iona National Park to potential private sector investors.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.</p>	<p>Output 3.5.1 to 3.5.4: The CoP will facilitate coordination between government and potential project partners to increase the capacity of an environmental fund to access climate and biodiversity finance. The CoP will provide technical input into a results-based management system that will be designed for the fund.</p>
<p>COMPONENT 4:</p>	<p>Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned</p>

Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas.	Output 4.1.1 to 4.1.3: The CoP will provide technical inputs and guidance to the M&E and Communications specialist to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of all project activities. The CoP will also ensure that the monitoring, evaluation and learning system designed meets all GEF requirements and is implemented. Finally, the CoP will contribute to periodic M&E reports that will be submitted to CI-GEF and GEF Secretariat.
Outcome 4.2.: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes.	Output 4.2.1 to 4.2.2: The CoP will provide technical inputs and guidance to the M&E and Communications specialist to ensure that knowledge generated by the project is disseminated widely. The CoP will also participate in annual coordination meetings with relevant conservation institutions to share knowledge and will contribute to the development of reports to share lessons learned.
PMC	The CoP will lead the PMU and will be accountable for project reporting to INBAC, CI-GEF and GEF secretariat. The CoP will also prepare quarterly and annual workplans, monitor materialization and reporting of co-financing, and provide regular updates on project progress to INBAC, PSC, CI-GEF and CI-AFD. The CoP will be responsible for ensuring that the project achieves all its specified outcomes and targets.

Terms of reference: Operations and Finance Director (staff)

Project Objective: To improve the management of national parks in targeted transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change.

Description of role:

An Operations and Finance Director (OFD) will be included in the PMU to manage financial and procurement systems, including potentially the sub-granting of GEF funds to designated executing partners. The OFD will be an integral member of the project and will support the delivery of outcomes via grant-making and building capacity of partners and providing project management by assuring compliance and timely reports to the CI-AFD and CI-GEF.

The main responsibilities of the OFD will be to:

- manage procurement processes in line with Government of Angola, CI and GEF procedures.
- perform the role a grants manager, managing the sub-granting, and reporting, of funds to any potential executing partners.
- standardize the finance and accounting systems of the project while maintaining compatibility with Government of Angola and CI financial accounting procedures.
- prepare revisions of the overall project budget and assist in the preparation of annual procurement plans.

- ensure that project executing partners provide accurate, transparent, and compatible financial reports; and
- prepare quarterly and annual expenditure/financial reports.
- track materialization and reporting of co-financing.

COMPONENT 1:	Strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change in targeted TFCAs
Outcome 1.1.: Increased implementation of biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices (encompassing the eco-village approach) in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs.	Output 1.1.1 to 1.1.7: The OFD will oversee the recruitment and selection of appropriately qualified service providers to deliver a climate risk assessment, natural capital accounting assessments and biodiversity-compatible local adaptation plans. Furthermore, the OFD will ensure that all of these deliverables are produced timeously and to the required quality. The OFP will also provide capacity development to the relevant government institutions and NGOs that will be training and equipping communities to implement biodiversity-compatible adaptation practices to ensure that all reporting associated with these activities is delivered to the standards required by GEF and CI. Finally, the OFD will work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that all safeguard plans are appropriately implemented and reported on.
Outcome 1.2.: Additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities and sources of income established in the Angolan portions of targeted TFCAs to decrease vulnerability of local communities to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.	Output 1.2.1 to 1.2.5: The OFD will oversee the recruitment and selection of appropriately qualified service providers to deliver market assessments and business plans for additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities. Furthermore, the OFD will ensure that all of these deliverables are produced timeously and to the required quality. The OFP will also provide capacity development to the relevant government institutions and NGOs that will be training and equipping communities to implement additional climate-resilient and biodiversity-compatible livelihood activities to ensure that all reporting associated with these activities is delivered to the standards required by GEF and CI. Finally, the OFD will work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that all safeguard plans are appropriately implemented and reported on.
COMPONENT 2:	Improving conservation area management and wildlife conservation in targeted TFCAs
Outcome 2.1.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the KAZA TFCA.	Output 2.1.1 to 2.1.5: The OFD will train and guide potential project partners to: i) effectively manage GEF funds; ii) deliver the required project outputs; and iii) ensure compliance with GEF policies. The OFD will also work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that potential project partners are trained on, implement and report on all relevant safeguard plans.

Outcome 2.2.: Improved management of conservation areas in the Angolan portion of the Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA.	Output 2.2.1 to 2.2.5: The OFD will train and guide potential project partners to: i) effectively manage GEF funds; ii) deliver the required project outputs; and iii) ensure compliance with GEF policies. The OFD will also work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that potential project partners are trained on, implement and report on all relevant safeguard plans.
Outcome 2.3.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Luengue-Luiana National Park.	Output 2.3.1 to 2.3.6: The OFD will train and guide potential project partners to: i) effectively manage GEF funds; ii) deliver the required project outputs; and iii) ensure compliance with GEF policies. The OFD will also work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that potential project partners are trained on, implement and report on all relevant safeguard plans.
Outcome 2.4.: Decreased poaching of priority species in Iona National Park.	Output 2.4.1 to 2.4.6: The OFD will train and guide potential project partners to: i) effectively manage GEF funds; ii) deliver the required project outputs; and iii) ensure compliance with GEF policies. The OFD will also work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that potential project partners are trained on, implement and report on all relevant safeguard plans.
COMPONENT 3:	Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of climate change and conservation institutions
Outcome 3.1.: Enhanced institutional capacity of national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies.	Output 3.1.1 to 3.1.3: The OFD will train and guide potential project partners to: i) effectively manage GEF funds; ii) deliver the required project outputs; and iii) ensure compliance with GEF policies. The OFD will also work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that potential project partners are trained on, implement and report on all relevant safeguard plans.
Outcome 3.2.: Improved technical and institutional capacity of sub-national government agencies to coordinate, plan and implement climate change and biodiversity strategies at provincial and municipal levels.	Output 3.2.1 to 3.2.4: The OFD will train and guide potential project partners to: i) effectively manage GEF funds; ii) deliver the required project outputs; and iii) ensure compliance with GEF policies. The OFD will also work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that potential project partners are trained on, implement and report on all relevant safeguard plans.
Outcome 3.3.: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity to manage Angola's Conservation Area Network.	Output 3.3.1 to 3.3.4: The OFD will train and guide potential project partners to: i) effectively manage GEF funds; ii) deliver the required project outputs; and iii) ensure compliance with GEF policies. The OFD will also work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that potential project partners are trained on, implement and report on all relevant safeguard plans.

Outcome 3.4.: Strengthened capacity of the private sector and other key stakeholders to develop Nature-based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable use activities in Angola's conservation areas.	Output 3.4.1 to 3.4.4: The OFD will train and guide potential project partners to: i) effectively manage GEF funds; ii) deliver the required project outputs; and iii) ensure compliance with GEF policies. The OFD will also work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that potential project partners are trained on, implement and report on all relevant safeguard plans.
Outcome 3.5.: Increased ability of institutions in Angola to access climate and biodiversity finance.	Output 3.5.1 to 3.5.4: The OFD will train and guide potential project partners to: i) effectively manage GEF funds; ii) deliver the required project outputs; and iii) ensure compliance with GEF policies. The OFD will also work with the part-time Safeguards Specialist to ensure that potential project partners are trained on, implement and report on all relevant safeguard plans.
COMPONENT 4:	Facilitating project monitoring, knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned
Outcome 4.1.: Effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and biodiversity conservation interventions in the project target areas.	Output 4.1.1 to 4.1.3: The OFD will build the capacity of existing INBAC staff to monitor and report on project finances. The OFD will provide technical inputs and guidance to the M&E and Communications specialist to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of all project activities. The OFD will contribute to periodic M&E reports that will be submitted to CI-GEF and GEF Secretariat, particularly regarding procurement and financial management.
Outcome 4.2.: Improved knowledge-sharing among institutions in Angola, and with other countries, donors, and key stakeholders across the wider TFCA landscapes.	Output 4.2.1 to 4.2.2: The OFD will contribute to the development of reports detailing lessons learned and best practice from the project. The OFD may also participate in annual coordination meetings with relevant conservation institutions to share knowledge and will contribute to the development of reports to share lessons learned.
PMC	The OFD will be responsible all of the project financial reporting. The OFD will also be responsible for reporting, assessing, and managing risk, conducting pre-award screenings of grantees, reviewing grantee reports, disbursing payments, tracking materialization and reporting of co-financing, and ensuring compliance with GEF and Conservation International Policies.

APPENDIX X: GEF-7 Biodiversity Tracking Tool for Protected Area Projects and the LDCF Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Tool

1. The GEF-7 Biodiversity Tracking Tool for Protected Area Projects is attached separately.
2. The Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Tool is attached separately.