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

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN**

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

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## Acronyms

ADPP	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
AE	Accredited Entity
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCC	Climate Change Community Centers
CRA	Climate-Resilient Agriculture
GCF	Green Climate Fund
EE	Executing Entity
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
E&S	Environmental and Social
FC	Farmers' Clubs
GCGHU	Governance Compliance and Grievance Handling Unit
IBAP	Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
INPA	National Institute for Agricultural Research
IRM	Independent Redress Mechanism
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Environment
OSS	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
PMU	Project Management Unit
SAP	Simplified Approval Process
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
USP	Unidentified Sub Projects
VDC	Village Development Committee

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#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The proposed project addresses the adaptation needs of vulnerable smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted regions of Cunene in SW Angola, whose resilience and adaptive capacities towards climate-related shocks are limited. The targeted rural communities and their main livelihood activity, agricultural production, will be significantly impacted by the adverse impacts of climate change. Projected decreases in yields as a result of poorly distributed rainfall and flooding are expected to threaten their subsistence.

The goal of the CREW project “Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola” (CREW Angola) is to build climate-resilience in the most vulnerable rural communities in the province of Cunene. The project will apply a gender-transformative and participative approach; integrating the agriculture, environment, education, water, and nutrition sectors. This will be achieved through three interlinked components:

**Component 1:** Strengthening the adaptive capacity and knowledge management through gender-transformative climate risk reduction

**Component 2:** Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management

**Component 3:** Diversified livelihoods and climate resilience of most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development

The vulnerabilities of rural communities in Cunene will be addressed by an intervention that is based on improving the resilience of agricultural productive system by strengthening practices and capacities in climate-resilient agriculture. Technical, planning and monitoring capacities at the institutional level will further contribute to this objective. ADPP, as the lead Executing Entity (EE) will collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Environment and Provincial government to execute the project’s activities. A group of experts from the included departments and organizations will implement measures to prevent and manage environmental and social risks.

This document describes how the project will comply with the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy, as well as the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of OSS, and contains the following sections:

- ✓ Summary Environmental and Social Risk Screening of the project;
- ✓ E&S Risk Management Plan;
- ✓ Overview of applicable National Policies and regulations;
- ✓ Summary of the consultative process;
- ✓ Stakeholder engagement plan;
- ✓ Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- ✓ E&S monitoring arrangements.

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## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK SCREENING OF THE PROJECT

All proposed projects/programmes either executed by OSS itself, or implemented by OSS together with executing entities shall be screened through an Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) checklist to determine their potential to cause environmental or social harm. Under the guidance of OSS all executing entities must also review proposed projects against the IFC exclusion list and national E&S laws and regulations where they exist and are applicable. This requires that at a minimum that executing entities have all necessary permits where required and that their operations are not unlawful. The ESDD screening process seeks to identify potential environmental and social impacts and risks, taking into consideration OSS's environmental and social performance standards. The screening process considers all potential direct, indirect, trans boundary, and cumulative impacts in the project's/programme's area of influence that could result from the proposed activities.

The OSS Environmental and Social Risk Screening Assessment checklist, developed as a part of the Environmental & Social Policy (ESP) of OSS, is aligned with GCF Guidelines for the Environmental and Social Screening of Activities proposed under the Simplified Approval Process (SAP). As such, the project has been screened using the OSS assessment checklist, resulting in an ESS risk categorization of the project as Category C: Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts.

### 2.1 Eligible and ineligible activities

A list of eligible and ineligible activities was developed for the project and is presented below. The project is almost in its entirety community-based, and concrete on-the-ground (micro-scale) activities will be designed and decided with communities and farmers in a participatory manner. The list below will guide and safeguard these decisions, to ensure that activities that could result in adverse impacts of a high magnitude are avoided from the outset of activity design.

The list is complementary to (a) the IFC's Exclusion List, (b) activities that would change the categorization of the project, and (c) in alignment with national and local laws and regulations that apply. The below list will also be used by the EE (ADPP) during the identification of microenterprise sub-projects (that are currently unidentified, but which will not exceed 6,500 USD per sub-project). The AE (OSS) will require adherence to the below list, and may request evidence of compliance during the micro-enterprise selection process undertaken by the EE (ADPP).

Activity category	Description
Eligible activities	
Project Organization	Establishment/training of a women CC action network
Project Organization	Establishment/training of Farmers' Clubs
Project Organization	Establishment/training of Climate Change Action Centers
Project Organization	Training of teachers at Green Schools
Project Organization	Establishment/training of Community leaders for improved input/output market access
Project Organization	Development/distribution of water system Operating and Maintenance Manuals
Project Organization	Establishment of CRA demonstration plots smaller than 1ha

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Water Management	Establishment of micro-scale solar irrigation systems for droughts
Water Management	Establishment of small-scale systems of water access for communities
Water Management	Training in community water management for irrigation
Water Management	Provision of equipment and tools for water management interventions
Agriculture	Training in adaptation and climate-resilient agriculture practices
Agriculture	Training in agri-environment and natural resource management
Agriculture	Training in O&M
Agriculture	Training in Resilience to Climate Change
Agriculture	Technical and professional training for youth in climate-resilient agriculture
Agriculture	Training in post-harvest activities and agricultural value chain
Agriculture	Training in functional literacy in the field of climate change and mitigation
Agriculture	Training in business management for graduates of vocational schools
Agriculture	Promotion of crop diversification
Agriculture	Promotion of alternative nonagricultural livelihood options
Agriculture	Establishment/monitoring of micro-enterprises
Agriculture	Sensitization campaigns at community level
Agriculture	Development of knowledge management and dissemination strategy
Agriculture	Dissemination of knowledge and information
Agriculture	Development of collaborative online platform for climate-resilient and adaptation practices
Agriculture	Provision of small animal pass-on gift scheme and veterinary support, at household level (no more than 50 small animals per household), and veterinary support
Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of small – scale solar irrigation systems
Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of tools and equipment for water management
Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of seeds of improved crop varieties
Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of seed storage equipment
Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of tools and equipment for micro-enterprises
Agriculture / Equipment	Initial investment for micro-enterprise

**Ineligible activities**

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Infrastructure	Rehabilitation or construction of roads
Infrastructure	Construction of infrastructure with surface >50m <sup>2</sup>
Infrastructure	Any activity that will involve disturbance of asbestos-containing materials, and any activity that would involve use of ACMs as new construction material.
Water management	Any infrastructure with water storage capacity of over 500,000 liters
Water management	River or flood plain barriers or dams with height >3m
Water management	Boreholes or wells deeper than 30m
Livestock	Promotion of cattle production
Agriculture	Use of inputs that aren't endorsed by the government
Agriculture	Use of GMOs
Agriculture	Activities that lead to increased use of agro-chemicals
Any	Activities that involve resettlements
Any	Any activity that takes place on Indigenous Peoples territories
Any	Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples. (IFC)
Any	Any activity that takes place in Protected Areas
Any	Any other activity that would lead to medium or high environmental risks per OSS E&S Policy
Any	Activities listed on the IFC exclusion list <sup>1</sup>

In addition, as per OSS E&S Policy, the project will also adhere to IFC's Exclusion List:

IFC Exclusion List
<p>The IFC Exclusion List defines the types of projects that IFC <b>does not</b> finance. IFC does not finance the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements.</li> <li>• Production or trade in weapons and munitions.<sup>i</sup></li> <li>• Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine).<sup>i</sup></li> <li>• Production or trade in tobacco.<sup>i</sup></li> <li>• Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.<sup>i</sup></li> <li>• Trade in wildlife or wildlife products regulated under CITES.<sup>ii</sup></li> <li>• Production or trade in radioactive materials.<sup>iii</sup></li> <li>• Production or trade in or use of unbonded asbestos fibers.<sup>iv</sup></li> <li>• Purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest.</li> <li>• Production or trade in pharmaceuticals subject to international phase outs or bans.</li> <li>• Production or trade in pesticides/herbicides subject to international phaseouts or bans.</li> <li>• Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km. in length.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/mgrt-pub/ifc-exclusion-list.pdf>

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A reasonableness test will be applied when the activities of the project company would have a significant development impact but circumstances of the country require adjustment to the Exclusion List.

**All financial intermediaries (FIs)**, except those engaged in activities specified below\*, must apply the following exclusions, in addition to IFC's Exclusion List:

- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor<sup>v</sup>/harmful child labor.<sup>vi</sup>
- Commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.
- Production or trade in products containing PCBs.<sup>vii</sup>
- Production or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out.<sup>viii</sup>

When investing in **microfinance** activities, FIs will apply the following items in addition to the IFC Exclusion List:

- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor<sup>v</sup>/harmful child labor.<sup>vi</sup>
- Commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.
- Production or trade in products containing PCBs.<sup>vii</sup>
- Production or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out.<sup>viii</sup>
- Production or trade in wood or other forestry products from unmanaged forests.
- Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals.<sup>ix</sup>
- Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.

\*When engaged in **trade finance**, given the nature of the transactions, FIs will apply the following Exclusion List:

- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor<sup>v</sup>/harmful child labor.<sup>vi</sup>
- Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements.
- Production or trade in weapons and munitions.<sup>i</sup>
- Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine).<sup>i</sup>
- Production or trade in tobacco.<sup>i</sup>
- Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.<sup>i</sup>
- Trade in wildlife or wildlife products regulated under CITES.<sup>ii</sup>
- Production or trade in radioactive materials.<sup>iii</sup>
- Production or trade in or use of unbonded asbestos fibers.<sup>iv</sup>
- Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest.
- Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km. in length.
- Production or trade in products containing PCBs.<sup>vii</sup>

#### Footnotes

<sup>i</sup> This does not apply to project sponsors who are not substantially involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity concerned is ancillary to a project sponsor's primary operations.

<sup>ii</sup> CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. A list of CITES listed species is available from the Environment Division.

<sup>iii</sup> This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where IFC considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.

<sup>iv</sup> This does not apply to the purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%.

<sup>v</sup> Forced labor means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.



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*vi Harmful child labor means the employment of children that is economically exploitive, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.*

*vii PCBs: Polychlorinated biphenyls - a group of highly toxic chemicals. PCBs are likely to be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switchgear dating from 1950-1985.*

*viii Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs): Chemical compounds which react with and deplete stratospheric ozone, resulting in the widely publicized 'ozone holes'. The Montreal Protocol lists ODSs and their target reduction and phase out dates. A list of the chemical compounds regulated by the Montreal Protocol, which includes aerosols, refrigerants, foam blowing agents, solvents, and fire protection agents, together with details of signatory countries and phase out target dates, is available from the Environment Division.*

*ix A list of hazardous chemicals is available from the Environment Division. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum products.*

## 2.2 Environmental and social risk screening

The environmental and social risk screening of the project was guided by OSS's ESP, which ensures that OSS does not support a project that unnecessarily harms the environment, vulnerable communities or women, or contribute to poverty, social inequality or gender discrimination.

In compliance with the OSS's ESP, the project was subject to a risk screening and categorization process using the OSS Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Checklist, which determines whether further information on the environmental and social assessment, mitigation, and management of risks is required.

As such, the screening was conducted as presented below, and, in line with the GCF's assessment of SAP-eligibility, no high or moderate environmental or social risks were identified that have the potential to cause environmental or social harm.

The results of the E&S risk screening checklist are presented in the table below. Triggered sub questions of the screening checklist are indicated in **blue font**, whilst sub questions which required further justification and analysis before their non-applicability was determined are indicated in *italics*.

### OSS Environmental and Social Risk Assessment checklist

Project Description	
<b>Project Name</b>	Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola
<b>Location</b>	<p>The project will operate in all of the six municipalities and in 15 of the 20 comunes of the province of Cunene, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Namacunde (except Chiede comune),</li><li>• Ombanja,</li><li>• Cahama,</li><li>• Cuvelai (except Calonga and Cubati comunes),</li><li>• Curoca (except Oncocua comune);</li><li>• Cuanhama (except Chimporo-Oximolo comune).</li></ul>
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture, Water Management, Soil

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Brief Project Description	<p>The proposed project addresses the adaptation needs of vulnerable smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted regions of Cunene in SW Angola, whose resilience and adaptive capacities towards climate-related shocks are limited. The targeted rural communities and their main livelihood activity, agricultural production, will be significantly impacted by the adverse impacts of climate change. Projected decreases in yields as a result of poorly distributed rainfall and flooding are expected to threaten their subsistence.</p> <p>The goal of the programme “Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola” (CREW Angola) is to build climate-resilience in the most vulnerable rural communities in the province of Cunene. The project will apply a gender-transformative and participative approach; integrating the agriculture, environment, education, water, and nutrition sectors. This will be achieved through three interlinked components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Component 1:</b> Strengthening the adaptive capacity and knowledge management through gender-transformative climate risk reduction</li><li>● <b>Component 2:</b> Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management</li><li>● <b>Component 3:</b> Diversified livelihoods and climate resilience of most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development</li></ul> <p>The vulnerabilities of rural communities in Cunene will be addressed by an intervention that is based on improving the resilience of agricultural productive system by strengthening practices and capacities in climate-resilient agriculture.</p>	
	Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
	Answer	
	(Yes/No)	
	PS 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts	
Please refer to the sections below		
PS2: Labour and working conditions		
Does the project/programme pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project/programme construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes	
<p>The project includes small-scale infrastructure construction (solar irrigation schemes, small water reservoirs and household level grain silos) in which the community and workers will participate. Both community stakeholders and local workers/contractors that may be employed could be exposed to OHS risk during the installation of small-scale infrastructure. In addition to common OHS risks associated with infrastructure construction, additional risks may be posed to communities and/or individuals as a result of historical conflict issues in the project area. In particular, there is a risk that landmines may be present in areas in which infrastructure construction is to take place. The project sites will be identified based on selection criteria that include demined lands, and/ or not affected by the land mines as per the initial selection criteria proposed within the FP. There are institutions and local mechanisms that can help in the identification and clearance of landmines in southwestern Angola. One prominent organization is</p>		

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<p>the HALO Trust, which has extensive experience in landmine clearance in Angola. Additionally, the National Intersectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) is the national authority responsible for coordinating mine action activities in Angola. During the inception phase, the project will liaise with HALO and CNIDAH, to initiate contact with these organizations to discuss potential collaboration for mine survey and clearance activities in the project area if deemed necessary.</p>	
Does the project/programme involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards?	Yes
<p>Climate Change Action Centres and irrigation schemes could lead to the employment of under-aged children or may result in infractions to the rights of workers under national regulation.</p> <p>The project will promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of workers, and compliance with national labour and employment laws. Project contractors will be required to provide occupational health and safety for workers and this will be built into the terms of references published for procurement.</p>	
Does the project/programme engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
<b>PS 3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention</b>	
Would the project/programme potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
<p>Site specific dust and noise pollution/release may occur during the related construction works associated with the small grain stores. During the transportation of construction materials and debris, cargo shall be covered at all times.</p> <p>Local residents shall be informed of prior to the initiation of any construction/installation works. Construction noise shall be limited using Good Industry International Practice (GIIP) and limiting the construction activities to a daily regular shift. The equipment and machinery that shall be used should be calibrated according to national regulation.</p>	
Would the proposed project/programme potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
<p>PV panels and batteries will require disposal at end of life. If not managed adequately adverse impacts to the biophysical receptor environment may occur. Li-ion batteries for solar PV power systems and energy storage systems can produce potentially dangerous waste products.</p> <p>Due to the isolation and remoteness of the target communities, activities involving small-scale infrastructure construction (under activity 2.1.2: establishment of small-scale irrigation schemes at the community level) will require fuel to be transported to and stored in sites local to the communities.</p> <p>If the transport and storage of this fuel is not implemented in accordance with best practice, there is a risk that surrounding communities may be effected by an escape of hazardous waste.</p>	
Will the proposed project/programme potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No
Does the project/programme propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	No

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Will the proposed project/programme involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
The project will not directly promote the application of pesticides. However, given the scope of the project pest management will be supported indirectly by the project through the provision of information on the use of naturally occurring products such as neem for seed storage or to combat insect pests for irrigated agriculture. The use of pesticides is generally unlikely to occur in smallholder farms within the projects area of influence, as small-scale farmers in Angola do not use pesticides on their fields that are rainfed.	
Does the project/programme include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes
The project will involve activities that include the consumption of raw inputs/materials. Most notably through the promotion/construction of Solar irrigation water pumps, piping and small water reservoirs for increased access to water for small scale horticultural production. Such consumption will be minor in terms of volume. and not at large scale.	
<b>PS4: Community health, safety and security</b>	
Would elements of project/programme construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	Yes
<p>The project will not be building any critical infrastructure that may present significant safety risks, however there is a potential that some of the small-scale infrastructure supported by the project could pose a minor risk to health and safety of communities if not adequately addressed. Project activities are also not expected to include work with any hazardous materials. There is a minor likelihood that some personnel may be required to work with oil/fuel for small scale construction works.</p> <p>In terms of ecosystem services, the project is not expected to have adverse impacts on such services that will pose health and safety risks to communities.</p> <p>If not managed properly, transport of PV systems, and associated equipment (both in the installation/construction and eventual decommissioning) could pose increased safety risks to local residents as well as workers.</p>	
Would the project/programme pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
<p>Due to the isolation and remoteness of the target communities, activities involving small-scale infrastructure construction (under activity 2.1.2: establishment of small-scale irrigation schemes at the community level) will require fuel to be transported to and stored in sites local to the communities.</p> <p>If the transport and storage of this fuel is not implemented in accordance with best practice, there is a risk that surrounding communities may be effected by an escape of hazardous waste, both in terms of land contamination and direct contact with improperly disposed of fuel.</p> <p>Appropriate and commensurate mitigation measures will be put in place to limit the possibility that such risks will eventuate. Considering the small size of the planned construction activities, the impact of this potential risk is not considered to be particularly large in scope.</p>	
Does the project/programme involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No

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Would failure of structural elements of the project/programme pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
Small grain storage structures will be constructed as part of the scope of project supported activities. In the selection of sites, the Community Climate Action Centers will prioritize the use of existing infrastructure, which shall be made available via voluntary donation by the relevant municipality authorities. This not only pertains to selection of sites for small grain storage but also for all sites across all components where there will be physical/infrastructure works. All the prevention security measures will be taken to avoid accidents. The minor scale of construction should not pose any adverse risk relating to the integrity of structures.	
Would the proposed project/programme be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
In cases of flood events and emergencies that can occur within the project period, the project will work with existing early warning systems and the local government as appropriate and avoid construction and restoration work during heavy rainfall events.	
Would the project/programme result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	Yes
<p>Water storage systems are unlikely to lead to an increase in water and/or vector-borne diseases. Any stored water will be used for irrigation and any reservoirs will be covered to avoid vector reproduction.</p> <p>Adequate awareness raising and training on vector-borne diseases will be conducted amongst both community members, local users and project duty bearers.</p> <p>The project will liaise with the National Health Department to provide mosquito nets to target communities.</p>	
<b>PS 5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement</b>	
Would the project/programme potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
Would the project/programme possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
Is there a risk that the project/programme would lead to forced evictions?	No
Would the proposed project/programme possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Community Climate Action Centers will require the construction of small-scale infrastructure and some other activities may involve micro-scale infrastructure (A2.1.1 Establish water solutions; A2.1.2: establishment of small-scale irrigation schemes at the community level; A3.1.2 Implementation of small-scale adaptive infrastructure and capacity building for CRA). The land/structures for this infrastructure will be provided by local communities through their respective municipal authorities. In the selection of sites, the Community Climate Action Centers will prioritize the use of existing infrastructure, which shall be made available via voluntary donation by the relevant municipality authorities. The land or sites provided will be communal land, owned by the government of Angola, which is not for sale, and governed by local authorities.	
<b>PS 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources</b>	



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Would the project/programme potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	Yes
Elements of the project could be sited close to protected areas/environmentally sensitive areas, most notably Mupa National Park. No activities are planned within the parks boundaries, nor its buffer zone. Some of the project's target areas are within 10km of the park's buffer zone. However, given the distance between the planned sites and the park itself, as well as the limited scale of both the project's construction activities and the associated risks, the likelihood of any impacts to habitats taking place is low.	
Are any project/programme activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
<i>Parts of the target area are more than 10 kilometers from the Mupa National Park. No activities will take place inside park, nor in the buffer zones.</i>	
Does the project/programme involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	No
Would project/programme activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
Would the project/programme pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
The project includes support for the plantation of non-native species of trees, however all of the proposed varieties are present within the project's area of influence.	
Does the project/programme involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
The project envisages the production of seedling and planting of trees that are adapted to local conditions and are of value to the targeted communities. As such, risks associated with the plantation and reforestation of certain areas exists. Trees will be planted with tree guards when necessary and ongoing screening will take place to ensure that any emerging increase in the significance of this risk is identified.	
Does the project/programme involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
Does the project/programme involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	No
The project does not involve any significant extraction, diversion, or containment of surface or groundwater resources. Specifically, there are no plans for the construction of large-scale infrastructure such as dams, reservoirs, or extensive river basin developments. All planned infrastructure activities are micro- and small-scale, focused at the household and community level. While there may be some minor extraction of raw materials such as sand and gravel, these activities will be limited in scope and not of a scale that would have a significant environmental impact. This approach ensures compliance with environmental sustainability standards and minimizes any potential negative effects on local water resources.	
Does the project/programme involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
Would the project/programme generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No

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Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities, which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	No
<b>PS 7: Indigenous people</b>	
Are indigenous peoples present in the project/programme area (including project/programme area of influence)?	No
<p>Village level consultations were conducted in the potential project sites and have confirmed that no indigenous peoples are residing in those villages. This is further supported by grey literature on the subject which indicates that no groups meeting the GCF definitional criteria of Indigenous Peoples exist or have claims to lands within the specific sites in Cunene.</p> <p>Separately, there are Khoi-San, Himba, and related groups present in Cunene who are known for their semi-nomadic lifestyle, which involves moving periodically in search of grazing lands, water sources, and other resources. This mobility means their exact locations can vary significantly over time. Their traditional way of life is deeply connected to the land and seasonal cycles, making their presence in any specific area, including the Cunene region, dynamic and fluid.</p> <p>These groups were not specifically targeted in the initial project design due to their semi-nomadic nature and the lack of consistent presence within the targeted project sites. As a result, no Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process was initiated with these communities at that stage.</p> <p>However, we recognize the importance of their potential inclusion in project activities. There could be opportunities for their engagement as their presence in the project area is possible. We are committed to including these groups during the consultation process and making concerted efforts to incorporate their participation in project activities. This would involve a thorough assessment and the initiation of the FPIC process to ensure that their involvement is respectful, consensual, and beneficial to their communities, fully aligning with the principles of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy.</p>	
Is it likely that the project/programme or portions of the project/programme will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
Would the proposed project/programme potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
Does the proposed project/programme involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
Would the project/programme adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
Would the project/programme potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
Would the project/programme potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>PS 8: Cultural heritage</b>	

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Will the proposed project/programme result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture?	No
<p>The project area is more than 10 kilometers from the Mupa National Park. No activities will take place inside park, nor in the buffer zones.</p> <p>No tangible cultural heritage sites nor protected landmarks are located within the proposed intervention areas in Cunene province.</p>	
Does the project/programme propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>PS 9: Gender equity and Women's empowerment</b>	
Is there a likelihood that the proposed project/programme would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
Would the project/programme potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
<p>The risk that local cultural traditions inhibit women's access to project activities and participatory design, thereby reproducing existing inequalities can be adequately managed. ADPP has extensive experience in empowering women and ensuring gender equality in community projects in Cunene. All relevant measures will be taken to enable women's participation in the project.</p> <p>As the project will be targeting and working women in rural areas of the country, GBV risks will exist. Angola and Cunene specifically have high levels of GBV, and any project directly attempting to work with women in rural areas can negatively impact the levels of GBV (at least in the short term). As such the projects exposure to SEAH and GBV present a risk area that must be managed through the inclusion of sensitization activities and specific training activities as part of the project design.</p> <p>Outside of potential discrimination against women, the project will integrate SEAH screening across its proposed activities, to identify and address any impacts on men, girls and boys as early as possible. This will follow international best practice (most notably the GCF SEAH Risk Assessment Guideline). A project/program Code of Conduct prohibiting SEAH (amongst other behaviours) will be developed. This should be signed by all workers at the same time the work contract is signed. The Code of Conduct must be made available in languages the workers understand. The PMU of the project will also appoint a focal person to ensure compliance with SEAH requirements. This will include; (i) Tracking whether reporting mechanisms are being used – looking at where reports are coming from/not coming from, and seeking to identify patterns; (ii) Asking workers and community members if they are aware of and trust reporting mechanisms, understand their rights and what constitutes SEAH; (iii) Checking whether workers demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the policy and code of conduct – and can locate them; (iv) Checking whether community members have knowledge of what behaviors to expect from project/program workers and which are prohibited; and (v) Checking mitigation measures are consistently being implemented – e.g., undertake spot checks to see if contracts include clauses, use basic records to track whether SEAH training is being delivered, check reporting mechanisms are functioning, use monitoring visits to check whether awareness-raising materials are clearly visible and awareness-raising exercises are being delivered and engaged with.</p>	



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Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project/programme during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall project/programme proposal and in the risk assessment?	Yes
During community consultations, women groups were consulted and their concerns have been noted in this ESAP and in the Summary of Stakeholder Consultations Report. The results and input garnered through the consultations with key women's groups has been reflected and informed the design of the project. A free standing Gender Action Plan has been developed in tandem with the ESAP, and has been submitted as part of the SAP FP package.	
Would the project/programme potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	No
<b>PS 10: Access and equity and protection of human rights</b>	
Could the project/programme lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	Yes
Decisions regarding the distribution of resources, benefits and/or burdens resulting from post-harvest storage structure establishment and the establishment of micro-enterprises could lead to the exacerbation of existing inequalities if improperly managed. Considering the small scale of these activities, the potential impact of this risk is low. Nonetheless, decisions regarding locations for storage structures and allocation of micro-enterprise funding will be made with consideration of the opinions of local community members and authorities.	
Could the project/programme potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
See description directly above.	
Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
In addition to the potential risks relating to women's participation (addressed elsewhere), other marginalized groups including the elderly, disabled people and illiterate people may be excluded from fully participating in decision-making processes. Various measures are built into the project design to mitigate this risk, most notably the use of MP3 recordings to disseminate information to and receive feedback from community members. Consultations to be carried out throughout implementation will be designed in a manner that is accessible in time, location and format for all marginalized members of the relevant communities (with particular focus on the elderly, disabled people and illiterate people).	
Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Yes
As per the requirements of OSS's institutional ESP, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism has been designed and is described in Section 7 of this ESAP.	
Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project/programme?	Yes
The capacities of executing entities are very limited at sub-provincial level in Cunene but this risk has been taken into account in the design of the programme. There is little risk that the demands of the projects will not be able to be fulfilled in this regard. In addition, trainings will be organized in order to	

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further support the capacity of duty bearers to abide by the requirements if the ESAP and in extension to meet their obligations as per the project. Particular focus in these trainings will be attributed to ensuring that USPs are selected, conducted and monitored appropriately.	
Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No

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## 3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 3.1 Management of Identified E&S Risks

Due to the micro-scale and the nature of the activities, the environmental and social risks anticipated the proposed activities are considered to be of a “Low” significance. Low risks projects are considered to be those that have minimal to no environmental and social risks .

. As per the ESP of OSS, where the environmental and social assessment identifies environmental or social risks, the assessment shall be accompanied by an environmental and social management plan that identifies those measures necessary to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the potential environmental and social risks, especially those risks that cannot be avoided. A commitment by the executing entity to execute the management plan shall be a condition of the project/programme approval and reflected in the monitoring and reporting plan for that project/programme. This Annex fulfils the requirements for an ESAP in compliance with the ESP of OSS. The identified E&S risks can be minimized and managed through the simple and cost-effective actions that have been designed and are described in the ESAP table below.

Both the GCF and OSS share very similar systems of project ESS categorization. For each, the highest risk category of a component sub-project or activity will be considered the overall risk category of the programme. The categories are as follows:

- **Category A:** Projects/programmes likely to have significant adverse environmental or social impacts that are for example diverse, widespread, or irreversible.
- **Category B:** Projects/programmes with potential adverse impacts that are less adverse than Category A projects/programmes, because for example they are fewer in number, smaller in scale, less widespread, reversible or easily mitigated.
- **Category C:** Those projects/programmes with minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts.

This programme has been allocated an Environmental and Social Safeguards Category of C. Potential minor impacts are listed below; however, consistent with GCF’s SAP modalities, none of these risks are considered to be significant in impact or likelihood, nor eventuate in serious adverse impacts. As such, each of the risks below has been described as being of “low” significance, meaning that any unintended negative impacts will be rare, site-specific and reversible. Considering this level of risk significance, the initial categorization of the program (Category C) decided at the concept note stage, remains unchanged.

The project will focus only on low/Cat. C type of interventions, avoiding any Medium/High risk activity. Environmental and social risk screenings for the on-site specific interventions to be implemented after the consultation with the local beneficiaries and will be conducted by the

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Cooperating Partners (in strict coordination with the Executing Entities within the PMU and in alignment with the OSS screening tool) so as to ensure no intervention will be categorized above Cat. C/ low risk. Potential residual low-level risks, impacts, and mitigation measures will be managed through the ESAP table below.

The ESAP will be implemented as an integral part of the project's interventions and duly reported upon through the annual progress report. It has to be considered as a living document which can be revised, updated and adapted depending on any additional and/or different environmental and social risks which may be identified during the implementation phase. The mitigation measures indicated herein will therefore be tailored to the specific on-site assets/interventions when these will be clearly defined.

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance <sup>2</sup>	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget
<i>This contains the description of risks and can be derived from the responses to the screening questions in Part B2.</i>	<i>Options to avoid, reduce, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also indicate additional due diligence and specific management plans</i>	<i>Description of the overall level of risk</i>	<i>Individual person, unit, or entity tasked to carry out the mitigation measures</i>	<i>Timing of implementation of measures including any additional due diligence and management plans</i>	<i>Expected outputs of the measures</i>	<i>Estimated cost of carrying out the measures</i>
<b>Risk 1:</b> The project involves the promotion of solar irrigation water pumps, piping and small water reservoirs for increased access to water for small	New water assets will be owned and managed by local community- and farmer-based organizations (Farmers' Clubs). These will be established and/or strengthened by the project, with an emphasis on providing equal access.	Low	Project Management Unit (PMU) and Field Staff from the EE	At asset design stage, during establishment stage and monitored afterwards	Improved and equitable access to water for horticulture, with limited adverse effects to current	No additional costs – included in project activities' budget (establishment of solar

<sup>2</sup> High risk: Activities with potential significant adverse environmental and/or social risks and impacts that, individually or cumulatively, are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented;

Moderate risk: Activities with potential limited adverse environmental and/or social risks and impacts that individually or cumulatively, are few, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures; and

Low risk: Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts

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<p>scale horticultural production. This will require the consumption of raw materials/resources and could affect access to existing resources.</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u> <i>PS2, Question 1.</i></p>	<p>In cooperation with Farmers' Clubs' management committees, it will be promoted that there is no inequality in access.</p>				<p>access of resources.</p>	<p>irrigation assets and training of organizations)</p>
<p><b>Risk 2:</b> Water infrastructure established under the project may lead to an increase in vector-borne diseases, as water reservoirs and transfers may create breeding grounds/habitats for vectors.</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u> <i>PS4, Question 6.</i></p>	<p>Adequate awareness raising and training on vector-borne diseases will be conducted amongst both community members, local users, indigenous people when applicable and project duty bearers.</p> <p>Water transfer and small-scale reservoirs will be designed so as to be enclosed to avoid insect/vector reproduction.</p> <p>The project will liaise with the National Health Department to</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Field Staff from EEs</p> <p>Health Surveillance Assistants resident in the area</p>	<p>At asset design stage, during establishment stage and monitored throughout project implementation.</p>	<p>Communities recognize risks of diseases associated with water borne vectors, and are provided with the necessary tools/support to adequately act upon it</p>	<p>No additional costs – included in project activities' budget (establishment of assets and training of associations)</p>

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	provide mosquito nets to target communities.					
<p><b>Risk 3:</b> As the project will be targeting and working with women in rural areas of the country, GBV risks will exist.</p> <p>There is a risk of increasing gender-based violence (GBV) as result of prioritized access to productive assets granted by the project. Also, increased income opportunities and trainings to women may lead to increased GBV. Angola and Cunene specifically have high levels of GBV, and any project directly attempting to work with women in rural areas can negatively impact the levels of GBV (at</p>	<p>This risk shall be managed through the inclusion of sensitization activities and specific training activities as part of the project design.</p> <p>The programme conducted a Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan to inform programme design and ensure that key gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout the programme proposal. The Gender Assessment examined the social, economic, environmental and political factors underlying climate change-exacerbated gender inequality and other gender-issues related to the programme. It further explored how they might benefit from programme activities, and how gender benefits can be strengthened, and risks safeguarded within the programme. It resulted in the development of a gender-responsive M&amp;E framework for the programme, and a Gender Action Plan. The programme's</p>	Low	Field Staff from EEs	At the design stage, during establishment stage and monitored throughout project implementation.	Community awareness of GBV risks is increased through the provision of workshops and trainings. PAPs are informed of their rights and recourse mechanisms.	Costs absorbed through project design activities (i.e. GBV sensitization and trainings will be included within the financial planning of activity design).

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<p>least in the short term).</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u></p> <p><i>PS9, Question 2;</i>  <i>PS9, Question 3;</i>  <i>PS10, Question 5.</i></p>	<p>gender action plan contains specific actions that will be implemented along with the programme's activities.</p> <p>To address broader SEAH risks, the project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support local officials in campaigns on prevention of SEAH</li> <li>• Leverage existing relationships with government stakeholders; identify champions / supporters / changemakers within the government (specifically on SEAH);</li> <li>• Conduct SEAH awareness-raising within the community and indigenous people when applicable.</li> <li>• Undertake SEAH sensitization campaigns/trainings and/or disseminate relevant SEAH messages to the targeted communities and indigenous people when applicable;</li> <li>• Include SEAH messages (including reporting</li> </ul>					
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	<p>mechanisms) in construction sites, e-buses (and other modes of transport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide in the community, and indigenous people when applicable, on SEAH risks, how to report them and the services available including SEAH GRM.</li></ul> <p>The PMU of the project will also appoint a focal person to ensure compliance with SEAH requirements. This will include; (i) Tracking whether reporting mechanisms are being used – looking at where reports are coming from/not coming from, and seeking to identify patterns; (ii) Asking workers and community members if they are aware of and trust reporting mechanisms, understand their rights and what constitutes SEAH; (iii) Checking whether workers demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the policy and code of conduct – and can locate them; (iv) Checking whether community members have</p>					
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	knowledge of what behaviors to expect from project/program workers and which are prohibited; and (v) Checking mitigation measures are consistently being implemented – e.g., undertake spot checks to see if contracts include clauses, use basic records to track whether SEAH training is being delivered, check reporting mechanisms are functioning, use monitoring visits to check whether awareness-raising materials are clearly visible and awareness-raising exercises are being delivered and engaged with.					
<b>Risk 4:</b> Demonstration plots and increased farming activities may lead to soil and water pollution by chemical fertilizers and pesticides.  <u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u> <i>PS3, Question 1; PS3, Question 2; PS3, Question 5.</i>	The project shall not support/encourage the use of agrochemicals. The project shall promote and focus on the use/application of ecologically sustainable and climate-resilient farming practices, Conservation Agriculture and Agroforestry, organic compost as fertilizer and natural remedies against pests.	Low	PMU, Farming instructors and Extension Workers	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Use of agrochemicals is avoided and naturally occurring products such as neem reduce risk to a minimum. Organic compost is readily available, composted with crop	No additional costs – included in project activities' budget

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					residues and will be used. Promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM).	
<p><b>Risk 5:</b> Negative ecological impacts may inadvertently occur as a result of non-native species being promoted by the project.</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u>  <i>PS6, Question 1;</i>  <i>PS6, Question 6.</i></p>	<p>All of the proposed tree species for planting are targeted for their improved management and preservation are naturally occurring and already exist in the ecosystem. The same is true for pearl millet varieties which may also be supported by the proposed activities of the project.</p>	Low	PMU, Farming instructors and Extension Workers	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	New crops and varieties are already present in the targeted area. They are non-invasive and do not encroach on natural habitats.	No additional costs – included in project activities’ budget – no additional costs
<p><b>Risk 6:</b> Use of underage labor is a systemic problem in the small-scale agricultural sector. Climate Change Action Centres and irrigation schemes could lead to the employment of under-aged children.</p>	<p>All job applications should be scrutinized. In no case will under-aged children be employed. Communities, will be advised on labor law legislation.</p>	Low	PMU Local Committees	During FP development, at asset design stage, and during asset establishment stage	Employment of under-aged children prevented	No additional costs – included in activities’ budget

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<u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u> <i>PS2, Question 2.</i>						
<b>Risk 7:</b> Employment for small scale irrigation schemes and fuel saving stoves could be biased towards men at the expense of women and women owned enterprises.  <u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u> <i>PS9, Question 2;</i> <i>PS9, Question 3.</i>	Contractors and artisans should be advised and monitored to maintain a minimum of 40%/60% female/male ratio, respectively, as specified in the Gender Action Plan.	Low	PMU Local Committees	During FP development, at asset design stage, and during asset establishment stage	Gender biasness prevented	No additional costs – included in activities’ budget
<b>Risk 8:</b> Micro-scale irrigation interventions (such as small-scale reservoirs) may lead to negative impacts on levels of groundwater and saline water intrusion if not designed adequately.	Assessments were made by ADPP for the chosen intervention methods and locations. Irrigation schemes will only access surface water from existing rivers and canals and will not access not ground water.  Interventions are only implemented where there are minimal to no negative E&S	Low	PMU Executing Partner Local Committees	During FP development, at asset design stage, and during asset establishment stage	Groundwater levels remain unaffected.	No additional costs – included in activities’ budget

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<u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u> <i>PS3, Question 6.</i>	impacts, but where dynamics between water resources and agricultural campaigns will guarantee and lead to sustainable production.					
<b>Risk 9:</b> The development of post-harvest storage structures may lead to tensions or inequalities in communities as a result of the location of the infrastructure.  <u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u> <i>PS10, Question 2;</i> <i>PS10, Question3.</i>	<p>The location of new structures for demonstration purposes of “best practices” is decided through participatory decision-making at community and FC-level, taking into account accessibility for all FC members.</p> <p>New infrastructure is owned by committees in the FCs who serve their members.</p> <p>FCs are monitored and coached after establishment and throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Most post-harvest storage structures will be at the household level with decision taken by household members.</p>	Low	PMU	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Post-harvest structures are managed by FCs and Cooperatives who provide access to all their members	No additional costs – included in activities’ budget
<b>Risk 10:</b> Establishment of micro-enterprises may result in tensions/conflicts as	Emphasis is placed on inclusive processes by project staff to prevent inequalities or discrimination. The rationale for	Low	PMU	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Support for creation and training of new micro-enterprises for	No additional costs – included in

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<p>economic and/or social capital inequalities may be exacerbated.</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u>  <i>PS10, Question 2;</i>  <i>PS10, Question 3;</i>  <i>PS10, Question 4.</i></p>	<p>focusing on women is explained to communities and their leaders.</p> <p>The micro-enterprises supported by activities 3.1.2 and 3.2.1 will at all times adhere to the OSS Environmental and Social Safeguards. In addition to other relevant criteria and exclusions, where USPs under IGAs supported by the project require the selection of a location, this will be done in cooperation with local and traditional authorities/communities to mitigate the potential for social tensions to arise as a result of resource allocation.</p>				<p>women is accessible to all community members and fairly allocated.</p>	<p>activities' budget</p>
<p><b>Risk 11:</b> Vulnerable groups or community members may be excluded from trainings or capacity building sessions.</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u>  <i>PS9, Question 2;</i>  <i>PS9, Question 3;</i>  <i>PS10, Question 2;</i></p>	<p>Contents/Location/Language/Time are adapted to the specific needs of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Emphasis is placed on inclusive processes by project staff, and proactive messaging is generated to prevent inequalities or discrimination.</p>	Low	PMU Project Field Staff	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Vulnerable groups or community members have equal access to training.	No additional costs – included in activities' budget

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<i>PS10, Question 3, PS10, Question 4.</i>						
<p><b>Risk 12:</b> Illiterate populations and children may be excluded from receiving and understanding information on climate-resilient agriculture and climate change adaptation due to the inability to read.</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u> <i>PS10, Question 2; PS10, Question 4.</i></p>	<p>Use of radio and MP3 players for transmission of quality C4R messages. Key actors (community members and lead farmers) to be encouraged to explain climate information using theatre and music to all population groups.</p> <p>Functional literacy classes will be organized for community members, especially women and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Local dialects as appropriate will be used in addition to the Portuguese language.</p>	Low	PMU Project Field Staff	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Illiterate population groups are able to receive climate information through support from the spoken word through C4CC messages.	No additional costs – included in activities' budget
<p><b>Risk 13:</b> Women may be overlooked/excluded from participating in CC training and advocacy sessions supported by the project.</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u></p>	Women leaders will tend to select themselves as interested in volunteering. These will be sufficient incentives in terms of community status and subsistence allowance to ensure participation.	Low	PMU Project Field Staff	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Women groups are able to receive climate information and provide active advocacy actions to build community	No additional costs – included in activities' budget

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PS9, Question 2; PS9, Question 3.					resilience to climate change.	
<p><b>Risk 14:</b> At this stage (project design), the micro-enterprise investments are still unidentified. Poor safeguard capacity and oversight from the EE for the Unidentified Sub Projects (USPs) could result in adverse impacts (either environmental or social).</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u> PS10, Question 6.</p>	<p>An ineligibility checklist will be used by the EE (ADPP) during the identification of microenterprise sub-projects (that are currently unidentified, but which will not exceed 6,500 USD per sub-project). The AE (OSS) will require adherence to the criteria contained in the eligibility checklist and the exclusion list (see Section 2.1 of this ESAP) and may request evidence of compliance during the micro-enterprise selection process undertaken by the EE (ADPP).</p> <p>The AE will also require a completed SEAH Risk Screening checklist (following best practice, i.e. as per page 17 of the GCF SEAH Assessment Guidelines<sup>3</sup>).</p> <p>Among other things, this eligibility checklist will include the following criteria which will serve to mitigate potential E&amp;S</p>	Low	PMU	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Allocation of resources for micro-enterprises does not directly result in the exacerbation of negative environmental or social impacts.	No additional costs – included in activities' budget

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-seah-risk-assessment-tool.pdf>

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	impacts: (i) rainwater storage tanks are not to exceed 1m liters in volume; (ii) boreholes/wells shall not exceed allowable quantities of pumping determined by local authorities; (iii) irrigation schemes shall be no larger than 1 ha; (iv) energy sources for pumping water shall be renewable energy to the greatest extent possible; (v) all IGAs must be compliant with local regulations including traditional community-based policies; (vi) IGAs shall be anchored in local Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs); and, (vii) no heavy machinery shall be involved where post-harvesting value-addition activities are to take place.					
<b>Risk 15:</b> There is a potential risk that some of the small-scale infrastructure supported by the project could pose a minor risk to health and safety of communities if not adequately addressed.	<p>If not managed properly, transport of PV systems, and associated equipment (both in the installation/construction and eventual decommissioning) could pose increased safety risks to local residents as well as workers.</p> <p>If the transport and storage of this fuel is not implemented in accordance with best practice,</p>	Low	PMU	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	No instances of fuel-related contamination.	No additional costs – included in activities' budget



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<p>Due to the isolation and remoteness of the target communities, activities involving small-scale infrastructure construction (under activity 2.1.2) will require fuel to be transported to and stored in sites local to the communities.</p> <p>If the transport and storage of this fuel is not implemented in accordance with best practice, there is a risk that surrounding communities may be effected by an escape of hazardous waste, both in terms of land contamination and direct contact with improperly disposed of fuel.</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u></p>	<p>there is a risk that surrounding communities, and indigenous people when applicable, may be affected by an escape of hazardous waste, both in terms of land contamination and direct contact with improperly disposed of fuel.</p> <p>Considering the small size of the planned construction activities, the impact of this potential risk is not considered to be particularly large in scope.</p> <p>International best practice for the transport and storage of fuel will be implemented at all times. This includes the use of non-permeable bunding, marking fuel and ensuring storage sites are at least 100m away from the closest water source.</p>					
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PS2, Question 1; PS3, Question 1; PS4, Question 2.						
<p><b>Risk 16:</b> The project includes small-scale infrastructure construction (solar irrigation schemes, small water reservoirs and household level grain silos) in which the community and workers will participate. These workers could be exposed to OHS risk during the installation of small-scale infrastructure.</p> <p>In addition to common OHS risks associate with infrastructure construction, additional risks may be posed to communities and/or individuals as a result of historical conflict issues in the project</p>	<p>Project contractors will be required to provide occupational health and safety for workers, and this will be built into the terms of references published for procurement.</p> <p>To address labor risks associated with the sourcing of construction materials, OSS (and its EE ADPP) will undertake the following measures:</p> <p><b>Supplier Screening and Due Diligence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct thorough due diligence on all suppliers of construction materials to ensure they adhere to national labor laws and international labor standards.</li> <li>• Require all suppliers to provide documentation and evidence of compliance with labor regulations, including the prohibition</li> </ul>	Low	PMU	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities		No additional costs – included in activities' budget

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<p>area. In particular, there is a risk that landmines may be present in areas in which infrastructure construction is to take place.</p> <p><u>Relevant Checklist Question(s):</u>  <i>PS2, Question 1;</i>  <i>PS4, Question 1.</i></p>	<p>of child labor and forced labor.</p> <p><b>Inclusion of Labor Standards in Contracts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate clauses in all contracts with suppliers that explicitly prohibit child labor, forced labor, and require adherence to occupational health and safety standards.</li> <li>• Ensure contracts include provisions for regular audits and inspections to verify compliance with labor standards.</li> </ul> <p><b>Capacity Building and Training:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training to suppliers on national and international labor standards and the importance of compliance.</li> <li>• Offer capacity-building workshops to suppliers on implementing and maintaining good labor practices.</li> </ul> <p><b>Monitoring and Reporting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a robust monitoring system to track</li> </ul>					
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	<p>compliance with labor standards throughout the supply chain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct regular site visits and audits to ensure suppliers are adhering to agreed-upon labor practices.</li><li>• Implement a grievance mechanism for workers in the supply chain to report violations of labor rights anonymously and without fear of retaliation.</li></ul> <p><b>Collaboration with Government and Civil Society:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Work closely with the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of the Environment to ensure that all labor practices in the supply chain comply with national laws and regulations.</li><li>• Partner with local NGOs and civil society organizations to support the monitoring of labor conditions and to provide additional oversight.</li></ul>					
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	<p><b>Community Engagement and Awareness:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Raise awareness among local communities about labor rights and the importance of ethical labor practices.</li><li>• Engage with community leaders and stakeholders to ensure they understand and support the enforcement of labor standards.</li></ul> <p>In carrying out voluntary donation of land, the following conditions should apply: (i) land markets or other opportunities for the productive investment of the sales income exist; (ii) the transaction took place with the seller's informed consent; and (iii) the seller was provided with fair compensation based on prevailing market values.</p>					
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#### **3.2 Management of participatory decision-making of community projects**

As mentioned in the feasibility study, and further detailed in the project risk screening (Section 2 of this Annex), some community- and farmer-level activities in the project will be further defined through community-based planning and decision-making once the project implementation has started. These activities will be selected from the menu of ‘eligible’ activities, listed in Section 2.2. of this Annex, that are considered to have low/minor environmental and social risks.

Activities are micro-scale at farm and community-level, and it can be assumed that the eligible activities list is a solid guideline for excluding the implementation of activities that could result in moderate or high significance impacts. However, when activities are considered, the project will use the same checklist as above (under point 2.2 in this Annex) to screen for potential environmental and/or social risks. This is in line with the OSS’s ESP, GCF Policies and national regulations as defined in the Basic Law of the Environment (No. 1 of 2011). The project shall apply the precautionary approach, i.e. in cases where considerable doubts arise about the eligibility of a specific proposed activity, it will be considered not appropriate for implementation under the current project.

The Ministry of the Environment, as a key partner, will provide further guidance to project decisions regarding environmental sensitivity and siting when applicable.

#### **3.3 Risk Categorization**

Although there are residual risks associated with the proposed intervention, the OSS considers that these minor risks can be managed adequately. Activities are small to micro in scale, the eligibility list is in place, and mitigation measures are defined for addressing the potential risks. The project also conducted a preliminary ESIA, out of an abundance of caution, which also verified the overall categorization of the project as low risk.

The experience and expertise of the EE and executing partners on E&S management is considered adequate for implementing the programme and ensuring the effective implementation of prescribed mitigation and management measures. Therefore, the project was categorized as having low/minimal E&S risk-level, categorized as ESS risk category C.

#### **4. NATIONAL POLICIES AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES**

##### **4.1 Legal and political framework**

###### **Applicable International Environmental and Social Agreements, Treaties and Conventions**

- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**  
The project aligns with Angola's commitments under the UNFCCC by enhancing climate resilience and adaptation in vulnerable communities.
- **Paris Agreement (2015)**  
Supports Angola's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through climate-resilient development activities.
- **Convention on Biological Diversity**  
Promotes sustainable agroecology practices and biodiversity conservation within the project activities.
- **Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**  
The implications from the UNCCD are integrated into the project design through the intergradation of land and water management practices to combat desertification and enhance land productivity
- **International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions:**
  - **C138 - Minimum Age Convention**
  - **C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention**
  - **C87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention**
  - **C98 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention**

Angola's commitment to the above ILO conventions, ensures all project activities and supply chains comply with labor standards.

- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**  
The gender-transformative approach of the project supports Angola's commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**  
Ensures that project activities protect and promote the rights of children, particularly in preventing child labor
- **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**  
Ensures that agricultural practices within the project avoid the use of harmful chemicals and pesticides.
- **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands**  
Supports the protection and sustainable management of water resources in project activities.
- **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**  
The project will ensure that activities are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities.

###### **National Level**

The first Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) of Angola was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2015. Five years later, and following the ratification of the Paris Agreement in November 2020, Angola submitted an updated NDC, setting targets to contribute to the achievement of the PA goals and meet the country commitments in climate change policy.



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The Nationally Determined Contribution of Angola (NDC), Republic of Angola, May 2021<sup>4</sup> states as follows:

*Facing climate change is the greatest global environmental challenge in the present. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because they are highly dependent on natural resources and have limited capacity to respond to these impacts.*

*At the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in 2015, the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted the Paris Agreement [45]. This is a historic agreement, the first global legal framework binding the responsibilities of all Parties in joint efforts to combat climate change. The implementation of each Party's responsibilities for climate change response is primarily reflected through the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), that Angola submitted in the same year as Paris Agreement was adopted (2015). In August 2020 the Paris Agreement and Doha Amendment Ratification were formally approved by the Government of Angola. In November 2020, Angola ratified the Paris Agreement to UNFCCC.*

*In accordance with Decision 1/CP.21 of COP21, Parties were requested to communicate or update the NDC by 2020, Angola reviewed and updated its NDC to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2020 based on the actual country context.*

*Angola is committed to take part in the aspiration set at International level to fight against climate change, thus contributing to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. For this, Angola's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) encompasses for Mitigation and Adaptation purposes both unconditional and conditional measures for the reduction of GHG emissions and adaptation of its territory and population to the adverse impacts of climate change.*

*An "unconditional contribution" is what Angola could implement without any conditions and based on their own resources and capabilities. A "conditional contribution" is one that Angola would undertake if international means of support are provided, or other conditions are met.*

*The Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario considered for this NDC was developed using 2015 as the base year and provides projections for up to 2025. Angola plans to reduce GHG emissions up to 14% by 2025 as compared to the base year (unconditionally). The baseline corresponds to the most recent National GHG Inventory (2015), and accounts for 99.99 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. The emissions under the BAU scenario are estimated to be 103.9 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2020 and 108.5 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025.*

*The adaptation component identifies strategic measures in key sectors in order to improve adaptive capacity, enhance resilience, and reduce risks caused by climate change, thus contributes to the achievement of the country's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and National Development Plan objectives.*

*The 2020 NDC reflects the feedback from stakeholders and is fully aligned with the development vision of the government. Angola adopted an all-inclusive process of engaging relevant stakeholders through bilateral consultations.*

*In reviewing the 2015 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC), the government organized bilateral meetings, conducted during 2020-2021, in order to identify and discuss relevant measures to achieve the proposed target, responding to the main priorities of the country.*

## Adaptation

<sup>4</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Angola%20First/NDC%20Angola.pdf>

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The Paris Agreement states that one of its aims is to increase “the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development” (Article 2). It also established the global goal of “enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change” (Article 7). In this context, Angola recognizes the importance of adaptation in strengthening domestic resilience to the impacts of climate change and has decided to include adaptation in the NDC. In addition, to outlining conditional and unconditional mitigation contributions, the NDC will contribute to the global target of adaptation, reducing vulnerability, strengthening resilience and increasing the country's adaptive capacity in order to protect ecosystems, people, livelihoods and strategic sustainable development and economic investment, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of the country, based on the best science available and national context. Climate change requires farmers to adapt to new agronomic practices such as conservation agriculture, growing of drought tolerant crops, precision agriculture (which in turn also requires a better access to input for seeds and fertilizers) and agro-forestry amongst others in order to improve productivity.

In the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2011, the government identifies a series of barriers to addressing the issue of climate change, 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.

All project activities are also aligned with the recommendations of the Drought in Angola, Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2012-2016 and with the draft National Strategy for Climate Change Republic of Angola 2018-2030, August 2017 (principally in the areas of; 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 National Adaption Programme of Action under the UN framework convention on Climate change, 2011; and the National Strategy for Climate Change 2020-2035. The proposal is aligned with and makes a significant contribution to the Cunene Provincial Development Plan 2018-2022. The proposal also contributes to the Angola Strategy for Long Term Development – 2025 as shown in Table 11.

**Table 11: Consistency with Angola National development strategies and policies**

<b>Policy/Strategy</b>	<b>Corresponding CREW Angola Activities</b>
Nationally Determined Contribution of Angola, May 2021	Priorities include Agriculture and Food Security: increased agricultural yields, soil erosion control, diversification to less climate sensitive crops, locally adapted seed varieties and water harvesting systems are all included in the CREW Angola.
National Strategy for Climate Change 2018-2030	Adaptation Strategies to Drought and Flooding include: Adaptation to Droughts, with Cunene as one of the priority zones – the target area of CREW Angola. Priority Initiatives for Adaptation, among others: A1. Sustainable Agriculture; A2. Sustainable Food consumption; A7. Drought Risk Management; which are all addressed.
Strategy of Long-term Development for Angola 2025	Rural development, socio-economic development, agriculture and value chain development, food security, water management.

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National Action Programme to fight Desertification (PANCOD)	Reduce poverty and social inequality, and to widen in a sustainable way the productivity of regions subject to drought. The Policy is underlining the relevance of adaptation and resilience to CC as currently and in the future will be experienced by rural communities. This is aligned to proposed interventions, addressing these challenge
National Development Plan for the Agriculture Sector 2018-2022	The corresponding strategic objectives are: 1) Satisfy the population's food needs; 2) Increase the contribution of the agricultural sector to growth and diversification of the economy; 3) Meeting the needs of producers; 4) Expanding agricultural production to meet the country's needs and for export; 5) Support sustainable development of family and business agriculture; 6) Improve the productive capacity and infrastructure of the Agrarian Sector; 9) Attract, retain, value and develop the staff of the Sector. This Policy is aligned to the project interventions, with special emphasis on food security, diversification, supportive technologies and skills development.
National Adaptation Programme of Action	Main objectives: to enhance adaptive capacities; to facilitate capacity building for the preparation of adaptation activities. Among the 15 priority responses are: 2) Promote SLM practices for increased agricultural yields; 9.) Soil erosion control through organic methods; 10) Diversify crops to less climate sensitive cultures; 12) Locally available adapted seed varieties. These priorities are integral parts of the CREW Angola project.

The project will ensure alignment with the basal legislation for the Environment that is as follows:

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

In addition, the project will ensure compliance with the following national legislation that is applicable for social safeguard issues:

- National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (2007)
- Water Law (Law No. 6/02)
- Law Against Domestic Violence (Law No. 25/11)
- Labor Law (Law No. 7/15)
- Land Law (Law No. 9/04)

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#### **Provincial Level**

According to the Cunene Provincial Development Plan 2018-2022 of the Provincial Department of Planning in Cunene 2018-2022 (July 2018), the following are the stated weaknesses and threats for the development of the province:

#### **Weaknesses**

- Water deficit recorded in most areas, being a limiting factor for crops and animals;
- Low availability of pastures;
- Low technological level in agricultural and animal production;
- Low levels of animal health;
- Incipient network of structures for the slaughter, processing and transformation of agricultural and animal products;
- Specific areas subject to heavy animal overload/overgrazing;
- Irregular high intensity rainfall alternating with prolonged periods of drought;
- Decapitalization of the agricultural sector, reduced investment capacity, weak participation of the private sector in agricultural investment and weak level of credit granted to family and business agriculture;
- Lack of programs to support the vaccination of livestock;
- Low levels of foreign exchange for importing equipment and inputs.

#### **Threats**

- Specific areas subject to heavy animal overload/overgrazing;
- Irregular high intensity rainfall alternating with prolonged periods of drought;
- Decapitalization of the agricultural sector, reduced investment capacity, weak participation of the private sector in agricultural investment and weak level of credit granted to family and business agriculture;
- Lack of programs to support the vaccination of livestock.

The structuring priorities are to revitalize and develop the Province's productive potential, in particular livestock, agriculture, forestry, agro-industry, extractive industries, the logistical support network and complementary activities:

- Support livestock and family farm production, by strengthening rural extension services, strengthening community organization, improving soil fertility conditions, animal health levels and conditions of access to water to support productive activities;
- Ensuring access to land through the application of the land tenure legal framework in force in a quick and less costly manner, creating conditions for investment by the business sector and access to credit in the family sector;
- Promote the integration of the livestock, agricultural and forestry sectors in effective value chains, through support for the installation of agro-industries and forestry industries, and access to credit;

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- Promoting the exploitation of the Province's mineral resources exploration potential, supporting private initiatives that enable the emergence and development of productive activities linked to these resources and legalizing existing explorations;
- Promote the exploitation of the potential of exploitation of fish and beekeeping resources in the Province, supporting artisanal fishing and the improvement and expansion of honey production by the family and cooperative sector;
- Promote the development of the Province's tourism sector, in particular nature and cultural tourism, creating essential basic conditions, valuing and disseminating the Province's tourist values and supporting private and public initiatives that contribute to this development;
- Promote the full use and correct management of surface and underground water resources in the Province, through projects and actions that enable a better knowledge of these resources and their use in water supply to populations, in support of agriculture and family livestock and in the expansion of irrigated areas and in flood and flood control.

This strategy is aligned with the actions in the present funding proposal.

## **5. SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS**

### **5.1 List of consultations held during development of the Concept Note and the Funding Proposal**

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 ADPP. A provincial visit was made from 10 to 24 July 2021. The field visit consisted of the collection of data and opinions from the proposed project area in the province of Cunene by a Consultant and ADPP senior staff member supported by the ADPP team in Cunene. The main methodologies used were interviews with key informants, collection of ADPP experience with rural communities and past and present interaction with civil society.

The holding of community meetings and focal groups during the field study was limited by the COVID19 pandemic.

The study developed and refined realistic and high impact interventions after consultation with all stakeholders. This included the provincial representations of the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Energy and Water, the National Institute for Water resources, Department of Infrastructure, Department of Civil Protection, municipal authorities and NGOs operating in the province.

Recommendations were made for the definition of the targeted geographical project area that is most appropriate within each of the six municipalities. This made particular reference to national parks and areas with predominantly Khoisan nomadic activity. Extensive consultations were made to obtain information on the ongoing emergency response activities following the severe drought that seriously affected the 2018/19 agricultural season and subsequent drought in 2020/21. It also analysed periodic flooding in high-risk areas to the south of the province. Other aspects included attitudes to the proposed climate smart agriculture and conservation agriculture interventions; Department of Education reaction to the proposed Green Schools intervention; and, with Municipality authorities the availability of infrastructure for Climate Change Action Centres (CCAC) and definition of any upgrading of facilities.

The Feasibility Study produced during the design of the project integrates gender equality aspects as a cross-cutting issue; highlighting gender disaggregated data in the baseline analysis and indicators, identifying

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differentiated adaptation needs and capacities for men and women, as well as key considerations for opportunities which have high potential to close the gender gap and foster gender transformative actions in the project location and beyond. As a consequence, gender equality has been engrained as an integral dimension of the project's design, implementation arrangements, monitoring and evaluation.

The project design phase was informed by stakeholder consultations with public institutions at national and provincial levels, civil society, and communities, additional to originating from the long-term experiences and on the ground presence of ADPP.

The CREW Angola was developed with ongoing interaction and consultation with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and the Environment as reflected in the Letter of Endorsement in Annex 1.

At the Provincial level consultation was made with the following entities and details of the meetings with photographs are contained in Annex 2: Institutions consulted and meetings conducted at national, provincial and municipality levels.

During the design and elaboration of the concept note, as well as the development of the funding proposal, consultations took place at national, sub-national and community-levels. Stakeholders consulted included representatives from the following key government departments:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- The Provincial Department of the Institute of Agrarian Development (IDA);
- Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry;
- The Provincial Department of the Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV);
- The Provincial Department of the Institute of Forestry Development (IDF);

Ministry of Education

- Provincial Department of Education

Ministry of Energy and Water

- Provincial Department of Water

Ministry of Territory

- Provincial Department of Civil Protection;
- The municipality administrations of Cahama, Cuanhama, Ombanja, Cuvalai and Namacunde.

Ministry of Culture, Tourism and the Environment

- Provincial Department of Culture, Tourism and the Environment.

The non-government institutions consulted also included civil society organizations and private sector companies with long-term experience with climate change related activities in Angola, notably ADPP, CODESPA, World Vision International Angola and Grupo Reis.

During full proposal development, further consultations took place with the National and Provincial Authorities, with farmers representing the targeted communities, and with the targeted communities. A special emphasis was placed on consulting women groups, and it will be secured that women are represented equitably during

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consultation and stakeholder meetings. During the development of the funding proposal, the MoE were involved and consulted extensively.

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 for Culture, Tourism and the Environment for approval prior to submission to GCF.

During implementation, the ADPP, 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 Energy and Water in support of water-related activities;
- the Provincial Department of Civil Protection for response to natural disasters and emergencies;
- the Provincial Department of Social Action, Family and Women's Affairs for gender equality issues
- the Provincial Department of Education, which will select schools to take part in the programme and certify "green schools"
- 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.

Between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of August, 2023 a series of national and provincial-level consultations were carried out. National-level consultations were held in Luanda between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of August, 2023 and provincial-level consultations were conducted between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2023.

#### **5.1.1 National-Level Consultations**

The following provides an overview of national-level consultation activities. Full details are contained in the Consultations Summary Report produced in November, 2023. All references within this section 5.1.1 are to the Consultations Summary Report unless otherwise indicated.

##### **Introductions and Coordination – ADPP – August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2023**

The national stakeholder engagement process was initiated with an introduction and coordination meeting at the ADPP Office in Luanda, including team members from OSS, ADPP, Humana People for People and E Co. (see attendance list in Annex C 1).

The objective the meeting was a presentation of the different partners engaged in the project development and coordination on next steps of the engagement and consultation process. The discussions held addressed the following topics:

- Context on Angola and the Cunene Province.
- Background and timeline of the project.
- Agenda of the National Stakeholder engagement including meeting at the Ministry of Environment and the National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop.
- Agenda and logistics of the Stakeholder Consultations at the Province, municipalities, and community levels (see Section 3 on next steps).

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### **Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola (CREW Angola)**

The team from the MINAMB, the National Director for Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Luis Constantino; Ivone Pascoal, Director of the Mitigation and Adaptation; and Arlette Massala, Angola's GCF Focal point, kindly received the project formulation team: OSS, ADPP, Humana and E Co. (see attendance list in Annex C 2.) to coordinate on the Technical National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop, Consultations at the Province, Municipalities, and communities and on next steps of the project development and approval process. The main topics discussed included:

- Acknowledgements to all the support from the MINAMB for the project development, since its Concept Note.
- Presentation of the agenda of the National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop and consultations at the provincial level in Cunene.
- Support needed from the MINAMB to issue the invitations for the Workshop and to inform the province Governor about the consultations to come at the province level.
- Overview on the ongoing Adaptation Fund project being implemented by OSS/ADPP.
- Confirmation of the meeting with the Secretary of Climate Change of the MINAMB on 15.8.

#### Coordination – Ministry of Environment – August 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023

The Secretary of State for Climate Action and Sustainable Development of the MINAMB, Paula Cristina Francisco Coelho; the National Director for Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Luis Constantino; and the Director of the Mitigation and Adaptation Department, Ivone Pascoal, received the project formulation team to update the Secretary on the national-level workshop and province consultations as well as on the development and approval process of the project.

#### Consultation Workshop – Hotel Forum – August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2023

The National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop (see Section 3 for details) was attended by representatives of the Government of Angola, civil society, and academia (see attendance list in Annex C 3.). After the project presentation (see Annex A on the workshop agenda) a general discussion was held with all participants regarding general aspects of the project such as food and water security challenges in Cunene, policy tools for climate adaptation at national, provincial, and municipal level, innovative water management technologies. In the following step of the workshop, participants were divided into three breakout groups to discuss the topics: i) Data availability; ii. Gender mainstreaming; and, and iii. Exit strategy and long-term sustainability. See Section 2 on main findings and Annex B on guiding questions used during the general and group discussions.

#### Technical Meeting – Project Formulation and Prep for Provincial Consultations – ADPP – August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2023

The technical meeting following the National Workshop included ADPP, OSS, Humana People to People and E Co. and was focused on the description of the project activities. The team went through the each one of the project activities to identify gaps of information and next steps (see Section 3). ADPP's water expert also made a presentation on different water use and management solutions that would be applicable in the proposed project area.



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The team also revised the agenda for the stakeholder consultation to come at the province, municipalities and communities' level and identified the main aspects to be confirmed by E Co's stakeholder engagement expert based in Cunene (e.g., logistics and confirmation of the agenda).

#### 5.1.2 Provincial-Level Consultations

In order to ensure that the proposed project is country-driven and fully responsive to local needs and to gather baseline data and information for the further development of the SAP FP, the project formulation team also conducted stakeholder consultations at the province, municipalities and communities (from 14 – 26 August 2023). The stakeholder consultations at the local level aimed to facilitate primary data collection, engage the communities and key beneficiaries, as well as seek validation of the proposed approaches, beyond the inputs collected during the National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop.

<b>Day 1, Monday, August 14 - Provincial Level Commitment - Ondjiva</b>		Ondjiva
Delivery of the information note to the Provincial Government		
Involvement with FRESAN provincial coordination	1 hour	Ondjiva
<b>Day 2, Tuesday, August 15 - Commitment at provincial level - Ondjiva</b>		Ondjiva
Consultation of the response in the informative note to the Provincial Government		
<b>Day 3, Wednesday, August 16 - Commitment at municipal level - Kwanhama</b>		Ondjiva
Engagement with the provincial IDA	2 hours	Ondjiva
Involvement with provincial Education	1 hour	
<b>Day 4, Thursday, August 17 - Commitment at municipal level - Kwanhama</b>		Ondjiva
Courtesy meeting with the Director of the Provincial Environment	1 hour	Ondjiva
Meeting with the Provincial Director of Agriculture	1 hour	
<b>Day 5, Friday, August 18 - Municipal Engagement - Cuanhama</b>		Ondjiva
Involvement of focus groups with the main local NGOs and CSOs, namely: CODESPA; ADRA, DW, LWF, TESE and ADPP.	4 hours	Ondjiva
Participation in a focus group with representatives of parents, teachers and directors of local schools -Kwanhama.	1 hour	Ondjiva
Engagement with SEREP	2 hours	Ondjiva
<b>Day 6, Saturday, August 19</b>		
<b>Day 7, Sunday, August 20</b> <i>Traveling from Ondjiva to Curoca</i>	5 hours	Oncocua
<b>Day 8, Monday, August 21 - Community Level Commitment - Oncocua (Curoca)</b>		Oncocua
Focus group with farmers' cooperatives of Canunu - Oncocua	1 hour	Oncocua

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Focus group engagement in Ombadja with the municipal administration. Municipal departments of above-mentioned provincial cabinets and departments.	3 hours	Oncocua
Focus group with farmers' cooperatives Elindi- Oncocua	2 hours	Oncocua
<b>Day 9, Tuesday, August 22 - Municipal level involvement – Cahama and Ombadja</b>		Cahama
Traveling from Oncocua(Curoca) to Cahama	3 hours	Cahama
Involvement of focus groups with the municipal administration of Cahama. Municipal departments of the aforementioned offices and provincial departments.	3 hours	Cahama
Meeting with the Municipal Administrator of Ombadja- <b>Municipal level involvement – Ombadja</b>	2 hours	Xangongo
Involvement in focus groups with a famer	1 hour	Xangongo
Travel to Ondjiva	1 hour	Ondjiva
<b>Day 10 ,Wednesday, August 23 - Commitment at Community level - Kwanhama</b>		Ondjiva
Engagement with the provincial IDF	1 hour	Ondjiva
Focus group with the community of Eko 2	1 hour	Ondjiva
Focus group with the community of Ominge	1 hour	Ondjiva
Focus group with the community of Wilu	1 hour	Ondjiva
Focus group with the community of Cafu	1 hour	Ondjiva
<b>Day 11, Thursday, August 24th - Commitment at municipal level - Kwanhama</b>		Ondjiva
Courtesy meeting with the the Provincial Governor	1 hour	Ondjiva
Participation in focus group, departments of the municipality of Kwanhama; municipal administration, agriculture, education, environment, energy and water, social action, family and women, health,traditional authority/representatives of the council of sobas – Kwanhama and local Churches. (CICA and Catholic Church)	3 hours	Ondjiva
<b>Day 12, Friday, August 25th - Commitment at municipal level - Kwanhama</b>		Mukulongondji
Focus group with the Farmers Association	2 hours	Ondjiva
<b>Day 13, Saturday 26 August</b>		

## 5.2 Summary of key issues and concerns raised during initial consultations

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The consultation process served to inform the design and development of the project, with the following being the most significant conclusions and outcomes from each concerned target group, along with a description of how the project will seek to address the concerns raised and how they will be addressed:

Target group	Recommendation/ concerns/needs	Project Response
<b>Smallholder Farmers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for seeds that are more adapted to the climate changes and the need for equipment for irrigation.</li> <li>- Technical assistance for capacity building with regard to water retention and seed production</li> </ul>	The project will provide participatory diagnosis in order to organise and promote small scale solar irrigation schemes, support seed multipliers and provide seeds of short cycle pearl millet and other drought tolerant crops to address the issues/concerns raised by smallholder farmers.
<b>Women</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a need for the promotion of alternative income activities and financing of economic initiatives through the provision of materials to help develop initiatives associated with exploitation and enhancement of natural resources (horticulture and small animals);</li> <li>- Would like to see an improvement of domestic energy efficiency through the use of alternative and/or renewable energy;</li> <li>- Need for capacity building and technical assistance to reach women for the sustainable exploitation of resources; promotion of literacy</li> </ul>	<p>The project will promote women's active participation in participatory diagnosis; boosting of the local economy with gender sensitive planning. It shall also promote gender balanced access to CA trainings, with the active prioritization and involvement of women in tree nurseries.</p> <p>The proposed activities will also seek to support in the promotion of more efficient traditional forest uses for consumption and income generating activities of women, With a specific targeted awareness raising focus for women in the CC impacts in agriculture, health, nutrition etc.</p> <p>The proposed project will also support irrigation schemes powered by solar energy; with the interconnected objective of the development of alternative income-generating activities (horticulture and improved access to input/output markets, and "green businesses" for woman, including start-up and follow-up and financing. The project's design has also sought to promote women's leadership and active voice in the community and water committees.</p>
<b>Youth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Widespread concern that there is a lack of job opportunities and lack of access to vocational, technical and professional training for</li> </ul>	The project provides gender balanced opportunities for training and work in the target communities (small animal loan schemes and agriculture). It also includes the provision of literacy and microenterprise development services and start-up follow-up and inception financing, all of high shall be made available to youths within Cunene province.

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	youths in the proposed area of the project	Youths will also be targeted in the promotion of improved energy efficient stoves, environmental awareness and education; rehabilitation actions for local forests, multiplication of local small grain cereal seeds, and the promotion of irrigated horticulture,
<b>Community Based Organizations, Associations and Cooperatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a fear that there is poor organizational and management ability to support the proposed activities at institutional level;</li> <li>- Collaboration around internal decision-making is not exercised within a good number of CBOs and the members of the governing bodies are automatically appointed, and renewed without a mandate limit. This results in a low flow of information, low participation in decision-making, an inability to mobilize resources and to choose and develop profitable activities</li> <li>- lack of adequate consultation structure during project implementation.</li> </ul>	The project provides institutional/organizational and management capacity building for the CBOs; Participatory approach, which requires a permanent and interactive dialogue; formation and stimulation of the group; resilience building for a relatively easier access to land, credit, equipment; prioritizing community participation in planning, implementing and evaluating activities, including risk analyses and vulnerability assessments.
<b>Local, regional and central authorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak institutional capacity to coordinate and to follow public investment programs and insufficient qualified human resources;</li> <li>- lack of rigor in administrative management;</li> <li>- weak control, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;</li> <li>- lack of financial incentives and working conditions;</li> <li>- weak capacity for intervention in the rural environment, essentially</li> </ul>	The project provides the opportunity to build solid bridges between the authorities and the remote target communities; provides the authorities with methodologies, tools and resilient systems for CC data collection and processing; provides dialog platforms to connect CBOs and local authorities; capacity building trainings for authority workers; sensitization of local communities about risks, impacts and appropriate responses; mobilizing domestic and community resources and strengthening domestic and community capacities to prepare for an effective response in order to mitigate the impact of climate change; promote knowledge, wisdom and traditional and “best practices” to improve and enrich the planning, implementation and assessment of the effects of climate change; and, support for the development of the seed and horticulture sub-sectors.

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	linked to lack of resources.	
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## 5.3 Summary of key issues and concerns raised during national consultations

### 5.3.1 General Discussion

Table 1: Comments and suggestions from participants/ Recommendations

Comments	Suggestions
a) Current water and food security challenges at national level and in Cunene (problems, challenges due to climate change):	
The issue of climate change and its impacts on communities is new to the political authorities at provincial level, so it would be extremely important to raise awareness among these people about the impacts on their communities and possible solutions.	Briefs to raise awareness among government representatives at the province level on climate change and impacts on agriculture, as well as provide awareness raising training for technicians.
In addition to drought, the province is also affected by flooding, especially in Xangongo.	Address both problems at the same time, and not disaggregate them focusing only on drought.
Women take care of agriculture and men (and boys) are responsible for livestock, migrating with animals in search of water. This prevents the young people (boys) who migrate with their parents from acquiring a proper education.	Teachers who migrate with their students. There are examples in Morocco that could be used as a reference base.
Low level of education.	Education of minors is very important, especially vocational schools. Literacy and numeracy courses that will be provided in the frameworks of the projects will also benefit the minors.
Cunene is an ecologically fragile area.	<p>1. Introduce better quality stoves and the creation of forest plantations in the communities for energy purposes (reference to Namibia, where a lot of charcoal is produced and from where many people at the community level buy charcoal). Some of the suggestions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The MINAMB could provide additional resources for stoves or activities could be financed through other resources at very low costs. /The MINAMB is also disseminating an improved type of stove (in which the Don Bosco Training Center in Angola is involved<sup>5</sup>).</li></ul>

<sup>5</sup> Dom Bosco Training Center. Ecological IKO Stoves. Available at: [Fogareiros IKO – Dom Bosco Angola](#)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three-stone stoves: An initiative carried out in Senegal could be replicated in Cunene<sup>6</sup>: Introducing stoves that don't use firewood, because they are harmful to the health of the women responsible for preparing the food at the household.</li> <li>• Classic stoves could be replaced by other alternatives such as the three-stone stoves (which have removable metal parts) or by the ones mentioned by the ADPP team (which do not imply the use of firewood) representing benefits in terms of adaptation (health and well-being) as well as mitigation co-benefits. Communities could be trained to build and maintain such stoves.</li> </ul> <p>2. Planting trees that allow for different uses besides firewood/charcoal, such as beekeeping. Acacia, which is widely used in the north of Angola, would be an alternative, offering a charcoal that burns slowly as well as flowers for honey production. However, abundant water must be guaranteed for this species to grow well.</p>
Species with characteristics for the intended purposes, e.g. production of firewood, charcoal, beekeeping, etc., and the most suitable varieties have to be listed in the project Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS). ADPP and C-Quest Capital <sup>7</sup> will contribute for identifying suitable species to be introduced in the climate resilient agricultural (CRA) system.	The species <i>Tephrosia candida</i> favors the soil by fixing nitrogen and is well known in Malawi. It is a shrub with a good canopy, its leaves fall and mix into the soil, generating organic compost. Its branches and trunk are thin and suitable for wood-burning stoves.
A septic tank for gas production would be a sustainable idea that could be considered in the project activities.	
It is important to take cultural aspects into account when defining activities. Implementation will not be successful if it does not take account of local realities. Cunene is a transboundary area, and has a lot of influence from borders, neighbouring countries, so there are many cultural incongruities.	Local practices and knowledge of the project direct beneficiaries should be taken into account and should be reflected in the project activities, including species and varieties to be introduced in the CRA systems.
The main challenge in the region is that all food security issues are linked to water, so more training is needed, and access to water is essential for	Ensure water access/ availability at nearby points:

<sup>6</sup> Allcot. Promoting clean cookstoves in Senegal. Available at: <https://www.allcot.com/project-development/efficient-cookstoves-distribution-in-senegal/>

<sup>7</sup> C-Quest Capital. Carbon project developer with the objective of "Empowering women and improving the lives of the rural poor while combating climate change". Available at: [About Carbon Project Developer - C-Quest Capital \(cquestcapital.com\)](http://cquestcapital.com)

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activities to be sustainable. The dual issues of water security (quantity of water) and water safety (quality of water) have to be taken into account while designing any intervention in the area.	<p>1. Make an inventory of all the water points in the area, and propose improving or creating new water points/building small supply systems, e.g. boreholes – “cacimbas”, earth dams – “chimpacas” or other systems that would be efficient and in line with local needs.</p> <p>2. Consult the assessment mapping water points that was conducted under the project for Cuvelai developed by the World Bank (ADPP can support on that).</p>
Technicians lack of information on projects being developed and implemented that address the same problems in the same areas.	Promote a greater involvement of authorities to create synergies among the projects rather than duplicating initiatives. The focus should be on ensuring complementarity and additionality where possible.
An early warning system would be important for communities.	This is a non-actionable item as it falls outside the scope of the project.
The current land distribution and land use model aren't sustainable.	Percentages of the areas used by communities should be destined for preservation and conservation.
Locust - a pest for the agriculture productive systems, is at the centre of concerns in Cunene.	The project should promote diversified and integrated farming systems, thereby limiting the risk of locust and/or other pests.
Taking into consideration traditional knowledge could be key to the project's success. Introduce technologies gradually, taking cultural issues into account.	The project will be anchored in local knowledge, as most of the project staff will be recruited locally, and coordination with local and traditional authorities will be key in detailed planning of activities.
Rainfed agriculture should be promoted.	As rains are declining, the project should promote access to water so that traditionally ‘rainfed’ agriculture can, to some extent, continue. Albeit with improvement to increase resilience to drought and water scarcity.
<b>b) Existing projects/programmes that analyze climatic and non-climatic food and water security challenges (location, type of intervention, duration and partners.)</b>	
The FAO implemented a project in the region to introduce honey production as an income generation alternative. <sup>8</sup> Processing equipment were left in some of the communities in Cunene and aren't being used.	<p>Invest in beekeeping in the region, making use of the equipment that has already been introduced to the region by the FAO:</p> <p>1. Ask the municipal government about the equipment at the moment, e.g. use, access, location, etc. These issues were discussed during the consultation process, see the details below.</p> <p>2. Training for honey production could be one of the project activities.</p>

<sup>8</sup> IFAD. 2017. Republic of Angola, Agricultural Recovery Project. Available at: <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/lapse-of-time/docs/english/EB-2017-LOT-P-13-Project-Design-Report.pdf>



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Government water security projects, such as in the Cafu valley, already cover some areas and agricultural fields in the Cunene province. The project should focus on other regions.	
International organisations, together with the government, are carrying out various projects on addressing droughts in Cunene. This includes, for example, the Climate Resilience and Water Security in Angola-RECLIMA, funded by the World Bank and approved in 2022. <sup>9</sup> Resilience building as climate change adaptation in drought-struck South-western African communities (Angola, Namibia) funded by the Adaptation Fund. <sup>10</sup>	
See also question (d).	
c) What innovative technologies (irrigation, water storage and treatment) is the government promoting to increase water availability and management?	
Earth dams.	A low-cost infrastructure that allows the artificial recharge of aquifers and stores water for use in dry periods, with small boreholes (“cacimbas”). This is an innovative solution for using water and mitigating evapotranspiration. Storing water underground is a good strategy for the region.
Water storage reservoir (Cisterna “calçadão”).	
d) Support structures promoted for sustainable water management and resilience to droughts and irregular rainfall?	
Public water management companies at provincial level. National Directorate of Water (“Direcção Nacional de Águas – DNA”) in Luanda.	
Project Water for All <sup>11</sup> - Community Water Management Model (“Modelo de Gestão Comunitária de Água” – MOGECA) - water management at provincial level.	
Project FRESAN <sup>12</sup> - Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Angola (“Fortalecimento da Resiliência e da Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional em Angola”), funded by the European Union- EU, in which ADPP is also	

<sup>9</sup> <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P177004>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/angola-and-namibia-resilience-building-as-climate-change-adaptation-in-drought-struck-south-western-african-communities/>

<sup>11</sup> Water for All. [Water For All - Mitrelli](#)

<sup>12</sup> FRESAN Angola. [Início - FRESAN \(fresan-angola.org\)](https://fresan-angola.org)



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involved, with water and sanitation management groups.	
e) Main stakeholders who could contribute to the project and what would their role be?	
Farmer Cooperatives	Market access and value addition; technology transfer and training; collective bargaining power; empowerment and social inclusion; knowledge sharing and networking
The Office for the administration of Cunene, Cubango and Cuvelai river basins (GABHIC). (“Gabinete Para a Administração da Bacia Hidrográfica do Cunene – GABHIC” <sup>13</sup> ) and the Cuvelai Water Commission (“Comissão do Curso de Água Cuvelai – CUVECOM” <sup>14</sup> ).	These entities have responsibilities for ensuring the integrated management of the Cunene River basin, as well as sustainable development and management of the basin water resources in the interests of those living within the basin. Within the project implementation, the entities should be consulted when mapping and exploring existing and potential water sources; as well as implementing any actions that might have an impact on the Cunene river basin and the surrounding water points.
National Meteorological Institute (“Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia e Geofísica-INAMET”).	INAMET will be consulted for access to the historic and current climate data, and climate projections, as well as to provide information on the existing early warning systems that could forecast droughts.
Action for Rural Development and the Environment (“Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente- ADRA” <sup>15</sup> ).	ADRA could be involved in facilitating the discussions with the communities in Cunene and civil society organisations.
<b>Recommendations:</b> <p><b>1) Climate rationale</b></p> <p>The project will be focusing on both, droughts, and floods. For that reason, the project rationale regarding flood has been improved and technologies to address floods must be included in the project activities.</p> <p><b>2) Pending questions</b></p> <p>The topics under the abovementioned guiding questions (f), (g) and (h) haven’t been addressed during the workshop. As the guiding questions used during the general discussion corresponded to the main questions of the questionnaire developed to the national consultation, to be applied with government representatives at the national level, it would be helpful if ADPP could advise on if the 3 questions could be sent to a focal point at the MINAMB so that the information can be included into the project design.</p> <p><b>3) Climate resilient agricultural systems / Species and varieties</b></p> <p>The tree species to be introduced in the climate resilient agricultural systems such as agroforestry should be: non-invasive; not exotic (unless it has been introduced in Angola for a long time and that we can demonstrate that its use won’t have any/or low social and environmental risks); with demonstrated purposes related to climate adaptation; culturally accepted by the communities. Drought resistant varieties should</p>	

<sup>13</sup> Gabinete Para a Administração da Bacia Hidrográfica do Cunene. <http://www.gabhic.gv.ao/pt/280/quem-somos>

<sup>14</sup> Comissão do Curso de Água Cuvelai -CUVECOM. <https://www.cuvecom.org/sobre-a-cuvecom/>

<sup>15</sup> Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente - ADRA. [Quem Somos | ADRA \(adra-angola.org\)](http://QuemSomos|ADRA(adra-angola.org))

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also be included in the CRA related activities. ADPP, that has a long experience in the country could assist revising and complement the list that will be proposed in the PFS.

ADPP will also verify with the government and FAO, if equipment purchased for honey production could be used by the project.

#### **4) Environmental and Social Safeguards**

Due to the project's risk category (C), varieties and tree species proposed, and all technologies related to water use and management proposed by the project should be designed to ensure there will be no or low social and environmental risks. The team will liaise with ADPP's experts (water and agriculture) to ensure that the proposed solutions attend to the project beneficiaries and fit into the project's risk category.

#### **5) Complementary projects**

A review on past and ongoing projects will be conducted as part of the PFS so that the ADPP team, as well as the government can revise and advise on other relevant initiatives the project should build on or is complementary to.

#### **6) Adaptation project**

The project formulation team should ensure that all activities are helping to increase the resilience of the rural communities to climate change. Mitigation co-benefits can be generated but the project is focused on adaptation.

#### **7) Co-financing**

Co-financing for the GCF needs to be new and additional. Information will be shared with OSS and ADPP and a meeting to discuss the GCF approach on co-financing could be scheduled.

#### **8) Baseline study**

A feasibility study can be proposed as one of the project activities to identify, at the project execution inception phase, what technologies addressing floods and droughts can be proposed in each one of the target communities.

### **5.3.2 Breakout Groups**

#### Breakout Group 1: Data Availability

##### **Notes:**

- Risks: culture, low literacy level, access to data.
- Data not readily available: Data/studies/reports that aren't public need to be requested from government through an official letter.

##### **Main findings on data availability:**

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- INAMET, GABHIC, CUVECOM, SASSCAL<sup>16</sup> and The Ministry for Territory Administration (“Ministério de Administração do Território- MET”) are the institutions recommended for data related to droughts and floods in the Province of Cunene. A World Bank report on aridity and resilience to droughts was mentioned<sup>17</sup>, and the current water and resilience project that is being implemented must be reviewed. This will be explored further in the pre-feasibility study.
- The MINAMB mentioned a law has already been approved for the implementation of a Climate Observatory, that would consolidate climate data and generate early warning alerts. However, there is still a lack of funds for its implementation.
- Related to the population exposed and vulnerable to climate risks in the province, the Population Census (2014) and the Poverty Index Report from the National Statistics Institute (“Instituto Nacional de Estatística – INE) (2017) were mentioned.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (“Ministério de Agricultura e Florestas – MINAGRIF”) was indicated as source of information on agricultural production, livestock, food security and forest products (timber and non-timber).
- The main relevant reports recommended by the group are:
  - Long-term strategy Angola 2050
  - National Development Plan 2023-2027
  - Agricultural and Fisheries Census – RAPP (INE)
  - Agricultural campaign reports from MINAGRIF
  - Reports from the National Service of Social Protection and Firefighters
  - National Strategy for Climate Change (“Estratégia Nacional para as Alterações Climáticas - ENAC”) 2022-2035

#### Breakout Group 2: Gender Mainstreaming

##### **Notes:**

- Risks/Issues: machismo, traditional and cultural issues, existing levels of gender-based violence.
- Women are responsible for important tasks in rural areas (i.e water collection). However, their work isn't recognised and invisibilised (leading to time poverty in the region). Men are usually the household heads, and are the ones responsible for managing resources/decision-making power.

##### **Important aspects to consider for solutions of the above issues and success of the project:**

- Include literacy/continuous training of the target audience (women).
- Take youth into account as a driver of change.
- Aggregate group activities in opposition to isolating individuals and/or sessions. Aggregation also supports in protecting identities of participants and beneficiaries, and provides consensus-based inputs that can be addressed.
- Don't interrupt the daily activities of the communities due to the project, i.e. adapt the activities to the tasks of the rural community (the issue of time poverty).
- The participation and sensitization of men is important for the project, in order to promote gender equality. Creating influential allies at the community level will be key.
- Consider the importance of laws for gender action and reflect within the Gender Assessment and Action Plan annex.
- Other plans and strategies to be taken into consideration include:
  - The National Strategy on Gender (SDG5)- 2030-2050 Agenda- to which different institutions contribute
  - National Development Plan 2023-2027

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<sup>16</sup> SASSCAL - Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management.  
<https://sasscal.org/>

<sup>17</sup> World Bank. 2023. Droughts and Deficits. The Global Impact of Droughts on Economic Growth. Available at:  
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/8b8659c6-8087-46f2-907e-0d69a0a89d56/content>

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN**

### **Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola (CREW Angola)**

- Long-term strategy Angola 2050
- Strategic Plan 2022-2027.

#### **Breakout Group 3: Exit Strategy and Sustainability**

##### **Recommendations for the project exit strategy and long-term sustainability:**

- It is necessary to create or strengthen community groups with the Community and Health Development Agents (“Agentes de Desenvolvimento Comunitário e Sanitário -ADECOs”) as an exit and sustainability strategy.
- Involve local administrations and traditional authorities.
- Synergies with existing initiatives.
- Kixiquilas, managed solely by women, using their specific management methods.
- Effective ownership of projects by municipal/national administrations.
- Training of trainers on an ongoing basis, with a financial literacy approach.
- Risks:
  - Climatic variation
  - Monetary depreciation
  - Institutional instability
  - Lack of process continuity
- Challenges:
  - Cultural factors
  - Community development
  - Machismo, women don't participate much in decision making processes
  - Need for awareness raising
  - Disintegration of family and collective living due to male outmigration (and its impacts on agricultural labour availability, local economy and society)
- Potential co-financing:
  - RECLIMA Drought Resilience and Water Security Project in the South of the country (World Bank)
  - MOSAP3- Angola Agricultural Transformation Project (World Bank)
  - FRESAN- Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Angola (EU)
  - The IFAD project “Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project” was also mentioned as potential co-financing but it is an ongoing project and cannot be considered as co-financing for the GCF needs to be new and additional.

## **5.4 Summary of key issues and concerns raised during provincial consultations**

### **5.4.1 Engagement with government agencies and other key informants**

#### **Engagement with Provincial Directorates**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN**

### **Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola (CREW Angola)**

#### Presentation of the proposed GCF project

- During the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, meetings were held with various Departments of the Provincial Directorates. The project, and the general objectives were presented by Mr. Adelino Nasso, to the provincial Directors of Agriculture, Environment, Education, IDA, IDF and SEREP, and the respective activities that will be developed during the implementation of the project were also mirrored.

#### Discussion

- Mr. Evander Tchipandeca led the discussion for input collections and action to consider during project implementation, participants actively suggested the following.

#### Recommendations

Below are some points that the participants presented to consider during the implementation of the project:

- Despite improved gender balance in the effective staff of teachers, it is still necessary that the project's mobilization actions focus on the gender component for the empowerment of young women of school age;
- Encourage the creation of school gardens and community kitchens in schools to reduce the dropout rate of students, due to hunger;
- Introduce the practice of using drought-resistant or improved seeds to promote a good harvest in a short period of time;
- Increase veterinary services in terms of a greater number of technicians trained at community level;
- Implement awareness campaigns in communities to discourage deforestation by encouraging the planting of fruit trees;
- The creation of nurseries at provincial level is a priority;
- There are financial difficulties, human capital and resources for the maintenance of nurseries;
- Training in beekeeping and forestry in communities.

### **Engagement with Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal (IDF)**

#### Meeting with Cunene Director, Dumbo Kangopito.

- A lot of its work focused on the sensitization of communities in relation to sustainable natural resource management.
- IDF not currently involved in any projects locally.
- No companies locally that focus on the production of tree seeds/seedling/saplings, only for agricultural purposes.
- Unaware of introduction/use of fuel saving stoves in the province.
- Challenges:
  - Lack of resources, across the board, to fully carry out its mandate.
- Needs:
  - Rehabilitation/expansion of IDF nursery (in Xangongo, near Cunene River), including water pump for irrigation; specialized technicians; resources, including seeds/seedlings/saplings.
  - Suggested species for re- and afforestation (some of which IDF is already distributing/planting):
    - Acacia rubra, Leucaena, Vernonia colorata ('curatudo' in Portuguese in Angola) and casuarina (although it doesn't seem to be native to Angola). This species will be selected in coordination with the Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal (IDF).

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#### **Engagement with Teachers and Parents**

Consultations were carried out with the teachers and parents from various schools, to introduce the project and to discuss the key concerns of this group of stakeholders in terms of climate change, extreme weather events, climate-related impacts on the children and young people, and the best ways to benefit them within the project context. The topics discussed included the following: the perception of children and youth about climate change, disasters and climate adaptation; the impacts of droughts and other climate events on children; the current coping strategies to deal with these impacts; as well as the recommendations that could be made for the adults to act on to improve the impacts on children and youth.

The following points were raised by teachers and parents to be considered during project implementation:

- There were no harvests and there was a lot of hunger and some took refuge in Namibia;
- The lack of hospitals is a key issue in the area and the disease burden is several, namely malaria, and respiratory diseases;
- Access to potable water must be prioritised as communities and families often need to consume non-potable water;
- Conduct the dissemination of information on climate change, because of the lack of rainfall and high temperatures that are being witnessed but may not be contextualised;
- In times of drought, many parents end up influencing their children to drop out of school, take more care of livestock, get married early and move to Namibia.

#### **Engagement with provincial-level NGOs**

Consultations were carried out with the representatives of various NGOs local to Cunene, including ADRA, ADPP, CODEPA, DW, LWF and TESE. The purpose of these consultations was to discuss the existing work/programmes/projects within the NGO/CSO community that are already looking into climate and non-climate food and water security challenges; to discuss the current institutional arrangements that facilitate the delivery of these current work/programmes/projects; the key challenges in building climate resilience of communities and government institutions, as well as the design of the project to be relevant to country needs and priorities?

#### **Project presentation**

- The project, and the general objectives were presented by Mrs. Defina, the, and the respective activities that will be developed during the implementation of the project were also reflected in the presentation.

#### **Presentation of a questionnaire for collecting information**

- In the form of a brainstorm, Mr. Evander Tchibandeca led the discussion to collect contributions and action to consider during the implementation of the project, the participants actively suggested the following:
  - Both in the formal and in the informal economy, women's participation is low, because in terms of employability, men are always the most privileged;
  - Women's participation is reasonable on an approximate scale of 30 - 35%;
  - Men's participation is accentuated, on an approximate scale of 70 - 65%;

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### **Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola (CREW Angola)**

- Gender inequalities could worsen in the province of Cunene due to the effects of climate change, especially in vulnerable areas such as the Municipality of Curoca. Women are often affected differently due to their social and economic roles. These may include greater difficulty accessing natural resources, impact on food production, health problems, disruption to education, and limited mobility;
- Due to climate change/severe drought, many men tend to migrate, and women end up remaining in care of their children, thus bearing all the difficulties alone (high time poverty), as the men who leave in search of better conditions/pay (male outmigration), do not always come back;
- Due to cultural factors, stereotypes and gender inequalities, GBV is a reality in the province of Cunene. Women and girls are the most vulnerable to this, often suffering due to male perpetrators. The sources of gendered vulnerability are: hunger, water, poor nutrition, education, on which women often perform worse than men in Angolan society. The most affected population in rural area are: adults (particularly women of 18-80 years old) and children (0-17 years old).
- In terms of vulnerability to climate change, the Municipalities of Cahama and Curoca should be prioritised due to the severity of climate change impacts and the current vulnerability of the population;
- Food insecurity is leading to malnutrition in children, precarious health, no pastures to feed livestock and limited economic development;
- Activities to consider are: conservation agriculture; low impact on topsoil (limited tilling); new agricultural techniques; use of improved seeds; constitution of water management and treatment groups.
- Key issues to consider are: infrastructure coverage is poor, and there are people who travel long distances to access water (often non-potable). Improving the early warning system through weather forecasts communicated to the population would be an efficient strategy for Cunene. The system currently in place in Cunene is provided by the Angolan Government's Civil Protection Unit (CPU) in Cunene which is responsible for producing vulnerability maps and studies of affected areas.
- Key priorities for strengthening the capacity of provincial/municipal institutions to implement climate change resilient interventions include: education, technical training, intersectoral cooperation, climate planning, natural resource management, policy embedding, monitoring, community engagement, access to finance, technology, infrastructure planning, external partnerships and effective communication.

#### **5.4.2 Engagement with Municipalities and Communities**

##### **A. Curoca Municipality**

The project, and the general objectives were presented by Mr. Adelino Nasso, namely the respective activities that will be developed during the implementation of the project with this in the presentation. In the form of brainstorming, Mr. Evander Tchibandeca led the discussion to collect contributions and potential activities to consider during the implementation of the project, the participants actively suggested the following (see summary below):

- Communities in Curoca are highly vulnerable.
  - Health vulnerabilities, due mostly to lack of water.
  - Low food productivity is main issue in agriculture.

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- Most vulnerable areas: Techipa, Oncócuá and Ombwa.
- Livestock – important source of income generation and symbol of power; slaughter of animals, also for sale, take place in rural areas.
- Land rights, access and ownership – by law, same for women and men.
- School attendance – meals incentivize children to attend classes and water points allow boys to stay in communities instead of roaming far to find water for animals.
- Weather station located next to Municipality building.
- Some communities prefer manual water pump (pinwheel/wheel) instead of solar water pump due to repair costs.
- Challenges:
  - Low level of cooperation and coordination between provincial and local authorities, due perhaps to distance or access;
  - Limited market access and transport for sale of goods;
  - Cooperatives are easy to register, making them functional, ensuring institutional coherence and maintenance is difficult;
  - Access to medication and vaccines for adequate veterinary services, as well as reach of services provided;
  - Presence of agricultural pests such as locusts affecting harvests, and lack of capacity to deal with them.
- Recommendations
  - Rehabilitation of water points and geographically distributing them in a strategic, accessible manner;
  - Women's education and provision of training in various project components;
  - Introduction of improved seeds, eco-friendly pest control and agricultural techniques;
  - Improving veterinary services.

#### Kanunu Community

Meeting with different members of the community, including women, men, young adults and elderly.

- Community is currently a part of FRESAN project.
- Main crops cultivated since FRESAN project: corn, massambala, massanga, beans (macunde and frade), pumpkin, cucumber.
- Women's subsistence activities: agriculture and small livestock;
  - Crops produced for own consumption and excess is sold.
  - Profit from agriculture used to buy new animals and for other needs.
- Before water point installed:
  - Community got water for domestic use from cacimba;
  - Sickness such as diarrhea, cough, headache and fever were commonplace.
- New water point:
  - Water user groups/committees are set up and trained to ensure that management (which includes operation and maintenance) takes place at waterpoint (ensuring that local capacity is built to maintain these);
  - Water point serves as place communication point, where information is disseminated to the community.
- Cooking:
  - Community uses wood for cooking with 3-stone system.



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- Women and children collect wood, 15-20 minutes away.
- Climate has changed over the last 10 years, with significant decrease of rain, and drought impacts leading to extreme drop in food production and death of cattle. Families often travel far to look for pastures for livestock.
- Honey produced before climate started changing 10 years ago, not now. This year seems like honey will be available, from trees. There is a certain level of apiary-related skills which can be harnessed further.
- No large, wild animals threatening agriculture since drought killed/drove them away.
- Veterinary services – community has to sell animals to afford vaccines/medication.
- School attendance – Kids going to school, except for during period of peak drought (Sept/Oct) when boys need to roam around with animals in search of water and during rainy season when girls work on the fields.
- Land ownership – gender balance in ownership of land, men responsible for fencing plots. Some men are supportive of women cultivating on land or even owning land, and mentioned providing support to help in fencing, initiating agricultural work.
- Firewood – this is the primary fuel for cooking, although the amount of firewood access/use varies from household to household.
- Women leadership – widows and separated women lead their households.
- Local tradition regarding marriage:
  - One man can have up to 5 wives;
  - In order to marry a separated/widowed-women, new husband has to pay fee to old husband/family of dead husband. Fee for marrying widow less, 3 animals instead of 6-7 for separated woman.
- If more financial resources available:
  - Women: buy agricultural inputs, such as seeds, hoes.
  - Men: rehabilitate another water point to have one just for animals due to conflicts over water for agriculture and animals (right now 50/50), increase agricultural production.
- If agriculture increased, families intend to divide themselves, so that despite transhumance, there will always be enough people to take care of fields.

#### Elinde Community

Meeting with different members of the community, including women, men, young adults and elderly.

- Very visible and enduring impact of drought on the community and households including shortage of water, livestock and harvest losses, economic migration, waterborne diseases, malnutrition.
- Only able to grow massambala, all other crops fail due to lack of resistance to drought.
- Yield over the years – increased drought over the past 5 years has led to severe decrease in yields.
- All animals have died over the past years. Community only has a few chickens.
- Women responsible for fetching water, fuel and for cooking. Men help when they want.
- In periods of severe drought all families do not migrate they remain in their homes, they lost a large amount of their cattle during the drought.
- The practice of using firewood for cooking is common and the amount of firewood varies according to the type of food to be cooked.
- The same community showed total support in embracing the project and how much women's participation is in agreement as long as the same woman who will assume leadership has the ability to learn and pass on to other women.
- Animals sold to buy seeds in Oncócuá.

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- Needs expressed:
  - Water access;
  - Agricultural inputs, such as improved short-cycle seeds and hoe;
  - Field for association use;
  - Animals for income and fertilizer.

#### **B. Cahama Municipality**

In a townhall style meeting, Mr. Adelino Nasso led the discussion to collect contributions and action to be considered during the implementation of the project.

- Main crops produced: massambala, massanga.
- Other projects in the municipality: World Vision and FAS (Escolas de Campo).
- Project idea well aligned with municipality's needs and priorities.
- Health Department is willing to collaborate on nutrition-related issues.
- Women face time poverty and they need to collect water for household use. A gender-responsive water component can truly support women in the communities and the region, and can unlock time for improved learning/education and livelihood opportunities.
- Needs:
  - Small-scale water infrastructure (dams to increase water level, cisterna calçada, water points and especially chimpaca since expensive to repair water points);
  - Short-cycle seeds (2-month cycle);
  - Increased food production;
  - Livestock and veterinary services;
  - Income generating activities.
- Suggestions:
  - Inclusion of water component in the project is key;
  - Ask communities what type of water infrastructure they would like to have during project implementation (ensure this is made part of the activities/water component);
  - Focus on financial literacy and income generation (by Director of Association for Urban Young Women in the Municipality of Isilda)

#### **C. Ombadja Municipality**

The project and general objectives were presented by Mr. Evander Tchipandeca, to give a view of the respective activities that will be developed during the implementation of the project. The meeting was with the Municipality Administrator and a team available at the institution. Below are some key points that the participants presented on:

- The transmission of knowledge by women must be facilitated, with due consideration given to the inclusion of a literacy component in the project, as many rural women are not familiar with reading or writing, and the importance of education for them is underscored. Additionally, the significance of addressing drought and water access issues in the project cannot be overlooked.
- Water holds a crucial role in this context due to varying conditions within the municipality, where certain communities face challenges in accessing water. Consequently, the project's potential to contribute by desilting chimpada or rehabilitating boreholes would be an invaluable addition.
- Agriculture constitutes an integral part of our communities; nonetheless, it is imperative to educate them about the value of natural inputs in preserving soil quality. Furthermore, communities situated along the

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canal are yet to grasp the intricacies of irrigated agriculture and would greatly benefit from support in irrigation techniques.

- The project must sustain its focus on environmental education, aimed at mitigating charcoal production in our community - a practice that, in reality, leads to environmental degradation.
- The consideration of veterinary services within the project should encompass the rehabilitation or construction of vaccination sleeves and toilet tanks. This initiative is designed to mitigate diseases, promote the establishment of community pharmacies, and provide training to the community in veterinary techniques.
- Empowering women assumes paramount importance, as a well-trained woman plays a pivotal role in nurturing a healthy family and is equipped to contribute positively to the community as a competent leader.
- Challenges:
  - Ownership initiatives/projects, in large part due to language barriers since large percentage only speaks local languages; gender issues and discrimination of individuals with albinism; charcoal production; water interventions only focusing on communities along the canal; water managed at the national level poses hindrance of local management.
- Needs:
  - Literacy; increase access to water especially for communities inland, through simple infrastructure systems of water transfer as well as *chimpacas*; agricultural inputs, such as seeds and organic fertilizers; increase network of 'tratadores' for animals, refresher/additional training where necessary and provision of kits, and increase access to medication; expansion of animal vaccination, since not all areas reached;
- Suggestions/considerations:
  - ADECOS (community and health development agents) (Agentes de Desenvolvimento Comunitário e Sanitário)<sup>18</sup> play an important role in providing social support and community cohesion in areas related to health, environment and sustainable development, as well as poverty, since they speak local language and live in communities.
  - Local level management of water and exchange of experiences.
  - Municipality has put in request from the national government for an exchange of experiences related to water management, but so far, no response from national level.
  - Visit successful farm along the road and ECAs (Escolas de Campo).
  - Visited after completion of this meeting.

#### D. Cuanhama Municipality

The project, and the general objectives were presented by Ms. Delfina Araújo, namely the respective activities that will be developed during the implementation of the project were also mirrored. In the form of brainstorming, Mr. Adelino Nasso and Mr. Evander Tchibandeca led the discussion to collect inputs to consider during the design of the project's activities, and implementation of the project, the participants actively suggested the following:

- Chimpacas and water holes should be constructed or rehabilitated. Communities relying on chimpacas as a water source should ensure the provision of water filters to prevent waterborne diseases.
- A more comprehensive awareness lecture should be provided to the needy and vulnerable, as well as to the less vulnerable, in order to prevent deforestation.

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<sup>18</sup> <https://fasangola.com/tag/adecos-agentes-de-desenvolvimento-comunitario-e-sanitario/>

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- The planting of trees should be actively promoted. Planting of moringa trees should be undertaken, given their usefulness for animal feed and medicinal purposes.
- Places for the treatment of small cattle should be provided. Animal vaccination poses difficulties, as breeders do not have the practice of purchasing medicine independently.
- The encouragement of new cooperatives and the introduction of improved seeds should be promoted.
- Studies should be conducted with the support of the academy to explore the use of rainwater, which is channelled into the chanas during the rainy season.
- Research efforts should be initiated to create a catalogue of fruits from another region that can be adapted to Cunene.

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## 6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Stakeholder engagement throughout the project will be led and ensured by the EE (ADPP Angola), coordinated by the PMU, and with oversight from the AE (OSS). Stakeholder engagement is key to the success of the project and is integrated in the design of activities and actions, and will be further planned during project inception, and in annual work plans. Costs related to stakeholder engagement are included in the detailed budget as an integral part of implementation.

Stakeholder engagement at various levels will be managed and operated by the EE, a national institution, and its respective staff at national, provincial, municipal and local level. The engagement of local staff, as well as local authorities, in the project cycle, will ensure that consultations will be held in local language, will be adapted to what is locally appropriate, and will ensure gender-responsiveness. The local gender expert that is part of the budgeted staff, will provide inputs and recommendations for the meaningful inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups.

At community-level, the project will ensure to obtain Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of communities that are participating in activities. This will be ensured by appropriate standards established for project staff, and in collaboration with traditional leaders. The project is designed to be led and operated by the community, and not for the community. As such, free, prior and informed consent will be present throughout all stages of the project cycle, and will be the starting point before any activities can or will be rolled out.

### 6.1 Key stakeholders per component

Component	Key stakeholders
<b>Component 1:</b> Strengthening the adaptive capacity and knowledge management through gender-transformative climate risk reduction	Targeted communities, including indigenous people (when applicable, after obtaining their consent, as per OSS' FPIC process), Farmers' Associations and Clubs; the Provincial Department of the Institute of Forestry Development (IDF); the Ministry of Education, the Provincial Department of Education, the Provincial Department of Civil Protection; the municipality administrations of Cahama, Cuanhama, Ombanja, Cuvalai and Namacunde; the Ministry of agriculture and forestry; the Ministry Environment, the Provincial Department Environment, the Executing Entity (ADPP Angola), the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS).

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<b>Component 2:</b> Enhanced water security and climate resilience through integrated water resource management	Targeted communities, including indigenous people (when applicable, after obtaining their consent, as per OSS' FPIC process), Farmers' Associations and Clubs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Energy and Water, the Provincial Department of Water, the Ministry Environment; the Provincial Department of Civil Protection; the municipality administrations of Cahama, Cuanhama, Ombanja, Cuvalai and Namacunde; the Executing Entity (ADPP Angola), the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS).
<b>Component 3:</b> Diversified livelihoods and climate resilience of most vulnerable people and communities through resilient agroecology and microenterprise development	Targeted communities, including indigenous people (when applicable, after obtaining their consent, as per OSS' FPIC process), Farmers' Associations and Clubs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Provincial Department of the Institute of Agrarian Development (IDA); the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry: the Provincial Department of the Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV); the Provincial Department of the Institute of Forestry Development (IDF); the Ministry of Education, the Provincial Department of Education, the Ministry of Energy and Water, the Provincial Department of Water, the Provincial Department of Civil Protection; the municipality administrations of Cahama, Cuanhama, Ombanja, Cuvalai and Namacunde; the Ministry of Environment, the Provincial Department of Culture, Tourism and the Environment, the Executing Entity (ADPP), the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS).

## 6.2 Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Engagement Plan for GCF Activities										
Activity	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2-5				Comments and clarifications
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	

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Inception Workshops National, Regional and Local levels	ADPP PMU	x								Workshops at National and Provincial levels. Establishment of shared understanding of project concept, objectives, roles and responsibilities, technical aspects and their functionalities, guidelines for project implementation and roadmap for implementation
Communication for Climate Change (C4CC)	ADPP, PMU, National Angola Radio, (RNA), Provincial department of Agriculture, Provincial Institute for Rural Development, Provincial department of Education, provincial Department of the Environment		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Development and testing of CC messages to promote resilience, recording and radio broadcast. Distribution of C4CC messages on pen drives for distribution with solar MP3 players for use at the community level. Regular planning meetings for coordination, management and implementation of activities.
Planning at the level of Green Schools and Community reforestation, establishment of Environmental Clubs	ADPP, Local Authorities, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Institute for Forestry Development, Department of the Environment and		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Participatory planning among the school and community structures, establishing of shared understanding of the objectives and coordination of the project activities. Regular planning meetings for coordination, management and implementation of activities. Environment Clubs will be established to involve older children and youth in community environment activities – one club per Municipality during each of the two cycles of teachers’ training for the Green School Program schools and students will be involved in tree planting actions

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	Department of Education									(A3.1.1), and will have visits to the demonstration plots (A3.1.2), where FFSs members will, under the guidance of the project, pass on simple knowledge of CRA and natural resource management to the student Club members.
Capacity Building of 30 Women Groups	ADPP, Local Authorities, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Institute for Forestry Development, Department of the Environment and Department of Education		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	This activity also aims to address fundamental barriers to women's adaptation to climate change by building the capacities of 30 Women Groups (900 participants) (A1.1.1). 450 Women Groups members will be trained in each year, years 2 and 3 of the project, 100 will participate in each of the municipalities of Ombadja, Cuvelai and Cuanhama, and 50 in Namacunde, Cahama and Curoca. Leaders of Women Groups, at the community level, with potential to become leaders in scaling up climate action will be encouraged to disseminate information and train additional women.
Planning at the level of the Farmers' Associations and Clubs (FC), climate Change Action Centres (CCACs), and the 60 Jangos	ADPP Field staff, Local Authorities, IDA Extension Workers, Institute for Forestry Development, Institute for Veterinary Services Traditional Authorities, CBOs			x	x	x	x	x	x	Participatory design and development of Farmers' Clubs, and the training of CC Champions (output 1.1), as well as establishment of objectives, ways of working and coordination, management and implementation of activities. This will be undertaken primarily under the auspices of Activity 1.1.1 "Establish and operationalize six women-led Climate Change Action Centers (CCACs).", which will result in (i) 6 CCACs established and operationalized; (ii) 60 Jangos established and operationalized; (iii) at least 30 new women groups and 12 youth environment clubs established.



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										Continuous coaching and joint planning between FCs, Centers and Project Staff after establishment and throughout the project cycle.
Receiving feedback from participants	ADPP Field staff, Municipality Authorities, Extension Workers, reporting to PMU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<p>A Grievance Mechanism is established (see below), and participants are able to raise concerns and file complaints throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Alongside day-to-day contact with project staff, participants will be able to file anonymous complaints, providing for all participants, regardless of gender age, or other differentiators, to be able to raise their voices.</p>
Project monitoring (feedback from participants and radio/MP3 listening groups)	ADPP Field staff, reporting to PMU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	ADPP and Executing partners will conduct monthly monitoring of outputs using standard procedures and questionnaires established by the M&E team. This will include regular surveys and focal groups with project participants, providing facilitating participants to provide feedback on the project.
Meetings with Region/Sector Councils, Village Committees	PMU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Throughout the project cycle, the PMU will hold regular meetings with the local administration bodies for joint monitoring and evaluation of the activities. Members of the Councils, as well as traditional authorities and traditional leaders will be included in discussions about implementation of activities, and will have continuous opportunity to raise concerns and provide advice and guidance to the project.
Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meetings	PSC members	x				x	x	x	x	Meet on an annual basis to review yearly progress, provide technical oversight to the PMU, review annual workplans and budgets.

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Project Steering Committee (PSC) Visits to the project sites	PSC members				x	x	x	x	x	Regular visits for all the members of the steering committee or groups of members will be organized by the PMU, to inform and discuss issues on site and with the community representatives.
Project Management Unit (PMU) Meetings	PMU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Meet on a quarterly basis throughout the project cycle to coordinate implementation of the project, based on annual and quarterly plans, and revise plans where needed.

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#### **7. Approach to USP E&S risk assessment and management**

As specified in the project's risk screening, at this stage (project design), the micro-enterprise investments are still unidentified. Poor safeguard capacity and oversight from the EE for the Unidentified Sub Projects (USPs) could result in adverse impacts (either environmental or social).

An ineligibility checklist will be used by the EE (ADPP) during the identification of microenterprise sub-projects (that are currently unidentified, but which will not exceed 6,500 USD per sub-project). The AE (OSS) will require adherence to the criteria contained in the eligibility checklist and may request evidence of compliance during the micro-enterprise selection process undertaken by the EE (ADPP). The AE will also require a completed SEAH Risk Screening checklist (following best practice, i.e. as per page 17 of the GCF SEAH Assessment Guidelines<sup>19</sup>).

Among other things, this eligibility checklist will include the following criteria which will serve to mitigate potential E&S impacts: (i) rainwater storage tanks are not to exceed 1m liters in volume; (ii) boreholes/wells shall not exceed allowable quantities of pumping determined by local authorities; (iii) irrigation schemes shall be no larger than 1 ha; (iv) energy sources for pumping water shall be renewable energy to the greatest extent possible; (v) all IGAs must be compliant with local regulations including traditional community-based policies; (vi) IGAs shall be anchored in local Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs); and, (vii) no heavy machinery shall be involved where post-harvesting value-addition activities are to take place.

#### **Compliance with GCF ESS Policies**

All activities implemented under the USP modality will adhere to the GCF Policies to which the Angola SAP Project is subject to. These policies include: (i) The GCF Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), which sets out the requirements for AEs to assess and manage environmental and social risks in project implementation. The GCF ESP defines the E&S Principles that GCF projects abide by as well as defining the adoption of measures to avoid, or where avoidance is impossible to minimize or mitigate those risks during implementation.

Any USP identified and implemented in the Angola SAP Project will, without exception, comply with the E&S Principles defined in the GCF revised ESP ; (ii) The GCF Gender Policy (GCF GP), which defines the objectives and principles that GCF funded projects shall comply with in order to secure the uphold of women's rights as universal human rights, and in order to attain the goal of gender equality and the equal treatment of women and men. Any USP identified and implemented in the Angola SAP Project will, without exception, comply with the Main Principles defined in the GCF GP.

#### **Compliance with OSS Environmental and Social Safeguards**

The Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) of the Angola SAP Project, and inherently for the USPs, are assured through OSS policies and procedures which are based on the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. This ensures that potential risks and impacts are iteratively identified, mitigated and monitored throughout the life-cycle of the Project.

The Environment and Social risk management is completed through two main stages: (a) Preliminary Risk Screening with respect to the ten Performance Standards (PS) prescribed in OSS E&S policy that all projects should comply with. This phase is implemented during project preparation and leads to a categorization of the project according to its risk level; (b) On-going Risk Screening of the project interventions during the implementation phase. Activity-wise risk management is governed by OSS' risk management procedure which is in line with the internationally recognized standards, and more specifically the ISO 31000:2009, Risk management - Principles and guidelines. Operational procedures will be implemented to ensure a continuous screening of all project activities and interventions for the identification of arising risks and impacts.

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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-seah-risk-assessment-tool.pdf>

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#### **Procedures for identification and validation of USPs**

Once the necessary clarifications and details related to the implementation of the activities identified as USPs have been provided, the EEs will conduct a specific and detailed environmental, social and gender assessment moving forward. This assessment will be done in accordance with national regulations and standards for conducting an assessment such as an ESIA and under the supervision of OSS to ensure compliance with OSS and GCF safeguards. The costs related to the environmental, social and gender assessment will be charged on the budget line of each activity as stated in the project detailed budget.

Throughout all the project phases, OSS will ensure a thorough identification of all the risks related to the USPs according to the GCF and OSS' ESPs. The identification and validation process will be launched during the different stages of project implementation. This aspect will be included in the different official project documents such as i) the project implementation manual (a chapter listing the responsibilities of the executing entities for this aspect and guidelines in line with OSS and GCF standards and requirements will be formulated ; ii) the Procurement Plan (PP) and Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) (a budget will be clearly identified for these activities) ; iii) the Terms of Reference for the recruitment of consultants/firms for the elaboration of the different studies and iv) the concept notes of the workshops/trainings and meetings related to activities that includes USPs. Also, during the different supervision and audit missions that OSS will conduct in the project countries, the national and local project teams will be sensitized to this aspect.

For each Unidentified Sub-Project, E&S risk screening will be required. It should be noted that all USPs will be of no higher risk category than Category C (i.e. Low Risk). USPs will also be screened for their SEAH risk, which will be carried out as per the GCF SEAH Risk Assessment Guidelines (see the checklist on page 17 of said Guidelines).. These two risk screenings (ESS and SEAH) will be carried out to predict and assess the potential environmental and social impacts and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures. The process will follow national standards, GCF and OSS Policies and will include the following steps:

- Screening: It is a tool for predicting, understanding and assessing potential sub-project/activity impacts. In other words, it aims to determine if a sub-project/ activity is likely to have significant environmental and social effects. Aligning with the E&S principles of the GCF, the purpose of Screening is to determine whether or not an activity is eligible within the project scope. ;
- Mitigation: aims to eliminate or reduce negative sub-project/activity impacts through suggesting appropriate measures;
- Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and its monitoring: Also called an Environmental Action Plan (EAP), it defines resources, roles and responsibilities required to manage sub-project/activity impacts and implement mitigation measures.. The central elements of a ESAP should include a detailed description of the activities planned to mitigate impacts, a time line and identification of resources to ensure the ESAP can be delivered, and a communication plan that indicates how progress in the implementation of the mitigation measures will be disclosed. The ESAP should also define monitoring requirements or indicators to determine whether mitigation is successful or needs to be improved or changed.

#### **USPs exclusion criteria**

The approval of Unidentified Sub-Projects will be based on the application of the above- described methodology. This will include the assessment of technical, economic, social, and environmental compliance with GCF and OSS policies. Among other things, this eligibility checklist will include the following criteria which will serve to mitigate potential E&S impacts: (i) rainwater storage tanks are not to exceed 1m liters in volume; (ii) boreholes/wells shall not exceed allowable quantities of pumping determined by local authorities; (iii) irrigation schemes shall be no larger than 1 ha; (iv) energy sources for pumping water shall be renewable energy to the greatest extent possible; (v) all IGAs must be compliant with local regulations including traditional community-based policies; (vi) IGAs shall be anchored in local Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs); and, (vii) no heavy machinery shall be involved where post-harvesting value-addition activities are to take place.

## **8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

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Consultations and targeted studies were carried out during preparation of the project in order to consider the needs of local populations, and to prevent adverse environmental and social risks linked to the implementation of the planned activities. The project will establish a grievance mechanism (GM) in order to receive and manage potential grievances that may arise during and after the implementation of project related activities. This mechanism will provide an access point for individuals, communities and other relevant stakeholders to submit complaints. It will also record and process all complaints relating to the project's activities, results or impacts and reference the GCGHU for notification and archiving purposes.

The Governance Compliance and Grievance Handling Unit, is an independent body within the OSS directly reporting to the Executive Secretary and responsible for ensuring adherence to governance principles and regulations. The GCGHU oversees the implementation of OSS policies and procedures, and addresses complaints or grievances raised by stakeholders, partners or any individual or entity working or involved in OSS activities.

The proposed mechanism is intended to be rapid, effective, participatory and accessible to all stakeholders. It should prevent or resolve conflicts through negotiation, dialogue, joint investigation, etc. Furthermore, in compliance with OSS' governance documents, the GM will ensure anonymity of complainants if requested, as well as the confidentiality of the event. It will handle complaints related to the compliance of the project activities and impacts with environmental and social safeguards as well as fiduciary and legal aspects (grant agreements, contracts, etc.). The mechanism has been developed in compliance with the requirements of both the GCF and the OSS.

#### Key principles of the Grievance Mechanism:

Principle	Implementing Measure
<b>Right-compatible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protect the anonymity of complainants if required;</li><li>• Ensure confidentiality in the event of sensitive complaints;</li><li>• Limit the number of people with access to sensitive information;</li><li>• Guarantee that the outcomes and remedies align with international human rights</li></ul>
<b>Accessibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Widely disseminate the mechanism to target groups (taking into account restrictions, such as language, geography, gender etc.);</li><li>• Clearly explain procedures;</li><li>• Diversify possibilities for filing complaints;</li><li>• Assist people with special access challenges;</li></ul>
<b>Predictability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Present a clear process, with deadlines for each step;</li><li>• Provide clarity on the types of processes and outcomes as well as means of monitoring them</li></ul>
<b>Impartiality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure impartiality of those involved in investigations;</li><li>• Ensure no person with a direct interest in the outcome of the investigations is involved in the handling of the complaints concerned;</li><li>• Ensure impartiality in addressing the concerns of complainants</li></ul>
<b>Transparency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inform the parties concerned about the progress and the results of a complaint in process;</li></ul>
<b>Equitability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Respond promptly to all complainants;</li><li>• Guarantee that aggrieved parties have adequate access to sources of information, advice, and expertise required to engage in a grievance process on faire, informed and respectful terms;</li></ul>
<b>Continuous learning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use lessons learned to proactively prevent future grievances and mitigate potential harm;</li></ul>

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<b>Based on engagement &amp; Dialogue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emphasize dialogue as the primary approach for addressing and resolving grievances;</li></ul>
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#### 8.1 Organization and Functioning of the Complaint Mechanism

The mechanism shall be extended and accessible to all stakeholders. The system will be closely linked to the OSS institutional grievance mechanism, especially for the handling of major sensitive complaints. If necessary, complainants may also refer/escalate matters to the Green Climate Fund's Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM). It should also be noted that an aggrieved person/complainant may also resort to judicial court of law or administrative remedies available through the country system(s) at any stage.

Both the complaint form of OSS and the IRM of GCF will be made publicly accessible, electronically and in written forms (Attached below).

The project-level grievance mechanism (GM) will be communicated to the stakeholders, including the target communities, throughout the project. At national and regional level, the GM will be communicated at the project launch, and during steering committee meetings. At community-level, the GM will be communicated and explained during startup meeting with the village development committees and farmers clubs. Regular reminders will be made during public events, and information on the GM will be published at the offices of regional directorates. Moreover, officers and other stakeholders engaged in field activities will visit project-affected communities as well as neighboring areas to gather any grievances that may exist. Extensionists conducting the work on the ground with communities will be trained to have solid understanding of the complaint mechanism, and instructed to sensitize communities accordingly.

#### Organizational framework

Complaint management will be integrated into the project activities. The tasks and responsibilities of the project team with regards to complaint management are well defined. The management of the mechanism will be supported by the OSS GCGHU, in collaboration with the Environmental and Social Committee (ESC), and from committed civil society/local communities' representatives, who will be available and trained to implement the mechanism.

Actors	Number/Composition	Role
<b>Complaint Management Committee (CMC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• OSS GCGHU and Environmental and Social Committee (ESC) (4 members)</li><li>• Project Coordinator</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Grievance validation</li><li>• Grievance handling</li><li>• Proposal of responses and complaint resolution measures</li><li>• Follow-up and supervision of the grievances</li></ul>
<b>Project Management Unit (PMU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Coordinator</li><li>• M&amp;E Officer</li><li>• Representative from DAPP National HQ</li><li>• Other National Stakeholders as required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Receipt and registration of complaints</li><li>• Transmission of complaints to CMC</li><li>• Provision of logistics to the CMC if required</li><li>• Facilitation of contacts with local leaders</li></ul>
<b>Local Complaint Management Units (LCMU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local technical services</li><li>• ADPP field staff</li><li>• Local authorities (VDCs, Regional/Sectoral Council)</li><li>• Traditional authorities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transmission of complaints to the PMU</li><li>• Receipt of complaints responses</li><li>• Grievance handling case within its scope</li></ul>

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<b>Commission of Inquiry (CI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>As required, depending of the case. Shall not exceed 5 people; 1 member of OSS' Investigation Team of the GCGHU, 1 member of OSS' GCGHU, 1 member of ADPP field staff, the project coordinator and 1 local service agent relevant to the complaint</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Investigate validated cases that fall outside the LCMU scope or that are deemed inappropriate to be handled locally</li></ul>
<b>Project field staff</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Depending on the case</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Called upon to clarify complaints through dialogue and negotiation while informing the PMU</li><li>Clarification for a better understanding of the facts</li><li>Testimonials</li></ul>
<b>Project participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Two representatives of the concerned site</li><li>Indigenous people (<a href="#">Khoi-San &amp; Himba</a>)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Called upon to clarify and manage non-sensitive complaints through dialogue and negotiation while informing the PMU</li><li>Participation in necessary investigations and examinations</li><li>Clarification for a better understanding of the facts</li><li>Testimonials</li></ul>

#### 8.2 Functioning:

**At AE-level,** project grievance mechanism will be coordinated by the OSS' GCGHU, in collaboration with the ESC. As an AE, OSS will use its grievance mechanism to manage complaints that arises during the preparation, execution and after the project completion. Affected communities or other stakeholders who will be affected by the project may file complaints directly to the OSS or through the PMU who, as stated above, shall reference the Monitoring and Reporting Team of the GCGHU. Grievances may also be sent to the GCF IRM.

**At National level,** the PMU is the focal point for all project-related complaints. The PMU shall transmit the grievance to the CMC for validation. After validation, if the complaint falls within the scope and competency of the LCMU, it should be handled at the local level by the relevant competent services, as stated in the above table. Otherwise, it the case should be handed over to the CI and the CMC for further action.

**At the local level,** complaints can be addressed to the LCMU through various ways. They can be received in different forms appropriate to the complainant's local context: local radio, telephone, word of mouth, exchanges at markets, messages, etc. Grievance should then be transmitted to the PMU.

The PMU are committed to respond quickly and appropriately to complaints. When the grievance cannot be handled at the local level, the PMU will support the complainants to fill in a complaint form to be submitted to the CMC. The PMU should advise complainants to provide comprehensive information to facilitate the assessment and handling of the complaint. A report is made and sent to the CMC, who then starts its processing.

#### 8.3 Complaint Handling Process

➤ **Filing a complaint:** Anyone or any community, including indigenous people, affected by the project activities can file a complaint through various ways, as per the accessibility principle mentioned above.

To ensure effective complaint management, the project has established a multi-tiered complaint mechanism accessible through various channels:

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i) *At the national or regional level*, complaints shall be addressed directly to the OSS or to the GCF via the contacts presented above and via social networks.

ii) *At the local level*, complaints can be addressed to local authorities or traditional authorities, which will refer them to the LCMU who will, in turn, transmit them to the PMU. Complainants can also fill in their complaint directly with Local Complaint Management Units or with the PMUs. Contacts of LCMUs and PMU will be made public at the beginning of the project execution. The mechanism will use all possible means and channels (traditional and modern) to receive complaints or claims (anonymous or not). These will include, among others:

- Telephone call, if the phone is widely spread in the target area
- Word of mouth, crier, and exchanges in local markets
- Broadcasting through local and community radio stations
- Self-referral to the CMC and PMU during supervision missions
- Facts noted during meetings or a field visit
- Social networks (WhatsApp, etc.), web page of the project, the OSS website
- Mail via complaint boxes in the localities concerned by the project

➤ **Receipt and registration of complaints:** this step is ensured by the PMU, which is responsible for receiving all complaints related to the project activities and impacts. Complaints received will be recorded upon receipt and a traceability procedure will be established. They are generally classified into 2 groups:

- Non-sensitive complaints related to the implementation process, including choices, methods, results achieved, etc.;
- Sensitive complaints typically involve personal misconduct, including but not limited to corruption, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and harassment (SEAH), discrimination, and similar issues.

The PMU will issue an acknowledgment letter within a maximum of five (5) working days upon receipt and will inform the complainant of the next steps in the grievance handling process.

➤ **Complaint handling:** the PMU shall transmit the grievance to the CMC within two (2) working days for validation assessment. If required, the complainant will be asked to provide clarifications or additional information for a better understanding of the case.

If a case has been deemed invalid (due to a lack of required information, irrelevant or unfounded claims, malicious persons, etc.), it will be closed and the complainant will be notified by the PMU of this decision. Proper steps should be taken by all relevant stakeholder (national and/or the regional management units, etc.) to restore and preserve the project reputation if required. If required, disciplinary measures could also be implemented to prevent recurrence of malicious claims.

If the assessment uncovers concrete and credible evidence of harm, then the case will be referred to the appropriate LCMU or to the CI. The LCMU will handle cases falling within its scope and competence, such as those with limited impact or easily resolved locally. Otherwise, the CI will take charge. In this case, specific procedures are outlined, indicating when and where to report incidents and the follow-up actions to be undertaken. For any such complaints, the Head of the GCGHU, along with relevant members of the Human Resources Unit or the Environmental and Social Committee, will serve as the focal points at the organizational level. At the project level, the Project Coordinator and an appointed member of the OSS Investigation Team of the GCGHU will be the focal points.

Investigation methods may include extensive audits, joint investigations, interviews, etc. possibly involving national and local services. involves verifying the eligibility of the complaint to the mechanism and ensuring that the complaint is related to the project's activities or commitments. The aim will be to establish the link between the facts denounced and the project's activities and impacts. The eligibility assessment will also determine whether the case should be dealt with under the Project specific grievance mechanism or referred to other mechanisms (whistleblowing, etc.).



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Recommendations and corrective and/or disciplinary actions (if any) should be sent to the PMU and the CMC within ten (10) working days by the investigating body. No longer than two (2) working days, a letter is subsequently sent by either the CMC or the LCMU, depending on the case, to the complainant outlining the steps to address the grievance and proposing solutions.

At this stage, the CMC or the LCMU, depending on the case, will facilitate negotiations and discussions among all stakeholders involved in the grievance to resolve the matter. If necessary, expert services may also be enlisted by the CMC to assist in the process.

Following negotiations, the discussions could lead to the following outcomes:

- If all grievance stakeholders concur with the proposed measures, the agreed-upon actions will be implemented by the CMC and / or the LCMU (depending on the case) with the PMU monitoring the whole process of the complaint handling in all cases.
- In the event where one or more grievance stakeholders disagree with the proposed measures, additional meetings and negotiations must be conducted by the CMC or the LCMU (depending on the case) to seek common ground before implementing them, as mentioned in the previous bullet point.
- If the CMC has determined that there is no reasonable possibility for agreement on further action that could bring satisfaction to all stakeholders, then the case should be closed.

Regardless of whether the grievance is being addressed at the local, national, or regional level, the CMC must be kept informed of any progress or updates regarding the case. Simultaneously, the CMC should notify the GCGHU of these developments.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen prevention and response efforts, technical reports addressing sensitive issues, such as gender and SEAH, will be submitted quarterly, semi-annually, and annually, as outlined in the subsidiary grant agreement. The data included in these reports will be compiled and integrated into the APRs before being sent to the GCF. In addition to these measures, OSS is committed to providing, where applicable, comprehensive support to survivors and requires relevant project stakeholders to provide or facilitate timely services and redress for survivors, as needed, depending on the case such as medical care (through establishing partnerships with local healthcare providers to ensure survivors have immediate access to necessary medical care), psychosocial Support (by facilitating access to psychosocial support services, including counselling and mental health care, to help survivors recover and reintegrate), legal support (by providing legal assistance to survivors to help them navigate the judicial process and seek justice), etc.

Once a case is closed, the grievance stakeholders should be notified through official means within three (3) working days of the closure decision and the outcome of the case. The CMC should document all discussions and case steps outcomes as well as lessons learned for future reference and grievance handling process effectiveness improvement, and refer to the GCGHU.

Additionally, all well-founded complaints shall be made publicly available by different communication means and on OSS' website. This publication must encompass details such as the nature and source of the complaint, its impact, the grievance resolution process and results, as well as whether it has been resolved and if any agreements have been reached.

## **9. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the Project will be mainstreamed with an emphasis on environmental and social monitoring.

Environmental monitoring of activities will be undertaken at multiple governance levels. Trained individuals (i.e. trained on environmental and social safeguards, including SEAH) at lower local government levels and communities, will, depending on the scale or scope of the project activities, undertake the monitoring exercises in sequences and frequencies stipulated in the Project Implementation Schedule. This shall comprise an activity specific Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule. The National regulatory Agencies in Angola will mainly carry

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out “spot checks”, as per their respective remits, to ensure that implementation of mitigation measures is done satisfactorily and in compliance with national regulations.

The ESAP supervisory arrangements shall summarize key areas on which focus of critical risks to implementation, how these risks will be monitored during implementation and agreements reached with the key stakeholders including contractors.

Supervision of the ESAP, along with other aspects of the project, covers monitoring, evaluative review and reporting and is designed to:

- Activity 1: to ensure the application of mitigation and maximization measures in this ESAP;
- Activity 2: to carry out regular inspections on the work site and report any non-conformities;
- Activity 3: identify, in collaboration with the project coordinator, the alternative measures to be put in place in order to solve any unforeseen problems that may arise during the works; and
- Activity 4: to ensure that the works are carried out in accordance with the environmental requirements of Angola and the GCF.

It is vital that an appropriate environmental supervision plan is developed with clear objectives to ensure the successful implementation of this ESAP.

#### **9.1 Roles and Responsibilities**

##### **Accredited Entity**

The E&S committee of the OSS, the AE, will be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the ESAP and the application of the methodology described here above.

OSS will ensure the effective implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the ESAP during its supervision missions. Nevertheless, it could organize specific assignments to assess the complaints submitted by local communities.

Based on OSS’s relevant governance documents (Gender and Environmental & Social Policies and procedures), the organization’s staff members and partners must not, directly or indirectly, condone, encourage, or tolerate participation in or engagement with prohibited practices, including SEAH (Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment) or any conduct substantially equivalent to SEAH. They are also required to ensure the confidential reporting of any such actions. Furthermore, OSS's governing documents mandate that its activities adopt an accessible, inclusive, survivor-centered, and gender-responsive approach. Specific procedures for SEAH incidents are outlined, indicating when and where to report incidents and the follow-up actions to be undertaken.

##### **Executing Entity (ADPP Angola)**

The EE will be responsible for coordinating and monitoring environmental and social indicators. The EE will be also in charge of analysing data, managing local information systems and supervising the baseline establishment at project starting phase.

At the level of the EE, the project coordinator will be the ultimate responsible for the implementation of the ESAP. She/he will carry out her/his tasks with support of the EE’s project management support offices, which have adequate capacity to implement the ESAP, and which will further be trained by the AE during the inception phase workshops. Any issue will be addressed by ADPP and/or OSS, as per the grievance mechanism (GM).

On an annual basis, the PMU will gather the reports from project units in Cunene Province, who will rely on a bottom-up feedback system based also on community inputs, including indigenous people (Khoisan and Himba). In order to ensure a relevant monitoring regular field visits to inspect and verify on the one hand the efficiency of the mitigation measures and on the other hand to check the extent of the foreseen impacts.

##### **Local Communities**

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The E&S monitoring will also include a community-based component. In fact, the project plans to carry out training and capacity building sessions for the benefit of local agents and communities, in data collection and monitoring. During all the consultative workshops and meetings related to activities execution, capacity building and training the representatives of ethnic groups and indigenous people will be involved in an active way. They will be informed about the activity risks and will be involved in the implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures.

#### Roles and Responsibilities of EM Program

Actor Involved	Responsibility/Role
Implementing Entity (OSS)	OSS will be committed to adherence to AF standards and ESP principles and will implement mitigation measures as part of the ESAP.
EE (ADPP Angola)	The EE will ensure the day-to-day implementation of the project and ensure regular monitoring, identifying any new potential risks for society and / or the environment during the project implementation, so that measures of support and appropriate attenuation can be implemented to be adopted on time.
Local Communities/ CBOs / Project Partners	Provide information on potential new social / environmental risks that may arise during the implementation of the project. Assist in the implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures based on their expertise.

## 9.2 Implementation

As part of the monitoring of the implementation of the ESAP, it is important to carry out an annual monitoring and evaluation mission of the application of the environmental measures foreseen in the ESAP in order to detect any unforeseen impacts. The reports produced by the national technical structures should be transmitted to the structures involved in the implementation of the ESAP as well as to the GCF.

The costing of the measures took into account the most important elements of the environmental management plan. The gender issues will be respected in carrying out the different project activities in accordance with the E&S policy of GCF and OSS. Moreover, in the case of a problem related to Environmental and Social Management, the population has at its disposal a grievance mechanism relating to the project through which it can express its claims. Given this, the total cost of implementing the Environmental and Social Action Plan for interventions in the framework of the implementation of the project activities is incorporated in the investment cost of the project.

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#### ANNEX I – COMPLAINT FORM

## OSS – Grievance Mechanism

### Complaint form

*This complaint form can be filled out by typing to enter the requested information. When completed, you may print and sign, or you may upload a photo of your signature (instructions provided below) and e-mail the completed form to [doleances@oss.org.tn](mailto:doleances@oss.org.tn)*

Complainant information	
Name	
On behalf of	
Phone	
E-mail address	
Do you request that identity be kept confidential? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Complaint	
Subject	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Project name</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Project location (Country, Village, etc.)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
Details of the complaint (include nature of the infringement)	
Supporting documents (if any)	

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

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

<b>Which results you wish to be achieved</b> (optional)	
<i>Reserved for Social and Environmental Committee</i>	
<b>Registration number</b>	
<b>Received by</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Nature of the complaint</b>	
<b>Conditions of admissibility</b>	<b>Admissible</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-admissible</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reserved for the specialized commission</i>	
<b>Reasoned opinion</b>	
<b>NOTES</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. This form is to ensure that the complaint is received, key information is provided and action is initiated for investigation.</li><li>2. The "Complainant" may not be a person, the request can be initiated by a letter sent to a newspaper, an article or the Internet.</li><li>3. Complaints may be submitted by mail, fax, e-mail, or hand delivery to the OSS.</li><li>4. The "Details" must include a brief description and may refer to a letter or any other detailing document. Complaint may include any other information that s/he consider relevant</li><li>5. If the supporting documents are provided, it is important that they are registered to be examined during the investigation and to avoid any subsequent complaint alleging a concealment of pieces, even if it is not intentional</li><li>6. Under the "expected result", the complainant must specify the expected outcome after filing complaints such as: disciplinary action, cancellation decision etc.</li><li>7. It is accepted that the ON maintains a register of all complaints received indicating the results of the survey in the "registration number".</li><li>8. The person receiving the complaint must sign and date the form.</li><li>9. When an investigation request is made, the person's name assigned to the investigation and the date on which he/she receives the complaint are recorded</li></ol>	

Signature:

Date:



**OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL**  
**SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY**

Boulevard du Leader Yasser Arafat BP 31 1080

Tunis, Tunisia

Tel.: (216) 71 206 633

Fax: (216) 71 206 636

Email: [doleances@oss.org.tn](mailto:doleances@oss.org.tn)

## Mecanismo de Reclamações do OSS

### Formulário de apresentação de queixa

*Esta reclamação pode ser feita digitando para inserir as informações solicitadas. Quando concluído, você pode enviar uma foto de sua assinatura (instruções fornecidas abaixo) e enviar por e-mail o formulário preenchido para [doleances@oss.org.tn](mailto:doleances@oss.org.tn)*

Informação do reclamante	
Nome	
Por conta de	
Telefone	
E-mail	
Você quer que a sua identidade seja mantida confidencial? <input type="checkbox"/> Sim <input type="checkbox"/> Não	
Queixa	
Assunto	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Nome do Projeto</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Localização do projeto (país, vila, etc.)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
Detalhes da queixa (incluir natureza da infração)	
Documentos de suporte (caso existam)	
Quais resultados você deseja alcançar (opcional)	

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

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

<i>Reservado para o Comitê Socioambiental</i>	
<b>Número de registro</b>	
<b>Recebido por</b>	<b>Data</b>
<b>Natureza da denúncia</b>	
<b>Condições de admissibilidade</b>	<b>Admissível <input type="checkbox"/> Não admissível <input type="checkbox"/></b>
<i>Reservado para a comissão especializada</i>	
<b>Parecer fundamentado</b>	
<b>NOTAS</b>	
<p>10. Este formulário destina-se a garantir que a queixa é recebida, as principais informações são fornecidas e a ação é iniciada para investigação.</p> <p>11. O "Reclamante" não pode ser uma pessoa, o pedido pode ser iniciado por uma carta enviada a um jornal, um artigo ou a Internet.</p> <p>12. As reclamações podem ser enviadas por correio, fax, e-mail ou entrega em mãos ao OSS.</p> <p>13. Os "Detalhes" devem incluir uma breve descrição e podem referir-se a uma carta ou qualquer outro documento de detalhamento. A reclamação pode incluir qualquer outra informação que considere relevante</p> <p>14. Se os documentos comprovativos forem fornecidos, é importante que estejam registados para serem examinados durante o inquérito e para evitar qualquer queixa subsequente que alegue uma ocultação de peças, mesmo que não seja intencional.</p> <p>15. Sob o "resultado esperado", o reclamante deve especificar o resultado esperado após a apresentação de reclamações, tais como: ação disciplinar, decisão de cancelamento, etc.</p> <p>16. Aceita-se que a ON mantenha um registro de todas as reclamações recebidas indicando os resultados da pesquisa no "número de registro".</p> <p>17. A pessoa que recebe a reclamação deve assinar e datar o formulário.</p> <p>18. Quando uma solicitação de investigação é feita, o nome da pessoa atribuído à investigação e a data em que ele recebe a reclamação são registrados.</p>	

Assinatura:

Da



**OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL**  
**SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY**

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## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

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

**GCF Independent Redress Mechanism:** <https://gcf.i-sight.com/external/case/new/group=Complaint>

#### File a complaint

Any person or a group of persons, or a community that has been or may be affected negatively by a GCF project or programme (including those being actively considered for funding by the GCF) may file a complaint. The affected person(s) can authorise their government or representative to file and pursue the complaint on their behalf.

A complaint with the IRM can be filed by:

- Sending it by mail or [email](#);
- Sending a voice or video recording;
- Filling out the online [complaints form](#).

A complaint can be filed in English, or in the local language of the complainant. Where possible, a translation should be provided in English. Otherwise, the IRM will attempt to have the complaint translated and respond in the language of the complainant.

The IRM will provide confidentiality upon receiving a complaint if requested to do so by the complainant. This includes the names and identities of complainants and any designated representatives. Where disclosure may be required to address the complaint, the IRM will consult with the complainant prior to disclosing any confidential information.

There are no formal requirements for filing a complaint. A complaint should generally include:

- The complainant's name, address and contact information;
- If the complaint is being filed by a representative of the complainant, the name and contact information of the representative, as well as evidence that the representative is authorised to act on the behalf of the complainant;
- A description of the project or programme that has caused or may cause adverse impacts to the complainant;
- A description of how the complainants have been or may be adversely impacted by the project or programme;
- Whether confidentiality is being requested and the reasons for it.

Where possible it is also helpful to include:

- Details of GCF's policies and procedures and/or environmental and social safeguards that were violated;
- Other efforts made by the complainant to bring the issues to the attention of other grievance/redress mechanisms and whether any relief, redress or other help was received;
- Other information the complainant feels is important or useful, including documents, media reports, photographs, videos and recordings, which might assist us to address your complaint or grievance;

The costs of facilitating problem solving and/or conducting compliance review are covered by IRM.



## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN**

### **Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola (CREW Angola)**

#### **Eligibility of complaints**

The complaint can raise issues related to any of GCF's policies and procedures, including those relating to social and environmental issues, indigenous peoples, gender, information disclosure, among others. However, the IRM cannot accept a complaint if it is:

- About a project or programme where the GCF is not directly and/or indirectly involved;
- About GCF's non-operational housekeeping, such as human resources and finance;
- About allegations of corruption or procurement issues (these complaints are handled by the Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) and other Units at the GCF);
- Only about whether the GCF's policies and procedures are adequate;
- About a matter already dealt with by the IRM, unless there is new relevant information that was not available before; or
- Malicious, frivolous and/or fraudulent or filed to gain a competitive advantage.

#### **The complaint process**

- [Eligibility](#)
- [Initial steps](#)
- [Problem solving](#)
- [Appraisal](#)
- [Investigation](#)
- [Report](#)
- [Board decision](#)
- [Monitoring](#)

Once a complaint is filed, the IRM will determine if it is eligible, and may request further information from the complainant to make this determination. Eligibility determinations are procedural in nature, and do not imply a decision or judgement by the IRM on the issues in the complaint or their merit.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN**

### **Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in Southwest Angola (CREW Angola)**

## PERGUNTAS FREQUENTES

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### 1. Por que utilizar o Mecanismo Independente de Reparação (IRM)?

O IRM ajuda as pessoas ou as comunidades afetadas por um projeto do GCF a solucionar problemas por meio de diálogos ou investigações conduzidas de maneira oportuna, justa e independente.

### 2. A apresentação de uma reclamação interrompe um projeto?

Não. As decisões para interromper um projeto cabem ao Secretariado ou ao Conselho Diretor do GCF, levando em consideração os resultados de um processo realizado pelo IRM.

### 3. Existe um prazo para fazer uma reclamação?

Sim. Uma reclamação deve ser enviada dentro de 2 anos a partir da data em que o reclamante tomou conhecimento dos impactos negativos do projeto financiado pelo GCF ou dentro de 2 anos após o encerramento do mesmo.

### 4. Que resultados posso esperar ao apresentar uma reclamação ao IRM?

Pode-se esperar: uma resposta oportuna e independente à reclamação; um processo justo para abordar questões diretamente com o projeto em questão; ou uma investigação independente que possa recomendar uma reparação. Os resultados específicos dependerão da natureza dos problemas relacionados à reclamação.

### 5. Como o IRM difere do mecanismo de queixa a nível do projeto?

O IRM é outra via pela qual pessoas afetadas pelo projeto podem buscar reparação, especialmente no que se refere ao não cumprimento das políticas ou procedimentos estabelecidos pelo GCF. O IRM incentiva o uso de mecanismos de queixas locais, quando apropriado.

## ENTRE EM CONTATO CONOSCO

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### MECANISMO INDEPENDENTE DE REPARAÇÃO

#### Green Climate Fund

Songdo Business District

175 Art Center-daero

Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004

República de Coreia

✉ [irm@gcfund.org](mailto:irm@gcfund.org)

☎ +82.32.458.6485

🏠 <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/>

🐦 @GCF\_IRM



Image credit: Neil Palmer

## GCF MECANISMO INDEPENDENTE DE REPARAÇÃO (IRM)

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ABRINDO PORTAS PARA  
PRESTAÇÃO DE CONTAS E  
REPARAÇÃO

## SOBRE O IRM

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O Mecanismo Independente de Reparação (Independent Redress Mechanism - IRM) é o mecanismo de prestação de contas e reparação do Fundo Verde para o Clima (Green Climate Fund- GCF), um fundo global criado para ajudar os países em desenvolvimento a responder às mudanças climáticas, reduzindo suas emissões de gases de efeito estufa e adaptando-se aos impactos das mudanças climáticas. O IRM é independente do Secretariado do GCF e está subordinado diretamente ao Conselho Diretor do GCF.

## NOSSO PAPEL

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A principal missão do IRM é atender às reclamações de pessoas que se consideram prejudicadas por projetos financiados pelo GCF e ajudar o GCF a ser fiel e responsável perante suas políticas e procedimentos.

## COMO FAZER UMA RECLAMAÇÃO

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Que tipo de reclamações são analisadas pelo IRM?

Qualquer pessoa, grupo ou comunidade que acredite ter sido ou possa vir a ser prejudicada por um projeto do GCF, incluindo projetos ainda sob consideração, pode submeter uma reclamação.

Que informação é necessária para apresentar uma reclamação?

Não existe uma formato específico para apresentar uma reclamação. No entanto, as reclamações devem incluir as seguintes informações:

- Nome e dados para contato da(s) pessoa(s) ou comunidade que apresentou a reclamação
- Uma breve descrição do projeto ou programa financiado pelo GCF
- Uma descrição do dano ou impacto
- Se enviada por um representante, uma carta da(s) pessoa(s) ou da comunidade afetada(s), autorizando o representante a registrar a reclamação no IRM

O IRM aceita reclamações em qualquer idioma. Elas podem ser enviadas por correio, e-mail, fax ou entregues pessoalmente no endereço no verso deste folheto. As reclamações podem ser enviadas por escrito ou como gravação de vídeo ou áudio.

## COMO UMA RECLAMAÇÃO É PROCESSADA?

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- O IRM determina primeiro a elegibilidade da reclamação
- Se elegível, o IRM facilita um processo voluntário de resolução de problemas para identificar e conciliar soluções
- Onde a resolução de problemas não é viável ou não é eficaz, o IRM realiza uma avaliação de conformidade e pode tomar medidas para identificar qualquer não conformidade com as políticas do GCF e recomendar reparação.
- O IRM monitora a implementação de acordos de resolução de problemas ou qualquer reparação concedida pelo conselho do GCF

*O IRM respeita os pedidos de confidencialidade dos reclamantes e manterá em sigilo as informações, resguardando-as de atores externos ao IRM, salvo acordo em contrário. O IRM não aceita reclamações anônimas.*

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

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

#### ANNEX II – SEAH Risk Screening Checklist

Ensuring basic risk mitigation measures are in place ahead of stakeholder engagement	Responsibility	Comments
Does the EE have a SEAH Policy (or SEAH provisions in another policy)?	EE	
If the EE has contracted out stakeholder consultations, does that entity have a SEAH Policy (or are they contractually bound to apply the EE's)?	EE/Consultant	
Does the EE have an employee Code of Conduct?	EE	
If the EE has contracted out stakeholder consultations, does that entity have an employee Code of Conduct (or are they contractually bound to apply the EE's)?	EE/Consultant	
Have AE employees and consultants conducting stakeholder consultations been trained on preventing SEAH and the Code of Conduct?	EE/Consultant	
Does the EE have a grievance mechanism in place in case of early SEAH complaints from stakeholder engagement?	EE	
Does the EE have a specialist on staff who can undertake the more advanced assessment in Stage 4 as well as deal with early SEAH complaints if they arise; and if not, does the EE require budget and /or assistance with this?	EE	
Contextual Level (and Baseline Conditions)	Reference	Comments
Does the country have laws prohibiting sexual harassment / stalking generally?	National /State law (Gender Assessment)	
Do labor laws prohibit sexual harassment in the workplace?	National/State law (Gender Assessment)	
Does the country have laws prohibiting intimate partner violence (IPV)?	National/State law (Gender Assessment)	
What is the prevalence of GBV in the country?	National statistics (Gender Assessment)	
What is the legal age a person can marry?	National law	
Despite any laws, what is the prevalence of child marriage in the country?	National statistics	
What is the income level of the country?	World Bank ranking (H, HM, M, LM, L)	
Where does the country rank on global gender indices?	World Bank Reports / Other	

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

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

Is there a national action plan on GBV and/or sexual harassment?	National government	
Does the country have specialized services for survivors of GBV (at both the national and local level) including women's shelters, adequate medical facilities and facilities which provide psycho-social support?	Local gov / NGOs	
Is the country currently experiencing war, internal conflict or humanitarian disaster?	National / Media	
Project Level Risks	Responsibility	Comments
Are women concentrated in lower paid roles and mostly line-managed and supervised by men?	EE	
Are piece-rate systems or other performance-related pay structures used where individuals are in control of how much other workers get paid?	EE	
Will project workers have control over life-changing resources such as the allocation of compensation for displacement or access to basic or highly sought-after resources?	EE	
Will security personnel be used? Will they be armed?	EE	
Will there be an influx of male workers into the project area (as opposed to only using local labor)?	EE	
Are local communities poor and lacking basic resources?	EE	
Will migrant workers be employed by the project, especially those who may not speak the local language? Will they be employed on a temporary or daily basis?	EE	
Will project workers all have formal contracts?	EE	
Will goods frequently be transported over long distances, especially through poor and/or remote communities?	EE	
Are worksites or project activities based in remote locations? Will worksites be spread out, with isolated spaces?	EE	
Will project workers live in the community or in worker housing? If in worker housing, is it mixed sex?	EE	
Will workers be required to travel long and potentially unsafe distances, and at times of day when transport options may be limited?	EE	
Will the project operate in highly pressurized work environments, with tight seasonal deadlines?	EE	
Is the project located within a male-dominated sector where female workers will be employed?	EE	
Have communities, especially low income/ vulnerable communities, voluntarily raised concerns in relation to SEAH/GBV during consultations?	EE	
Have any changes been made to project design or adaptive management undertaken due to concerns of stakeholders and communities? (If yes, work through this checklist again)	EE	



## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

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

#### ANNEX III – FPIC in OSS’ Projects

##### 1. THE NEED TO APPLY FPIC IN OSS’ PROJECTS

For the process of formulation and implementation of projects financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), OSS is committed to ensuring proven, effective, and informed participation of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples (IP), disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is one of the most important principles that Indigenous Peoples believe can protect their right to participation.

Therefore, OSS applies FPIC to achieve consent with project-affected representative communities and/or groups and civil society representatives. Ensuring stakeholder engagement is an on-going process that involves varying methods of consultation, disclosure, and establishment of a mechanism by which people can make comments on project proposals and performance or raise grievances.

Where IP are present, or have a collective interest in a project area proposed for funding to the AF, OSS as an Implementing Entity will undertake special consideration as stipulated in its Environmental and Social Policy<sup>20</sup> to meet the consistency requirements with the Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy (Principle 7: Indigenous Peoples)<sup>21</sup>.

It is important to note that integrating FPIC makes projects stages more transparent, participatory, and based on the needs and indications of the people affected by the planned activities in order to reach projects goals.

##### 2. UNDERSTANDING ‘FPIC’

In 2007, a United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)<sup>22</sup> was adopted by the General Assembly to represent a watershed moment for Indigenous rights to land; specifically, the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) embedded in the Declaration. Implementing the FPIC process is defined as an essential methodological approach to protect the rights (human, environmental, land, and customary) of all affected communities, especially the most vulnerable ones.

Before project implementation, adopting the FPIC guidelines should achieve the **identification** (stakeholder mapping and analysis) of affected communities, predict whether they should be considered as IP, and ensure their participation to understand and document the socio-demographics, and the historical, political, and cultural dynamics of the Project areas.

The FPIC process guarantees the equal consideration of the various perspectives held within affected communities, through inclusive decision-making processes.

FPIC is not just a result of a process to obtain consent to a particular project; it is also a process in itself, by which IP can conduct their own independent and collective discussions and decision-making. They do so in an environment where they do not feel intimidated, and where they have sufficient time to discuss in their language, and in a culturally appropriate way, on matters affecting their rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (tangible and intangible).

It is also important to underline that the FPIC process does not guarantee consent as a result. The result of an FPIC process can be any of the following outcomes:

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<sup>20</sup> OSS- ESP : [http://www.oss-online.org/sites/default/files/Environmental%26Social\\_policy\\_OSS-EN.pdf](http://www.oss-online.org/sites/default/files/Environmental%26Social_policy_OSS-EN.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> GCF – Guidance Environmental and Social Policy: [https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/environment-social-policy\\_0.pdf](https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/environment-social-policy_0.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

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

- consent from the IP community on the proposed activity;
- consent after negotiation and change of the conditions under which the project will be planned, implemented, monitored, and evaluated;
- or the withholding of consent.

**It is important to bear in mind that consent, once given, can also be withdrawn at any stage.**

A letter by one administrative authority could not be a substitute for FPIC. A true FPIC process is meant for disclosing the terms of the project in the local language with the community, involving the youth, women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, and allowing sufficient time for them to discuss. It also meant allowing for the Indigenous community to revert to the project manager with a consolidated consent or withheld consent to the proposed interventions, and proposals of how they would participate during the implementation of the project.

### 3. KEY STEPS WHEN APPLYING FPIC

In order to succeed on the consistency of any project proposal providing justification on FPIC considerations, key steps should be respected, which should be based on the evidence and analysis as follows:

► During the **initiation stage** (Investigation stage) should be outlined in a project proposal, information on results gathered should include two aspects: **identification of IP' concerns and their representatives** and **geographic and demographic information through participatory mapping**.

Consequently, the following **scoping actions** should be respected and renewed when necessary:

- Identify IP and cross-check the existence of mobile communities if any, which could be affected by the project;
- Detect whether the proposed activity, project, or expansion may diminish the rights, claims, or interests;
- Conduct a participatory mapping and documentation of land usage, natural resources, communication channels/media, and customary rights;
- Carry out interviews and talks in and around the project area. All communities affected should be equally involved;
- Approach the IP' self-governance systems and structures and present the projects partners;
- Research local laws concerning Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC); (see **additional guidance section**)
- Identify customary rights, spiritual practices or traditional ethical codes, and relevant legal frameworks.

► During advanced project **formulation stage** (full proposal), it is requested to deepen **assessment** and create anchors for **negotiation** between the involved parties. This should be obtained through the following actions, in line with partners safeguards at the local, national and regional level:

- Design a **participatory communication plan** and carry out iterative discussions through which project information will be disclosed in a transparent way. It is therefore intended to have and effective, continued and updated communication with the IP and or their representatives. This should be maintained to serve for the project implementation stage.
- Reach mutual and recognized **consent**, document IP' needs that are to be included in the project, and agree on a feedback and complaints mechanism. It is namely matter of providing consistent information to those vulnerable communities in accessible format (language, ...), highlighting additional needs if any, while providing advice and explanation on the agreement terms, including benefits, compensation, or mitigation to the community, commensurate with the loss of use of land or resources.



## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

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

FPIC consent shall be documented by the use of a written consent document (~~see annexed example~~) with inclusive information projects and involved partners. This result so far reached, secured endorsement from the local authorities is still considered reversible at any stage. Giving this right to communities to withhold and review decision is part of the FPIC requirements.

► During the Project **Implementation stage**, OSS and its partners are committed to conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation of the agreement reached with indigenous communities and their representatives in a transparent and effective manner. This will finally contribute the last requirement of FPIC which imply the provision of **lessons learned and disclose information about project achievements at closure stage**.

#### 4. BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

In order to respect FPIC during every stage that a project proposal goes through, OSS recommends to consider the below key aspects in the shift towards inclusion with a particular focus on FPIC by involved partners. FPIC requires more than one meeting, often a series of workshops for locals and representatives, including dissemination of information on the project and totally in respect for communities' ethics. First meeting should be informative, followed by additional (iterative) meetings and updates, and a final gathering to learn about the giving or withholding of consent.

Different materials should be kept as evidence to justify the respect of FPIC throughout the consultation's activities. A plan to continue/monitor/evaluate the FPIC process should also be included into the project proposal.

At each undertaken step, it is mandatory to provide evidence of conducted assessment and achieved communication and consent. In line with the AF requirements for justification of proposals with respect to FPIC inclusion, undoubtedly implies the project proponent to elaborate reports including the following kind of information:

- Listing of all participants (gender, occupation, contact information, origins and or ethnics origins)
- References used for mapping and estimating the IP during the process
- Overview of materials used: photos, videos, audio recording, documents in native languages
- Interviews or local meetings reports (photos, videos, testimonies, etc.)
- Process concertation report including relevant evidence and describing the communication plan, demonstration of impact, lessons learned and achieved consent.

It is also encouraged to prove the use of adapted means to communicate with the IP and how the consent was eventually achieved. The time and technicalities involved in the process must exclude intimidation or excessive persuasion.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

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

SAMPLE (to be translated into native languages if necessary)

## Project Consent Form by Communities / Representatives

(Title / main objective of the Project)

### Consent for Authorization to Implement Project Activities

**This form must be signed by the participant/surrogate and the investigator/delegate**

Participant \_\_\_\_\_ (\_Print Name)

I hereby certify that I participated to Informative session on the proposed project to get involved into decision and consent on suggested activities as per the provided information on positive and negative impacts.

I acknowledge that I have read, or had explained to me in a language I understand, the attached consent document and that \_XXX has explained to me the nature and purpose of this project. This explanation included a description of the components of the project, the objectives, outcomes and activities at my local level. I have had the opportunity to ask questions I had about the planned activities and all the questions I asked were answered to my satisfaction.

I understand that I am free to withdraw this authorization and to withdraw my consent at any time.

I confirm that I have read, or had read to me, this entire authorization and that all blanks or statements that require completion were, in fact, properly completed before I signed this authorization.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship: \_\_\_\_\_ (if signed by surrogate)