

Concept Note

Integrated programme to build climate-resilience in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola

Angola | Sahara and Sahel Observatory

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**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Simplified Approval Process Concept Note

Project/Programme title:	Integrated programme to build climate-resilience in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola
Country(ies):	Angola
National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA):	Ministry of Environment
Executing Entities:	ADPP Angola in partnership with Government Institutions (Ministry of the Environment, Insitute for Agrarian Development, provincial/municipal authorities) and local NGOs
Accredited Entity(ies) (AE):	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
Date of first submission/ version number:	8/7/2019 1 V.1
Date of current submission/ version number	11/29/2019 V.2



Eligibility for SAP is determined by the review of the concept note and the ESS screening.

A. Project / Programme Information (max. 1 page)

A.1. Project or programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Programme	A.2. Public or private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector	A.3 RFP	Not applicable
A.4. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme	<p>Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances: 0% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 33.333%				
A.5. Impact potential		A.5.1. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO ₂ eq over project lifespan)	778,400 tCO ₂ eq		
		A.5.2. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries)	110,000 direct beneficiaries		
		A.5.3. Estimated adaptation impact (number of indirect beneficiaries)	190,000 indirect beneficiaries		
		A.5.4. Estimated adaptation impact (% of total population)	1.1% of the country's total population		
A.6. Financing information					
A.6.1. Indicative GCF funding requested (max 10M)	Amount: 9,450,000 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Grants				
A.6.2. Indicative co-financing	Amount: 500,000 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Other (Instrument Description: in kind and/or cash - TBD) Institution: DEVELOPMENT AID PEOPLE TO PEOPLE (DAPP)/GOFA				
A.6.3. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: 9,950,000 Currency: USD				
A.6. Estimated duration of project/ programme:	disbursement period: 60 repayment period, if applicable:	A.7.2. Estimated project/ Programme lifespan	240		
A.8. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	A.9. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
A.10. Provide rationale for the ESS categorization (100 words)	<p>The ESS is considered to qualify for Category C: Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts. The project seeks to reduce the vulnerability of communities and smallholders' agricultural production to climate change.</p> <p>All project activities are gender inclusive, participatory and adapted to</p>				

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	<p>manage vulnerability and risk produced by more extreme variability in rainfall patterns, increasing intensity of droughts and increased risk from flooding in the Cunene river basin. Project activities are mainly related to the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture practices as well as increased institutional and household adaptive capacities.</p>		
<p>A.11. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>A.12. Confidentiality</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Confidential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential</p>
<p>A.13. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)</p>	<p>The project addresses climate-specific vulnerabilities in Cunene province for current and future periodic droughts and flooding with serious consequences for food and water security, disease and child malnutrition. The project takes an integrated women-centered approach to improve the capacity of vulnerable rural communities to mitigate and adapt to climate change through promoting climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) practices, diversification of livelihoods and improved land use. The project is closely aligned with the draft National Strategy for Climate Change; the Post Disaster Needs Assessment for Cunene 2012-16 and contributes to multiple of the SDGs. The EE will manage risks in partnership with the Ministry of Environment (MoE).</p>		

B. Project / Programme details

B.1. Context and Baseline (500 words)

The province of Cunene is characterized by a dry tropical climate, with semi-desert conditions and low variable rainfall of 250-600 mm/year, with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 32°C. Farming systems in Cunene are mainly agropastoral and livelihoods are heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture and water resources. The province is also subject to periodic flooding along the margins of the rivers in the Cunene river basin. With the prevalence of rain-fed agriculture, and limited water infrastructure, increasing water scarcity significantly contributes to food insecurity, serious health problems such as outbreaks of cholera, high levels of child malnutrition 0-5 years (severe/moderate acute malnutrition levels of 15-25%) and very low household incomes. Women have limited access to productive resources but are involved in the cultivation of crops, mainly millet (covering about 80% of crops per household), sorghum and cow peas. While women play a crucial role in the production and value chains, their contributions are consistently undervalued. Culturally, women's economic contribution in general to the household (HH) economy is undervalued, which constrains a HH's economic diversification.

Since the second half of the twentieth century, Angola has observed a decrease in annual precipitation. Between 1960 and 2006, data indicate a decrease in rainfall of 2mm per month (-2.4%) per decade. An increase in extreme weather events is exemplified by (i) the province of Cunene has been at the epicentre of the recent droughts, and is the highest priority for assistance as identified in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment 2012-2016 (PDNA) with 55% of the population drought affected in each of the years 2012, 2013 and 2014, rising to 78% of the population affected in 2015; (ii) the Cuanhama basins and the city of Ondjiva having been severely affected by flooding in the last 10 years, and (iii) the El Niño phenomenon affecting at least 1.4 million people in 7 provinces in 2015, of which 78% live in the southern regions of Cunene, Huila and Namibe.

The main projections for temperature increase according to Global Climate Models refer to 2060

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with increases of between 1.2 and 3.2oC and 2090 with increases of about between 1.7 and 5.1oC (IPCC, AR5 and SR1.5). The increase in temperatures will have a negative impact on farming through the increase in evapotranspiration and increased frequency of drought periods and prolonged dry spells. The Angolan economy has been hit hard by the impact of climate change expressed as prolonged drought, damaging flash floods, forest fires, reduced crop production and reduced water resources. There are economy sectors which are extremely vulnerable to impacts resulting from the extreme events and which will pose not only serious livelihood and direct health risks but can also affect the economic potential and national food security.

The alterations in rainfall, temperature and hydrology will affect rainfed farming in marginal environment and water availability for irrigation. The Government of Angola (GoA) and international donors have made some investment in boreholes and irrigation schemes. However, in the limited areas where irrigation is practicable, the majority of farming families still have no access to irrigation equipment. The vulnerability comes from low crop and soil productivity, extreme weather, climate change, poor land preparation and cultivation practices and the high cost of agricultural inputs. With increasing intensity of drought, the traditional coping strategies may no longer be sufficient. A shorter growing season, with a late start to the rains and an early cut off, means that the traditional long season crop varieties are unable to complete their cycle and there is increased risk of crop failure. There has been limited introduction of short season crop varieties or diversification of the farming systems. Vegetable production in river valleys is limited by lack of irrigation equipment and access to seeds.

In terms of GHG emissions, agriculture and change in Land Use and Forestry are identified as key emission sectors. Emissions in agriculture result from unsustainable farming practices, such as slash-and-burn, which are commonly used. Emissions in the forestry sector are due to deforestation, with a loss of 4.5% of forests between 2001 and 2018. The key drivers of deforestation are the cutting of trees for fuel woods and the clearing of land for crop and livestock production.

The specific consequences of climate change impacts that need to be addressed include: reduced agricultural production; encroaching desertification; decline of available water for human consumption, animals and irrigation; contaminated water resulting in outbreaks of cholera and diarrhea disease, worsening and chronic food security with high levels of child malnutrition; increasing population migration; and school abandonment and lack of human resources to coordinate and manage emergency response. [1]

The project will place a special emphasis on climate change induced exacerbated gender inequalities. Traditionally, the woman's sphere of responsibility in the rural household includes all aspects of daily family subsistence, including the production of food crops, horticultural crops and small livestock. Women also are responsible for: the conservation, processing, and preparation of food; the sale of food produced to procure basic family consumer goods; the collection of firewood and water; and caring for children, the elderly and ill household members. Women's dependence on and unequal access to land, water, and other resources and productive assets - which are compounded by limited mobility and decision-making power in many contexts - mean that they are disproportionately affected by climate change. Women have primary responsibility for water and fuel provisioning; thus, changes in their availability due to climate-induced drought and scarcity affect the time and level of effort required to collect, secure, distribute and store these resources

There are potential synergies between gender equality and climate action across key climate change sectors such as, agriculture, natural resource management and natural disasters, with considerable opportunities. However, women's roles as agents of change to both drive and benefit from climate investment have so far been modest in Angola. While the gender-differentiated impact of climate change on women is well understood and recognized; their contributions as agents of change

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to scaling up climate action are often ignored. Women's participation is marginalized when they are categorized solely as a “vulnerable group”. This categorization only emphasizes their needs, while their participation and leadership in accelerating the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and acting to reduce and respond to climate-related disaster risks are overlooked.

In the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2011), the government identifies a series of barriers to addressing climate change issues, with focus on the lack of material and financial resources, lack of technical capacity including a lack of scientific data, limited human capital and weak institutional coordination. Lack of private sector involvement and low capacity of civil society organisations, as well as cultural and social factors, including extreme poverty also represent serious barriers. Entrenched gender roles where women have little agency but are responsible for food preparation, firewood for cooking, fetching water as well as agricultural activities and thus have a central role in coping with the consequences of climate change represent both a major barrier, but also an opportunity for creating change via empowering women. GHG emissions in agriculture stem from animal production, unsustainable agricultural practices and wildfires.

[1] Further contextual information on Cunene Province is provided in Annex 3

B.2. Project / Programme description (1000 words)

The overall objective is to build climate-resilience in targeted rural communities in all six municipalities of the province of Cunene in south west Angola. The project will apply a gender-transformative approach [1] integrating agriculture, environment, education, water, and nutrition. The specific objectives of the project are: (1) to empower women for playing an active role in climate change adaptation at local level; (2) to enhance the resilience of communities to climate change risk, with focus on women groups; and (3) to reduce the vulnerability of women, their families and communities to food and nutrition insecurity.

These objectives will be achieved through three mutually-complementary and interlinked components [2].

Component 1. Promotion of gender-transformative natural resources management

Component 1 will empower women as agents of change for strengthened adaptive capacity to climate risks (**Outcome 1**) through two outputs: capacities for natural resources management and climate risk reduction with improved gender equity are enhanced (**Output 1.1.**) and sustainable and gender-transformative forest management practices are promoted (**Output 1.2.**).

Capacities for natural resources management and climate risk reduction will be enhanced through a package of communication for resilience -C4R- activities (**Activity 1.1.1.**) and capacity building of women groups with potential to become leaders in climate action (**Activity 1.1.2.**).

C4R activities under Activity 1.1.1 will include radio programmes and community awareness campaigns to raise awareness of the risk from flooding and the need for improved management of natural resources, using gender-transformative messages. Through this activity, ADPP and the Institute of Forest Development (IDF) will explain the existing environmental laws and regulation to the population in Cunene Province. Messages will be delivered using a language easy to understand and gender transformative. Capacity building under Activity 1.1.2 will include a training workshop on gender-transformative entrepreneurship for scaling up climate adaptation actions. The training will be delivered by women-agripreneurs in different agricultural value chains. They will share their experiences with the aim of empowering women groups by the understanding of how gender power dynamics can change decision making and how a mind shift can help to find solutions to do business differently (more climate-resilient and more profitable). Furthermore, the training workshop will identify through a dialogue with women groups the most appropriate adaptation options, which will be

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systematized and documented as an input for policy advocacy at local, provincial and national level.

The project will promote sustainable and gender- transformative forest management practices (**Output 1.2.**). First, the project support local communities for planting 100,000 drought-tolerant quick-growing trees and shrub species with equal participation of men and women (**Activity 1.2.1.**). During ground clearance, smallholder famers will be encouraged to preserve trees of economic value such as the maboqueiro (*Strychnos spinosa*), as well as fruit trees and fast-growing species that can be harvested for wood. Women will be mobilized to manage tree nurseries and community-based seed multiplication schemes, with the aim of producing 100,000 trees and shrub species (i.e. acacia, cajanus canjan, moringa olifera, azadirachta indica (neem), pine trees, eucalyptus, prosopis juliflora and, under certain situations, fruit trees such as cashew and guava).

Second, the project will promote the adoption of 50,000 fuel saving stoves by rural women (**Activity 1.2.2.**). Current cooking practices in targeted rural areas should be modified to preserve trees with higher value for wood, harvesting branches instead of whole trees and using improved fuel saving stoves. Fuel-saving stoves made from local materials will be demonstrated and promoted at the community level. Thus, local artisans will be trained in the construction of the fuel saving stoves. Initially, stoves will be distributed for a nominal fee for demonstration purposes. Then, ADPP will introduce a 'stove-for-work' program, using a voucher system, where women beneficiaries will contribute with family labour to the reforestation activities in exchange for a fuel saving stove unit.

Third, the project will promote the adoption of climate-resilient and diversified farming systems and reduced slash-and-burn subsistence farming (**Activity 1.2.3.**). The project will sensitize community groups on the importance of adapting agricultural practices to make them less compatible with forest protection. Therefore, women and men in youth associations, churches, traditional authorities, students and community leaders will receive information on the need for reforestation and sustainable use of national resources This activity will be implemented by ADPP in partnership with the IDF.

Component 2. Scaling-up climate-resilient agriculture at community level

The main outcome of Component 2 will be an enhanced resilience of communities to climate change risks with focus on women groups (**Outcome 2**). This outcome will be achieved through the promotion of climate resilient agriculture (CRA) practices (**Output 2.1**) and the diversification of sources of rural household income for women (**Output 2.2.**).

The first output on CRA promotion (**Output 2.1.**) will be delivered through the installation of seed banks and multiplication schemes for short season, improved varieties of drought tolerant crops organized and coordinated by women (**Activity 2.1.1**); the installation of demonstration plots for training men and women groups (**Activity 2.1.2**); and the improvement of seeds and gran storage systems (**Activity 2.1.3**).

Seed banks and multiplication schemes (**Activity 2.1.1**) will facilitate the introduction of short season, adapted varieties of cereals and legumes will improve the efficiency of natural resource management. The project will promote crops with improved and adapted germplasm (not hybrid or genetically modified organism-GMO). Some examples are pearl millet, sorghum (variety Macia), short season determinant cowpea (IT18 type), bambara nuts, pigeon pea, orange flesh, sweet potato and cassava. Smallholder farmers will select the most appropriated crops based on characteristics such as yield, grain type and palatability. Then, selected crop varieties will be multiplied at the multiplication schemes. Women groups running the multiplication schemes will receive a training on seed selection and conservation. Furthermore, the project will promote partnerships with agricultural dealers willing to buy the surplus of seeds for contributing to the sustainability of this activity.

Next, the project will install demonstration plots for showcasing CRA practices (**Activity 2.1.2**). CRA practices include crop rotation, promotion of drought-resistant short season legume crops, improved management of animal manure and composting, among others. In the context of the project, we use

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the FAO definition for Climate Smart Agriculture (named CRA in this concept note, but with the same meaning): an approach that helps to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate [3]. CSA aims to simultaneously achieve three outcomes: (i) Increased productivity, since produce more food to improve food and nutrition security and boost the incomes of 75 percent of the world's poor who live in rural areas and mainly rely on agriculture for their livelihoods; (ii) Enhanced resilience, since reduce vulnerability to drought, pests, disease and other shocks; and improve capacity to adapt and grow in the face of longer-term stresses like shortened seasons and erratic weather patterns; and (iii) Reduced emissions, since pursue lower emissions for each calorie or kilo of food produced, avoid deforestation from agriculture and identify ways to suck carbon out of the atmosphere.

The project will deliver training on CRA to 14,000 small-scale farmers, both women (60%) and men (40%). Farmers' Clubs, including Women Farmers' Clubs, are a way of organising small-scale farmers in rural areas to improve food security, alleviate poverty and promote rural development. The farmers are organised in Farmers' Clubs in groups of 50. Each Club elects its own Committee to lead activities. The training emphasizes practical lessons and "learning by doing". Demonstration plots (also known as model fields) give farmers the opportunity to work and learn together and experience positive results before taking the decision to implement the new methods in their own fields. In the context of the project, approximately 280 Farmers' Clubs will be created or strengthened. The project will build on ADPP's experience on the FAO-supported project of Farmers' Field School (FFS) in Cunene Province (2017). This approach will help to ensure an exit strategy for the system because the extension agents from the Institute of Institute for Agrarian Development (IDA) and the IDF will continue to provide extension support and use the methodology of FFS beyond the end of the project. Leader farmers in the community will operate model farming systems and will continue to organize field days with the support of the traditional leader.

In support of scaling-up activities, the project will improve the seed and grain storage systems, expected to be led and organized by women (**Activity 2.1.3**). As the farmers diversify production, the project will assist in constructing more traditional grain storage systems, and monitor their use, ensuring that the farmers are aware of methods of ensuring proper ventilation, avoiding excess heat and humidity. Low cost, low tech models of seed bank models will be promoted, and will also trainings will be provided in seed selection, as well as in how to calculate how much to bank, eat and sell.

The second output for Outcome 2 is the promotion of diversified sources of rural household income for women (**Output 2.2**). To deliver the outcome, the project will first empower women groups for the diversification of farming systems with pass on loan system for seeds and small animals (**Activity 2.2.1**). The production of cereals and legumes will be integrated with the production of small animals. In consequence, the project will focus on the scale up of small animals, namely poultry, goats and pigs that are managed by women. The project will not support any scale up or interventions with cattle. It will also facilitate access to distant markets for the sale of small animals and improve farmer's bargaining position for their sale. All inputs provided for production will be on the basis of conditional credit whereby technical recommendations for CRA are observed, and at harvest time the inputs received are returned to other members of the farmer organization. However, repeat support will only be provided to those who adopt the technical recommendations and make repayment (unless justified by circumstances such as illness). Normally four animals are initially provided (three female and one male) to a household.

Second, women led small-scale irrigation schemes for the production of vegetables (where feasible) will be promoted (**Activity 2.2.2**). Small scale irrigation systems will include treadle pumps and will not use motorised pumps. The pumps will normally operate from boreholes dug by hand to reach the ground water table. This is normally within three metres of ground level. Irrigation normally uses hand

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dug boreholes to reach the water table for pumping for gravity fed furrow irrigation.

Third, the project will promote the diversification of income from non-farm sources and strengthened women's businesses through women's savings groups and micro enterprise development (**Activity 2.2.3**). There is evidence that women in a leadership role can conduct communities to the adoption and maintenance of practices and activities that generate income and that contribute to achieving food security and resilience against the impact of climate change and disasters with improved organizational and productive capacities. Credit policies of the classical banking system are too strict for small rural entrepreneurs and decision making is highly centralized due to the conservative character of conventional banking systems in Angola. The lack of access to microfinance is a major constraint to the development of value chains of agricultural and other goods in rural areas. The needs are enormous for the financing of productive activities and to increase operating capital for female traders. Therefore, the project will work to strengthen agricultural and non-food value chains by removing limitations and improving the efficiency of transactions thereby increasing the profit of small businesses run by women.

In practical terms, loans will be provided to entrepreneurial women in solidarity groups for village banking for agricultural and non-agricultural value chains. ADPP has successfully implemented women village banking schemes in other provinces. Entrepreneurial women will form a solidarity group of 10-15 members. The women will undergo training in the basic principles of microfinance, village banking and a business plan. Adult literacy and numeracy will be provided if necessary. Each solidarity group will be expected to save and deposit 10-20% of the value of the loan in a bank account as a guarantee. Credit will only be provided in response to a clearly defined market opportunity. In 2019 the National Bank of Angola decreed the provision of agricultural micro loans to smallholder at a low rate of interest (7.5%) Credit will only be provided in response to a clearly defined market opportunity. Business development services will also be provided as necessary to support new microenterprises or the expansion of existing commercial activities. Diversification of income from non-farm sources will serve as a buffer against the periodic shocks from flooding and drought.

Finally, a literacy campaign for women will be integrated with knowledge about resilience to climate change and entrepreneurship (**Activity 2.2.4**). Literacy campaigns will be aimed at strengthening women's capacities - better educated women can improve their farming practices (use manuals, leaflets, ask for help etc), manage stock & finances, become entrepreneurs. They are better able to take care of their own and their family health, understand the importance of children getting an education, and so on. Educated women also have more self-confidence, and can become more active citizens. The process of gaining land rights and many other issues are facilitated by women becoming literate.

Component 3. Capacity building and knowledge management for climate change awareness and gender- transformative food and nutrition security at community level

The main outcome of Component will be a reduced vulnerability of women, their families and communities to food and nutrition insecurity (**Outcome 3**), which will be achieved through the improvement of climate change and risk reduction awareness (**Output 3.1.**) and the improvement of the nutritional status of women in the face of climate change impacts (**Output 3.2**)

The awareness on climate change and risk reduction will be improved (**Output 3.1**) though the establishment of women led Climate Change Action Centres (**Activity 3.1.1.**), the promotion of youth as an agent of change against climate change (**Activity 3.1.2**), dissemination of lessons learnt and national and subnational level (**Activity 3.1.3**), and awareness on protection against gender based violence following a natural disaster (**Activity 3.1.4**).

First, a total of six Climate Change Action Centres (CCAC) will be organized in each of the municipalities for capacity building and transfer of technology (**Activity 3.1.1**). They will be located at

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existing institutions - e.g. municipal administrations, university, teacher training schools, and schools. The CCAC will coordinate climate change action in the municipality and will be a monthly meeting place for municipal steering committee: project staff, reps from government institutions, traditional leaders, other NGOs (responsible for creating municipal natural resource development plans). They will also act as a resource centre for whole municipality with books, posters, leaflets, model gardens, irrigation systems, firewood saving stoves, rainwater harvesting, water purification and seed banks. CCAC will be the prime responsibility of the municipality administration and will be linked to the Provincial Department of Civil Protection. CCAC will be integrated at the municipality level with the Auscultation and Concertation Councils (CACS) (Legal Decrees 2/07, 17/10 e 39/11) a space for the meeting of civil society with the government allowing greater participation of communities in local decision making.

Second, the project will establish the Green Schools Programme and Environment Clubs for young people as agents of change for climate resilience (**Activity 3.1.2**), which will provide climate change awareness lessons for children and young people in the targeted area. In relation to the proposed project, it is envisioned that ADPP will develop a teachers' manual and a student action booklet in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Education. Teachers at primary schools in the target area will be trained to use the material by ADPP and the Provincial Department of Education. Trainee teachers at the MED/ADPP teacher training school will also be trained to use the materials, which will also be provided to the six other teacher training schools in the province. The programme will be carried out at primary schools throughout the target area. These will take place under auspices of the Ministry of Education and will be included in their regular supervisory framework. Materials developed for the Green Schools Programme will be used as relevant by the CCAC, who will train community leaders and other stakeholders in resilient rural development and climate change awareness to increase resilience to floods and drought. The Green Schools Programme will target primary schools, since this is the most cost-effective way to reach most students and communities. In 2018, there were 168.120 students in 792 primary schools in Cunene province, with 45,404 students 76 in secondary.

Third, knowledge and lessons learned will be disseminated at community, sub-national and national level (**Activity 3.1.3**). This activity includes the systematization of lessons learnt and its dissemination at local level (through CCACs), at sub-national level (provincial workshop with 200 participants) and at national level (national workshop with 100 participants). This info will also made available to the general public though the project website (hosted at ADPP website and other partners) and through ADPP's social media platforms.

Fourth, the project will improve the community's understanding on protection against gender-based violence for women following a natural disaster (**Activity 3.1.4**). The increased vulnerability of women and girls to gender-based violence in the aftermath of disasters arises in large part to breakdowns in social norms and regulations, a lack of a social safety net, and limited opportunities for income generation, and food insecurity. These put women and girls at risk of sexual exploitation, such as transactional sex to access food and other basic necessities for family members and themselves. Therefore, the project will implement a campaign to combat violence will be conducted with a focus on community leaders, church leaders and the involvement of men, women and adolescent girls. The Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Affaires (MASFAMU) will be engaged in this activity since it has the political mandate to support NGOs working in the area of gender and in the realization of projects related to women's empowerment and women's contribution in the processes of development.

The second output of the Component 3 on improving the nutritional status of women in face of climate change (**Output 3.2**) will be delivered through a training on nutrition and health for women

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(Activity 3.2.1.), establishing irrigated school gardens **(Activity 3.2.2)** and integrating the project's activities with other initiatives on food, water and nutrition security **(Activity 3.2.3)**.

First, the project will deliver a training of young mothers to improve practices for nutrition, hygiene, water purification, food security and sexual/ reproductive health **(Activity 3.2.1)**. This nutritional and hygiene education will complement increased staple cereal and vegetable production. In the face of cultural norms and myths, work is still required to promote behavioural change with regard to community development issues such as the use of mosquito nets, infant nutrition/feeding practices and home economics. Therefore, mothers and other community members will receive training in the nutritional value of locally occurring foodstuffs and improved feeding practices for infants.

Second, the project will establish school gardens with irrigation and integration with school feeding programmes **(Activity 3.2.2)**. School gardens will provide models for host communities and high nutritional value produce to supplement school feeding (where possible) depending on rainfall and irrigation. The activity will engage with parent teacher associations. The school gardens integration into government programmes and school feeding programmes will be part of the exit strategy. This will be discussed in principle during the pre-feasibility assessment with provincial authorities, the Provincial Department of Education and with Teacher Parent Associations. This will provide support for the implementation of the activity, contribute to long term sustainability and serve as a model to government for scale up elsewhere in the country.

Third, the project will integrate project activities with other development programs particularly those for improved water security and nutrition for women and young girls **(Activity 3.2.3)**. This activity will focus on overall coordination to avoid replication. It will focus in particular on integrating the water infrastructure activities of ADPP (other donors) and in particular those of other agencies. The integration of the multi-sector interventions will result in a synergistic effect to strengthen resilience to climate change. The project will partner with other ADPP water programs and water programs implemented by other agencies to ensure water security for targeted communities and water for animals.

Many of the proposed interventions have been implemented within the context of emergency response to natural disasters or have proven cost effective in other southern provinces of Angola e.g. short season crop varieties, pass on loan scheme for small animals and small-scale irrigation. The integration of the multi-sector interventions will result in a synergistic effect to strengthen resilience to climate change. By the end of the project the municipality CCACs and the Farmers Clubs/Associations will be available to promote community to community learning (C2C) and replication by the GoA and international donors through local NGOs in other regions of the province and in the neighbouring drought affected provinces (Southern Huila, Benguela, Namibe and Cuando Cubango).

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

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Sustainable replicability and Governmental Endorsement: This proposal has the full support of the Ministry of the Environment through discussions, input and the presentation of a Portuguese translation of the concept to the Minister of the Environment for approval prior to submission to GCF. The governmental endorsement and participation at the National and Provincial levels together with the operational documentation of the project incorporating “lessons learned” should ensure replicability to other Southern Provinces of Angola with similar issues relating to climate change. The sustainable use of the environment is recognised as a fundamental dimension of sustainable development.

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

[2] Further description of activities, and the Logical Framework are provided in Annex 2

[3] FAO, 2013. *Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook*.

B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (500 words)

Impact potential: To address the above barriers and implement a holistic, sustainable solution for smallholder farmers, the areas of activity chosen are all of the high impact potential. In terms of **mitigation** the impact is estimated at 778,400 tCO₂eq over the lifespan of the project, resulting from Forestry and Land Use, namely through forest protection, climate-resilient agriculture and the promotion of firewood saving stoves(method used “carbon sequestration in agriculture soils”, World Bank, 2012)..

The adaptation impact is reflected by the total number of 110,00 direct beneficiaries of the most vulnerable people and communities who will benefit from capacity building in climate resilient development. There will also be 190,000 indirect beneficiaries, totaling 300,000 beneficiaries. They will benefit from improved health, well-being and food and water security through improved agricultural practices, enhanced and diversified livelihoods, and increased awareness and capacities to manage climate change risks and variability.

It is expected that the lives of children will be saved over the life of the project due to reduced disease and malnutrition provoked by drought and/or flooding (target to be determined during the baseline survey) and that gender-related barriers will be reduced. The lives saved is based on likely reduced outbreaks of cholera and severe acute malnutrition affecting children 0-5 years over the five-year period. The FFS, short season varieties, climate-resilient agriculture and small animal loan schemes will impact a total of 14,000 farming families (84,000 people).

Paradigm shift potential: The involvement of all key government and civil society players will allow for the **scaling up and replication** in geographical areas outside the targeted communities. The potential for knowledge and learning is high through the involvement of a variety of stakeholders, including youth in particular through the FFS and the school education system. The partnership with national and local governments and the CCACs will ensure an enabling environment for further climate change-related behavior-change education. The GCF grant will allow for **transforming farming systems** to be climate-proofed, notably resilient towards hotter and drier conditions, both by improved cropping systems and diversified agriculture and non-agriculture-based livelihoods.

Additionally, the project will allow address **gender barriers** that limit the potential of climate change adaptation, while the empowerment of women will leverage a transformational change in unlocking adaptive capacities of communities, which allows for long-term paradigm shift in approaches that address climate change risks and vulnerabilities.

Sustainable development potential: The project has multiple sustainable development co-benefits, and contributes to at least seven of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. Given the emphasis

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on capacity building at the community level, the potential for sustainable development is high. Some major indicators by the end of project are as follows (subject to verification during the baseline survey): 80% of farming families report improved food and water security and avoidance of dry spells and flooding; 70% of farming families report increased income (as reflected in increased assets); average 35% increase in yields of cereal and legume staples; 30% of farmers have diversified their farming system and have shorter production cycles; a total of 10,000 people benefit from increased vegetable production; 58,000 people participate in FFS at model demonstrations for improved soil quality; 50,000 children have improved access to education; and, 25,000 families use fuel saving stoves by the end of the project.

Needs of Recipient: The project focuses on an area recognized within the region as being very prone to drought and flooding and targets the more vulnerable rural communities within this area. Women in particular are targeted due to their disadvantaged state and potential to mitigate the effects of climate change. Women and girls are responsible for food preparation, firewood for cooking, fetching water as well as agricultural activities.

Key needs identified at direct beneficiary level are decreasing productivity of agricultural production systems; vulnerability to erratic rainfall and flooding; food losses due to lack of processing and storage capacities; lack of access to input/output markets and rural credit; limited access to irrigation, safe drinking water, and non-agricultural sources of income; gender equality; limited capacity of civil servants, extension agents and health workers. [1]

Country ownership: The involvement of the Ministry of the Environment at the national level and their involvement in the provincial project Steering Committee will ensure alignment with the GoA regulatory framework and policies as contained in the National Strategy for Climate Change. All project activities are aligned with the recommendations of the PDNA 2012-2016 and with the draft National Strategy for Climate Change Republic of Angola 2018-2030, August 2017 (principally, M8 Low carbon agriculture, M9 Management of Forestry and other land use, A1 Sustainable agriculture, A7 Management of drought risk, A8 Management of flooding risk, A10 Prevention and monitoring of tropical diseases); the NAPA (2011); and the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Angola (2015). In the INDC, Angola prioritises the implementation of adaptation measures in the following main sectors: agriculture, coastal zone, land-use, forests, ecosystems and biodiversity, water resources and health. The project addresses multiple of these sectors. [2]

Efficiency and effectiveness: Taking into account the co-financing, the cost of implementation for the direct beneficiaries of the project is US\$ 91 per person over the five-year period or US\$ 18 per person per annum or if indirect beneficiaries are included US\$ 7 per person per annum. This is a reflection of the efficiency and efficacy of the selected interventions and chosen implementation methodologies. Over the past 32 years the EE has, together with other partners, developed “best practices” for project management, high impact interventions for rural development and methodologies for sustainable community development, building on existing community structures and through participatory methodologies.

Additionally, the effectiveness of CA, as argued by CGIAR, will be through the use of proven methodologies for behaviour change and practical demonstrations. Effectiveness will be measured by the number of hectares with adopted techniques and the improvement in crop yields and household food security.

[1] Further information on the needs of recipients is provided in Annex 3

[2] Additional information on alignment with GoA's policies and strategies is provided in Annex 4

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C.1. Financing by components

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component	Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing			
			Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Type	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component 1: Forestry and land use		945,000	915,000	Grant		30,000	Other	
Component 2: Increased resilience of most vulnerable people and communities		5,173,750	4,850,000	Grant		323,750	Other	
Component 3: Improved health and well-being, and food and water security		3,381,250	3,235,000	Grant		146,250	Other	
Management fees		450,000	450,000	Grant		0	Other	
Indicative total cost (USD)		9,950,000	9,450,000		500,000			

For private sector proposal, provide an overview (diagram) of the proposed financing structure.

C.2. Justification of GCF Funding Request (300 words)

Angola remains in the lowest quintile of UNDP's Human Development Index with a ranking of 148 out of 187 countries. Based in Africa and being an LDC, it responds to two priority country categories of the GCF.

The high climate change vulnerability score and low readiness score of Angola places it in the upper-left quadrant of the ND-GAIN Matrix (35.1) where it is ranked 162 out of 181 countries. Angola is the 44th most vulnerable country and the 21st least ready country. It has both a great need for investment and innovations to improve adaptation capacity, and recent weather extremes events demonstrate a great urgency for action.

The government has limited capacity to invest in projects due to already existing financial commitments and the decreased revenues from petroleum (production and prices). Corporations provide grants to NGOs but these are limited and tend to be focused in the major oil producing areas along the coast in the center and north of the country. Local governments, NGOs and CBOs have limited financial capacities and rely on grants and donations for the implementation of climate change projects.

The GCF contribution is critical for this project due to the urgent need for enhanced adaptation capacity for vulnerable communities at risk of high exposure to climate change impacts in rural areas of Cunene. This project will be one of the first large scale climate centred projects in SW Angola that will strengthen simultaneously the resilience of water supply and agricultural production and the capacities of local government to plan actions and leverage funding from domestic and international sources. The GCF resources will also contribute to diminish the recurring process of emergency

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response for water and food security. The amount requested is over five years which is a reasonable time frame to evaluate the sustainable impact of the project and to refine the implementation model for future replication. The annual amount requested is compatible with the need to demonstrate impact on a reasonable scale and involve all major stakeholders.

C.3. Exit Strategy and Sustainability (300 words)

For a successful exit strategy, the project involves a wide range of stakeholders from the onset of the project to foster a sense of ownership. It is assumed that with community focused capacity building and the investment in livelihoods, community resilience will be strengthened and cropping systems will be more resilient and better prepared to withstand future shocks. The project has strong governmental endorsement and support at the national and provincial levels. The organization of farmers and communities through strong structures (FBOs, CBOs, CCACs) builds sustainability and social development. The engagement with local government, schools with the involvement of young people, agriculture extension officers and local NGOs/CSOs will ensure continued support to local smallholder farmers beyond the duration of the project. The formation and capacity building of committees at all levels will ensure income from the sale of irrigated produce is reinvested to guarantee the sustainability of any small scale water infrastructure. This investment in community ownership and local governance organizations will ensure social sustainability.

The EE has a strong track record in recruiting local staff and providing quarterly capacity building sessions, as well as regular formative supervision. The project has strong governmental endorsement and support at the national and provincial levels and political sustainability will continue to be supported in the long term via the involvement of the MoE, IDA, IDF and provincial and municipality government structures. The exit strategy outlined in the design phase will be subject to annual review by the provincial steering committee and refined at national level during the third year of project implementation.

Some key activities linked to the sustainability of the project include: women's solidarity groups in Farmers Clubs will also be considered to be the heads of household for the animal loan scheme and seed banks. Among the activities that will support longer-term resilience will be: (1) Vegetable gardening activities, which will promote dietary diversity and income generation; (2) Local seed multiplication schemes and training in seed selection and storage; (3) The integration of shorter season varieties of cereals and legumes and increased awareness of smallholder farmers to the importance of timeliness of planting in relation to crop cycle and rainfall early finish to the rainy season or flooding in valley bottoms; (4) Community based loan schemes to diversify farming systems; and, (5) Documentation of the CRA techniques to publish a manual for teaching in schools and for extensionists.

Specifically, potential scaling-up and replication opportunities include: (1) the multi sector integrated approach to improving the resilience of farmers can be scaled-up to other systems in target areas as well as replicated to other geographical regions of the country and the SADC region; and, (2) CRA knowledge transferred through a 'training of trainer's' approach and FFS with model demonstrations can be replicated for adoption among other dryland farmers in Southern Africa through the Humana People to People network.

A baseline, mid-term and end of project survey will refine the indicators and following the baseline, the quantification of targets will be revised. The direct project interventions will take place during the first four years. The final fifth year of the project will be devoted to the monitoring of the adoption rates of best practices for CRA, animal reproduction rates, improved management of natural resources and the documentation of successes for scale up and replication in other similar environments in SW Angola. Project results, knowledge gained and lessons learned will be widely disseminated at national

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and provincial level, and where possible at regional level through the network.

C.4 Stakeholders engagement in the project or programme (300 words)

The project design phase was informed by stakeholder consultations with public institutions at national and provincial level, civil society, and communities, additional to originating from the long-term experiences and on the ground presence of the EE. Public institutions consulted were, among others, the MoE (NDA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Ministry of Water and Energy. Their respective sub-national counterparts at Cunene Province were also consulted. Furthermore, consultations took place with civil society organizations with long-term experience with climate change related activities in Angola.

During full proposal development, further consultations will take place with the National and Provincial Authorities, with farmers representing the targeted communities, and with the targeted communities. A special emphasis will be placed on consulting women groups, and it will be secured that women are represented equitably during consultation and stakeholder meetings. During the development of the funding proposal, the MoE (NDA) will be involved and consulted extensively.

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

OSS, as the AE, will have a specialist advisory role and management oversight in relation to the EE that will be responsible for project execution together with executing partners, facilitated through a Project Management Unit (PMU), with support from a Project Steering Committee (PSC). Qualified technical expertise will be available from OSS based on requirement. A dedicated and qualified Project Management Unit (PMU), with support from a Project Steering Committee (PSC), and oversight by OSS, will ensure effective project management. There will be quarterly meetings of the provincial Steering Committee consisting of representatives from the government departments mentioned above and from municipal level Steering Committees. There will be monthly meetings of the six municipal Steering Committees.

D. Annexes

- ESS screening check list (Annex 1)
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme (as applicable)
- Evaluation Report of previous project (as applicable)

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Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Part A: Risk Factors

Please indicate your answers to the questions below and provide an explanation on the response selected. In cases when the TBD response has been selected please explain briefly why you are not able to determine now and when in the project cycle the question will be addressed.

If the criteria is not applicable to the project you may write N/A in the justification box.

Exclusion criteria	YES	NO
Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project focusses on family farmers and small-scale community-based initiatives. Irrigation solutions, for example, will include low-cost, low-tech drip irrigation and seedbanks from locally available materials. As such, activities do not involve associated facilities such as transport links, warehouses or other logistics infrastructure.		
Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to affected states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project will take place in areas that are distant from the border with Namibia. There will be no activities near the borders with other countries, nor will any major waterways be included in the project's activities. No further due diligence will be needed to address this.		
Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women and children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The planned activities have a neutral or positive impact on the health and safety of workers. None of the implementing entities employ child labor. The policy for gender equality will have a positive impact on the women involved in the project.		
Will the activities potentially 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 environmental quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The activities will not generate hazardous waste or pollutants. Agricultural crop protection products will not be used. Any fertilizer application will be distant from watercourses. Irrigated crops will be distant from watercourses and adhere to legal guidelines to avoid the erosion of river banks. The agriculture techniques mainstreamed through the project will be based on Conservation agriculture and Agroforestry systems. Interventions are farmer-based and take place within the individual or communal lands. Major agribusinesses, large fields of mono-cropping or large agriculture estates will not be addressed by this project. The project will comply with the country's, and international environmental standards, secured by the participation of the Environmental Affairs Department of the country.		
Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Any interventions to promote water harvesting will be on a local micro field scale and would not require further technical assessment or safety study. The project will not involve any large infrastructure constructions. Any small infrastructure introduced by the project will be based at the		

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level of the farmers' fields, and farmers will be capacitated in the maintenance of infrastructure and operation of any equipment.		
Will the activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The activities proposed do not in any way involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, or economic displacement of persons and communities.		
Will the activities be located in or in the vicinity of protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project will not take place in or near Protected Areas or critical habitats or key biodiversity areas. Through the planning process, activities will not be located in areas of ecological significance and internationally recognized conservation sites. The Mupa National Park is located in the North Central region of the province of Cunene. It is located to the West of the Cuvelai access road and borders to the North and West with the province of Huila. The project will operate outside of the National Park to the South West and East. It will work with rural communities that are at least 10 kilometers distant from the boundaries of the park and that have no influence on the natural resources of the park.		
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The activities will not affect indigenous peoples in the province. Indigenous groups such as the Khoisan Cunene who rely on traditional management of their pastoral and agro-pastoral systems are present in Cunene. FAO and small local NGOs are working with these groups. The project is specifically planning to avoid duplication of resources by working with indigenous groups, and instead to focus on working with relatively high concentrations of rural populations that have fixed dwellings. Project beneficiaries are thus not expected to include indigenous peoples that would require FPIC.		
Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The activities will not be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage.		

Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	YES	NO	TBD
Has the E&S risk category of the project been provided in the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Has the rationale for the categorization of the project been provided in the relevant sections of the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are there any additional environmental, health and safety requirements under the national laws and regulations and relevant international treaties and agreements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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The Ministry of the Environment has reviewed this document and did not request any additional requirements			
Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The Ministry of the Environment was consulted prior to the submission of the concept proposal. ADPP is in regular contact with the provincial authorities and participates in many initiatives aimed at tackling the current and long-term implications of climate change. ADPP works on a daily basis in communities throughout the province. These factors ensure that evaluations of risks and impacts are informed by up to date information. It is now clear that crop production this season in Cunene Province is worse than the drought-affected 2011-2012 season. In parts of Cunene, basic staple food supplies are scarce and poor households find it difficult to access these supplies in markets. A combination of extreme dryness and Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) has already caused a high number of cattle deaths in the southern region. In Cunene, an estimated 1,000 cattle died. Households face difficulty generating the income needed to acquire food in the market. The detection of FMD in the transhumance areas of Cubango has forced the government to issue a ban on the movement of all animals (in and out) in Cuanhama, Namacunde, and Cuvelai. This ban is also extended to animals coming to or from Namibia. The municipality of Cuvelai is the last remaining area with relatively good pasture and some quantities of drinking water still available. This ban on the movement of livestock will further hamper pastoralist coping strategies. The developing emergency situation will have to be taken into account during the development of the full proposal.</p>			
Labour and Working Conditions	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have impacts on the working conditions, particularly the terms of employment, worker's organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labour, and forced labour of direct, contracted and third-party workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The proposed activities are not expected to impact labor and working conditions in a negative manner. Some of the activities proposed will improve the working conditions of smallholder farming families.			
Will the activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are no activities that pose occupational health or safety risk to workers.			
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, (4) noise and vibration; and (5) wastes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The activities will not generate significant (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emission; and (5) waste.			
Will the activities utilize significant amount of natural resources including water and energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Where appropriate small scale irrigation schemes will be promoted and smallholder farmers will be able to adopt best practices to minimize any soil erosion or negative effect on the environment.			
Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There will be no need to reduce pollution since none is expected. Conservation agriculture and improved management of natural resources will be promoted by the action.			

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Community Health, Safety, and Security	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project activities are mainly related to the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture practices as well as increased institutional and household adaptive capacities. Activities will tend to reduce risks to the health and nutrition of vulnerable groups.			
Will there be a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that also outlines how the affected communities will be assisted in times of emergency?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The project is anchored in the national post-disaster plan. During the first 90 days, the project will create an emergency preparedness and response plan to be integrated with the plans of the provincial government. In the case of a severe drought or severe flooding, the project will work closely with the Department for Civil Protection and provincial authorities to respond in an appropriate manner and adapt project interventions to take account of such an occurrence.			
Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADPP has been working with rural populations in Cunene for over 20 years and this type of risk is not expected.			
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely involve land acquisition and/or physical or economic displacement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voluntary transactions under willing buyer-willing-seller conditions are not relevant to the proposed intervention.			
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The introduction of short-season open-pollinated crop varieties (not genetically modified) from the IARCs will adhere to the import and phytosanitary requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. Furthermore, any introductions will be previously evaluated to ensure their agro edaphic adaption to local conditions and their acceptance by smallholder farmers in social and cultural terms (for example grain color and palatability).			
Will the activities have potential impacts on or be dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources (eg.agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
This issue will be defined during the first 3 months of the project.			
Indigenous Peoples	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have any indirect impacts on indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or vulnerable and marginalized groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The proposed geographic areas and types of intervention are outside of any areas where there may indirectly impact indigenous people			
Cultural Heritage	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities restrict access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are no cultural heritage sites or properties within the targeted geographical area.			

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Will there be a need to prepare a chance-find procedure in case of the discovery of cultural heritage assets?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the very unlikely event of the discovery of cultural heritage assets, an appropriate procedure will be prepared with the MoE.			
Stakeholder engagement and grievance redress	Yes	NO	TBD
Will the activities include a continuing stakeholder engagement process and a grievance redress mechanism and integrated into the management/implementation plans?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stakeholder engagement processes and a grievance redress mechanism will be integrated into the management/implementation plans during the first 90 days of project implementation.			

Part C: Sign Off

Sign-off: *Specify the name and designation of the person responsible for the environmental and social screening and any other approvals as may be required in the accredited entity's own management system.*

Mrs. Khaoula Jaoui Climate Finance and Environment Expert OSS' Social and Environmental Committee Officer khaoula.jaoui@oss.org.tn