



OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY



ADAPTATION FUND

RESILIENCE BUILDING AS CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
IN DROUGHT-STRUCK SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

ADSWAC Project

REPORT ON THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

ANGOLA AND NAMIBIA

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1. Introduction

Angola and Namibia are experiencing severe food and water insecurity due to high drought occurrence. Increasing temperatures and rainfall variability have led to increasing occurrences of floods and droughts, resulting in negative effects on populations and ecosystems. Climate projections indicate mean annual temperatures are projected to increase between 1.2°C and 3.2°C by 2060 (RCP8.5 scenario). Although rainfall models vary, there is broad agreement that precipitation will decrease. The strongest decrease in the respective countries is expected in the border area between Southern Angola and Northern Namibia. Such projected temperature and rainfall anomalies aggravate the Climate Change (CC) situation for human populations and ecosystems in the border area, negatively impacting water resources, agriculture, biodiversity, health, disaster resilience, tourism and infrastructure on which the increasing human population depends for their livelihoods.

In view of these observations and projections, and with the aim to strengthen the resilience of the border area's populations and ecosystems, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) in collaboration with the two countries (Angola and Namibia) and in direct partnership with two national NGOs, Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP) Angola and Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Namibia as the Executing Entities. OSS with ADPP and DAPP [founding members of the Humana People to People Federation (HPP)], have submitted a Concept Note (CN) to the Adaptation Fund (AF) for a regional project. The project is titled **"Resilience Building as Climate Change Adaptation in Drought-Struck South-Western African Communities – ADSWAC"**.

The project Concept Note¹ was approved by the AF and a full-scale project document was developed. After approval of the Concept Note in early October 2020, a series of consultation processes was initiated to inform this development of the full proposal of the ADSWAC project.

This included consultations at various levels:

- a. Consultations with communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and including narrowing down of project intervention areas, and conducting baseline surveys;
- b. Sub-national consultation workshops in the Regions and Provinces, organized in cooperation with local authorities and with a wide spectrum of participants;
- c. National-level consultation workshops, with participation of key stakeholders of relevant ministries, development partners and NGOs, among others;
- d. A virtual regional validation workshop with participants from all levels.

Alongside the workshops and community sessions, individuals of relevant institutions were consulted on a rolling basis. The consultation meetings and workshops were facilitated with the objective to create awareness about the project, generate understanding of the intended activities, present budget outlines, and gather inputs and recommendations from stakeholders at the different levels.

The consultative process was conducted under the leadership of the EEs in their respective countries, in cooperation with the designated AF focal points, entities and other relevant authorities, and took place between the start of November 2020 until mid-January 2021, when the process was concluded with the virtual Regional Validation Workshop under the leadership of OSS.

This report provides a summary and overview of the key consultation processes, and recommendations that resulted thereof. [The full reports of the consultations](#) are published on ADPP's website.

2. Background and Context

The border between southern Angola in Cuanda Cubango and northern Namibia in Okavango/Kavango constitute a transboundary corridor that is dominated by the hyper-arid, arid and semi-arid drylands depending on the amount of annual precipitation and temperature. This area is characterised by aridity and drought conditions where increasing temperatures and rainfall variability have led increasing occurrences of floods and droughts with resultant negative effects to populations and ecosystems therein. Like different sites in various countries, Angola and Namibia are experiencing significant impacts of climate change, which include changing

¹ <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/resilience-building-as-climate-change-adaptation-in-drought-struck-south-western-african-communities-angola-namibia/>

In contributing at the regional level within the framework of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) policy paper on climate change and the SADC climate change adaptation for the water sector strategy that focuses on climate resilience, food security and water management efficiency enhancement, the Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP) Angola and Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Namibia in partnership with the Angola and Namibia Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Water & Energy are collaborating to develop a project on building climate resilience of communities in the cross-border area between the two countries.

The **ADSWAC** project aims to enhance adaptation capacity and resilience of communities to climate change impacts and variability, especially drought, in the transboundary region between Angola and Namibia.

- Enhancing local, sub-national and regional capacities to adapt and respond to climate change risks in the cross-border area of Angola and Namibia;
- Building organizational and technical capacity for climate-resilient production and water management;
- Improving food security in response to climate change impacts amongst rural and vulnerable communities in Cuando Cubango Province and the Regions of Kavango East and Kavango West.

- **Component 1:** Strengthening awareness, knowledge and capacity to adapt to climate change and variability at community-, district-, national and regional level;
- **Component 2:** Organizational and technical learning for climate-resilient production and water management
- **Component 3:** Improving resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods through the implementation of community adaptation actions to improve food security in response to climate change and variability.

A map showing the project area in southern Africa. The project area is highlighted in green and is located in the central part of the map, bordered by Angola to the north, Zambia to the east, Botswana to the south, and Namibia to the west. The Atlantic Ocean is visible to the west. A north arrow is located in the top right corner.

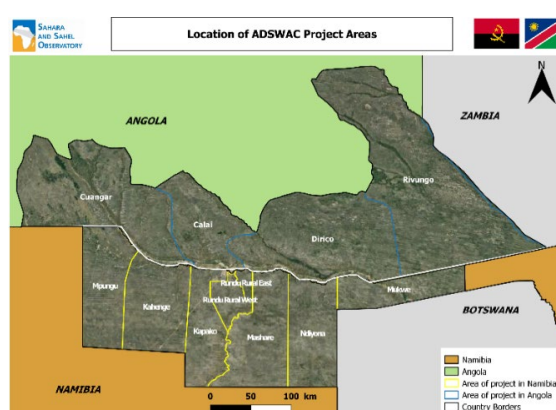


Figure 1 (left): Location of the transboundary project area between Angola and Namibia; Figure 2: (right) Municipalities (Angola) and Constituencies (Namibia) forming the project area;

3. Local and National Consultation Workshops in Namibia

DAPP Namibia was assigned to facilitate the Consultative process on Stakeholder Engagement in Namibia. This required, amongst others, the organisation and facilitation of local community stakeholder engagements and workshops and a national stakeholder workshop.

The overall objective was the verification of the proposal with all critical stakeholders with emphasis confirmation of proposed activities and outcomes and the suggested amendments with finalising the proposal based on inputs and feedback derived from discussions. Planning of the consultations started with mapping of critical stakeholder and identification of credible representatives. In accordance, it was decided to facilitate to host the national consultation in Windhoek (capital) and the local consultations in the target regions, namely Kavango West and Kavango East.

The Windhoek-based national consultation was aimed at Government Ministries and other organisations' centres / headquarters and key representatives were invited. While some high-ranking officials attended, others sent delegates who reported on the event. The event was well attended and the outcome of the consultation met the stated objectives.

With regard to the local consultations, the Governors of the two regions were consulted during pre-consultation meetings. They advised DAPP on the stakeholders to participate and agreed to invite identified stakeholders. These included government ministries, regional and local authorities, traditional authorities, community representatives and locally active NGOs and CBOs. The cooperation with the Governor's offices proved to be supportive and initiated excellent supportive relationships with this most critical partner in this project.

3.1 National Stakeholder Workshop

Details of meeting:

- Date: 04 November 2020
- Time: 09:00 – 13:00
- Venue: Windhoek, APS Guesthouse
- Facilitator: DAPP Namibia

Stakeholder representations:

- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)
- Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)
- Ministry of Gender, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGPESW)
- German Development Services (GIZ)
- Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)
- Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)

The meeting was facilitated to give an update on the process and background of the compiling the funding proposal with reference to the observed needs of communities, proposed remedial interventions, the submission of the pre-concept note (Nov 2019) and the approval of the Concept Note (Oct 2020) after preliminary consultation with Namibian stakeholders. Equally, its was referred to the roles and responsibilities of the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Sahel and Sahara Observatory, Humana and DAPP Namibia and APDD Angola.

The ADSWAC project was presented (PowerPoint presentation) based on the Concept Note and other updated information on project formulation. The presentation succeeded to give a comprehensive overview on the project with emphasis on overall objectives, activities and required synergies between different stakeholders such as government ministries, regional governments, non-governmental organisations, traditional authorities and benefitting communities. Discussions on the project were prompted during the presentation and extensively continued during the following formal discussion of the ADSWAC project.

Overall, the project was welcomed and endorsed by stakeholders. The following **key recommendations** were noted, considered and included in the design of the full proposal: (i) Close cooperation with TAs is essential, especially in the identification and mobilization of the most vulnerable population groups; (ii) ADSWAC should integrate dormant projects and project sites; (iii) integration of the school gardens in the operations of the POs; (iv) drip irrigation equipment to individual farmers can be sourced and facilitated through the CRAVE project (GCF funded, EIF managed) and their local offices in the Kavango Regions; (v) Tree cultivation to be integrated in project activities (nurseries, AFS, fruit tree promotion); (vi) the role of demonstration plots and lead farmers

was emphasized; (vii) cash constraints should be addressed (micro-finance and village saving loans); (viii) Importance of local stakeholder cooperation throughout the project cycle was emphasized; and (ix) mobilization of youth should be targeted (mainly through IGAs, and through the GSP).

3.2 Local Stakeholder Workshops

A. Kavango West

Details of meeting:

- Date: 19 November 2020
- Time: 09:00 – 16:00
- Venue: Nkurenkuru, Muharwa Guest House
- Facilitator: DAPP Namibia

Stakeholder representations:

1. Office of the Governor
2. Kavango West Regional Council
3. Traditional Authority & Chief Council (Uukwangali Traditional Authority)
4. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)
5. Ministry of Gender, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGPEWS)
6. Youth Forum (Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service)
7. CRAVE project (MAWLR) & funded by the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)
8. Kavango West Regional Farmers Union (affiliated to Namibia National Farmers Union)
9. Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)
10. DAPP: TCE and FC programmes (as community representatives)

B. Kavango East

Details of meeting:

- Date: 20 November 2020
- Time: 11:00 – 18:00
- Venue: Mashare Agricultural Development Institute (MADI)
- Region: Kavango East
- Facilitator: DAPP Namibia

Stakeholder representations:

- Office of the Governor
- Kavango East Regional Council
- Traditional Authority (King (Mfumu) and Senior Headmen)
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)
- Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)
- Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)
- Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)
- DAPP: TCE and FC programmes (as community representatives)

Both meetings were facilitated to give an update on the process and background of the compiling the funding proposal with reference to the observed needs of communities, proposed remedial interventions, the submission of the pre-concept note (Nov 2019) and the approval of the Concept Note (Oct 2020) after preliminary consultation with Namibian stakeholders. Equally, it was referred to the roles and responsibilities of the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Sahel and Sahara Observatory, Humana and DAPP Namibia and APDD Angola.

The ADSWAC project was presented (PowerPoint presentation) based on the Concept Note and other updated information on project formulation. The presentation succeeded to give a comprehensive overview on the project with emphasis on overall objectives, activities and required synergies between different stakeholders such as government ministries, regional governments, non-governmental organisations, traditional authorities and benefitting communities. Discussions on the project were prompted during the presentation and extensively continued during the following formal discussion of the ADSWAC project.

In both workshops, the ADSWAC proposal was overall well received and support was in principle granted by all representatives of various stakeholder's present.

Various **comments and contributions** by workshop participants were provided, including the following key recommendations, which were included in the project design: (i) Youth participation should be emphasized (through IGAs and access to micro-grants and credits, through education programme); (ii) Gender-balance should be provided, focus on women alone was not recommended; (iii) support farmers to move from subsistence farming alone towards farming as a business; (iv) seed supply should be emphasized (through seed banks, and PPPs); (v) Early Warning Systems are not reaching local communities (included in CCAC functioning); (vi) education of youth and children in the GSP should not only be theoretical (link with school gardens and demonstration plots); (vii) importance of water solutions and mainstreaming of CA was emphasized; (viii) empowerment of community members, and change of mindset, through exposure to innovative solutions should be facilitated (model plots, exchange programmes, etc.); (ix) affordability of new technologies for HHs is essential; (x) dormant projects should be considered to be revitalized; and (xi) sustainability of interventions should be emphasized through trainings and coaching of communities.

3.3 Conclusions

All participating stakeholders appreciated the approach of initiating this information sharing events, namely the consultation engagement at various levels involving critical stakeholders. This provided next to awareness for a detailed insight and understanding of proposed project activities with reference to the desired objective-based outcomes. Furthermore, it was appreciated that the DAPP team facilitated open and transparent discussions on the project and genuinely were interested in the feedback provided.

The confirmation by DAPP to accommodate suggestions and concerns in both the project proposal and with project implementation was equally appreciated. On another note, it was mentioned that it was enriching to interact with diverse stakeholders present the meetings and to take cognisance of their specific responsibilities and intentions, eventually all based on a shared objective: namely to upliftment rural communities, and this against the economic and Climate Change related challenges. The benefit of maintained communication and cooperation between all diverse stakeholders was sensitised and acknowledged.

Furthermore, it is worthwhile to note that the following comments were part of all discussions:

- In-depth community and traditional authority consultation and involvement prior to and with project implementation
- Facilitation of efficient and effective cooperation between all stakeholders based on commonly agreed objectives and outcomes; thus, facilitating synergies
- Impact and sustainability (continuity) with project implementation to be achieved
- Realise existing local opportunities (focus on food production) based on the combination of natural resources land and water supported by capacitated local human resources and an enabling environment
- Changing the mindset of community members with focus on encouragement and confidence for achievement (all inclusive)
- The active and sustainable inclusion of the youth in project activities in consideration of their specific needs
- Achievement of a gender balance in project activities, and this aligned to cultural norms

In conclusion it can be stated that the Consultation on Stakeholder Engagement was successfully completed with the overall objectives achieved. All important stakeholders were informed on the proposed project, the project and its implications were discussed in detail and valuable feedback was provided.

Comments and suggestions (feedback), as documented in the reports, provide critical additional information to be accommodated in the project proposal and to guide the potential implementation of the project. The positive verification without any substantial reservations confirms the validity of the project proposal.

[The full reports of the consultations](#), including detailed minutes of the meetings are published on ADPP Angola's website.

4. Local Consultation and National Workshops in Angola

4.1 National Stakeholder Workshop

Details of meeting:

- **Date:** 30 November 2020
- **Time** 09:30 to 12:00
- **Venue** Luanda, through Video Conference
- **Facilitator** ADPP Angola

Stakeholder representations:

- Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTE)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)
- Ministry of Energy and Water – GABHIC
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries (Cuando Cubango)
- Provincial Directorate of Education (Cuando Cubango)
- Municipal Administration of Cuangar (Cuando Cubango)
- Municipal Administration of Rivungo (Cuando Cubango)

After opening speeches by The MCTE and ADPP, The ADSWAC project was presented (PowerPoint presentation) based on the Concept Note and other updated information on project formulation. The presentation succeeded to give a comprehensive overview on the project with emphasis on overall objectives, activities and required synergies between different stakeholders such as government ministries, regional governments, non-governmental organisations, traditional authorities and benefitting communities. Discussions on the project were prompted during the presentation and extensively continued during the following formal discussion of the ADSWAC project.

Overall, the project was welcomed and endorsed by all stakeholders. There was unanimity on the relevance and necessity of the project, improving food security in a changing climate. A few recommendations were made to improve the project, including: (i) focus on water management is of highest importance to overcome increasing irregularity of rains. Not the lack of water is the problem, lack of management and capture systems; (ii) agricultural diversification has huge potential in the target area, including improved fisheries; (iii) simple land use change should include digging irrigation ditches, swales, and farm ponds to make better use of water on-farm; (iv) CA is widely unknown as an agriculture practice and demonstration plots are important; (v) create better cross-border cooperation; (vi) importance of documenting CVAs and CAAPs to do wider mapping of climate vulnerabilities; (vii) FAO-GEF programs near the target area have potential for synergies; (viii) participation of youth should be emphasized; and (ix) suggested to share data gathered widely with the academic community and national level ministries.

4.2 Local Stakeholder Workshops

Four local consultations workshops took place, one in each of the targeted municipalities, as follows:

A - The Municipality of Rivungo - Commune of Luiana

Meeting Details

- **Date:** 11/27/2020
- **Time:** 08:30 - 10:15
- **Venue:** Luiana Communal Administration Meeting Room
- **Facilitator:** ADPP Angola (Walter Alexandre, Enoque Manjenje and Felix Caala Chavelela)

Local Attendees:

- Communal Administrator
- Communal Administrator
- Head of the Secretariat of Communal Administration
- Headmaster of the Primary and the Lower Secondary School Nº9 of Luiana
- Headmaster of School nº 9
- Upper Secondary School Coordinator
- Communal Councillor

B - The Municipality of Dirico

Meeting Details

- **Date:** 01 /1 2 /2020
- **Time:** 08:30 - 10:15
- **Location:** Dirico Municipal Administration meeting room
- **Facilitator:** ADPP Angola (Walter Alexandre, Enoque Manjenje and Felix Caala Chavelela)

Local Attendees:

- Municipal Administrator
- Deputy Administrator
- Head of the Municipal Administration Secretariat
- Municipal Director of Agriculture
- Coordinator of the Farmers' Association of the Municipal Capital

C – The Municipality of Calai

Meeting Details

- **Date:** 10 /1 2 /2020
- **Time:** 10:00 - 11:30
- **Location:** Calai Administration Meeting Room
- **Facilitator:** ADPP Angola (Walter Alexandre, Enoque Manjenje and Felix Caala Chavelela)

Local Attendees:

- Municipal Administrator
- Deputy Administrator
- Municipal Coordinator of Residents' Commissions
- Municipal Director of the Legal Office

D – The Municipality of Cuangar

Meeting Details

- **Date:** 14 /1 2 /2020
- **Time:** 08:00 - 10:30
- **Location:** Cuangar Municipal Administration meeting room
- **Facilitator:** ADPP Angola (Walter Alexandre, Enoque Manjenje and Felix Caala Chavelela)

Local Attendees:

- **Facilitator:** Economic consultant to the Municipal Administration of Cuangar
- Municipal Director of Agriculture
- Agriculture Technician

The 4 meetings followed the same outline, which included presentations of (a) the main activities of the project; (b) climate rationale for the project; (c) budget outline; (d) implementation arrangements; and (e) next steps. The introductory presentations were followed by open discussions on the project, in which inputs and recommendations were gathered to the project, potential additional activities, and concerns and considerations.

Overall, the project was received with great satisfaction, local administrations committed to support its implementation, communal administrators assumed the responsibility for identification and mobilization of smallholders, and priority intervention areas were identified. The following key recommendations, which were included in the project design, were recorded: (i) water management and water use should be a crucial activity in the project to manage the cyclical droughts communities are facing (WUAs); (ii) CA, AFS and other cultivation methods are widely unknown, agriculture development is not taking place, and farmers need to access knowledge on these improved practices (demonstration plots, lead farmers, trainings, inputs, etc.); (iii) support to animal care is recommended (vaccinations, disease prevention, fodder production); (iv) fresh vegetables are mainly bought from central towns, and local production should be promoted (communal vegetable plots); (v) local production is essential because of the inexistence of roads and transport options, farmers need to be equipped with the know-how for improved farming; and (vi) there are high numbers of illiteracy and literacy classes are recommended (to be included in the PO trainings, self-organized by farmers and field staff residing in the area).

4.3 Conclusions

The southern border area of Angola is an area that despite having been affected by ancient geography, forming part of a desert corridor that extends to the West, it is provided with the presence of water resources and soils that can provide self-sustainability but difficult to achieve. The rivers Cuvango, Cuito and Cuando at the other end make a difference in this geography.

This is a region in which the population's strength lies in the creation of animals with special attention to cattle. The same cattle, on many occasions, feeds despair when an outbreak occurs. Its people are characterized by a daily struggle for survival and, above all, they fight for the protection of their property, with emphasis on cattle.

Generally speaking, people live on what they work for. Throughout our interviews, a fact emerged among our interviewees. I am afraid to give consistent information, especially with regard to daily spending. The greater tendency of many heads of households contacted sought to increase daily costs and when compared to annual costs the values are extremely high. For example, it is incredible that a family of 8 members consumes 10 kg of manure. Data such as these need an analysis, so that unofficial situations are not falsely stamped.

On the other hand, local administrations are at the beginning of development projects. Peasants are being grouped into cooperatives and this force can be used for new projects. ACADIR, another NGO in Cuando Cubango, is also strongly implanted in the communities, but this was little expressed by our interviewees.

The minority group that lives in this region is little known. The population of each group may increase in number of members, but there is no system of control with these nomadic groups. We believe that the project may find a mechanism that contributes to an effective and systematic control of these nomadic groups taking into account their characteristics and livelihoods.

The expectation is higher on the proposed project, the municipal administrations ensure full support to the project, communities are engaged in the pursuit of development and we hope that its implementation is likely to answer some needs.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that, in general, the stakeholder consultation process facilitated by ADPP Angola was successful and the information contained in this report reflects well the feedback resulting both from consultations at the national level, and at the subnational level and local. The information collected thus constitutes important input for the preparation of the complete proposal for the ADSWAC project, whose process is led by the OSS, in order to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund for approval and financing.

However, we would not like to mention some important bottlenecks to be taken into account. It has to do with the complexity of the area, characterized by the almost total absence of roads or in terrible conditions, allied to the difficulties of communication by telephone, due to the lack of the public network of the mobile operator UNITEL Angola practically along the entire length of the coast. In the municipality of Dirico, the alternative resource has been through the NTC Namibia mobile network. It would therefore be recommended that the project vehicles be equipped with satellite communication systems.

[The full reports of the consultations](#), including detailed minutes of the meetings are published on ADPP Angola's website.

5. FPIC Process

5.1 Indigenous Peoples in the target areas

The target area of Northern Namibia and Southern Angola is home to one indigenous population group, the Khoisan (also called San in Namibia, and Kamussequeles in Angola), a hunter-gatherer population.

In Namibia, according to estimates the San community comprise only 0.4% of the Kavango regions (2011 National Housing and Population Census) and is well integrated into the local Kavango communities, with many of them living in communal areas and speaking the local dialect. The San are generally referred to as the *Vacu* by the Gciriku and Shambyu, *Hakwengo* by the Kwangali and Mbunza, while they prefer to use their ethnic labels when referring to themselves. The !Xun San can be largely found in the Mpungu Area, which has the largest concentration of San, while smaller numbers of Hai|!om, Khwe and Ju|'hoansi resides in the Khaudum and Samagaigai Areas. They can also be found in urban centres, such as Nkurenkuru and Rundu. Currently, there are no recognized San Traditional Authorities in the Kavango East and West regions. Instead, many of them live under the authority of Kavango Traditional Authorities.

The San group and their related Khoisan descendant groups including the Kwisi, Kwehe in southern Angola are the indigenous people and are approximately 0.1% of Angola's population. The San number between 9,000 and 20,000 in Angola and are primarily in the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Cunene and Huila. The Kwehe are numerous along the eastern part of Cuando Cubango's southern border with Namibia.

Overall, the San are considered a minority group and have been subject to discrimination. Many San groups have inhabited the same lands for very many years and have developed a close relationship with the land and NR. The San of Angola appears to share similar socio-economic challenges as those experienced by the San in Namibia. In fact, many San fled across the border to Namibia during the civil war in Angola. There is limited data on indigenous people in Angola, and challenges such as lack of recognition of indigenous groups, discrimination and limited service provision are reported by Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) and multilateral agencies. These groups have little, if any political representation in Angola, and as such, they are left vulnerable. The lack of information is partly attributed to the limited infrastructure and remoteness of areas in southern Angola where indigenous people exist. State and civil society engagement with indigenous people is limited as well.

In alignment with the AF ESP and the OSS E&S standards, the FPIC process was initiated, which started during the development of the CN in January-April 2020 and, despite difficulties with travel and meeting restrictions in light of Covid-19, continued throughout the development stage of the project, notably in Angola, where the Indigenous Peoples reside within areas targeted by the ADSWAC project.

5.2 FPIC during project design

The participatory identification of needs, project design, and project impacts involved a wide range of stakeholders, including: national and local government representatives, traditional authorities, national civil society organizations, development partners, community-based organizations and community members. Included within this process were considerations regarding the indigenous population groups that reside in the targeted province and regions.

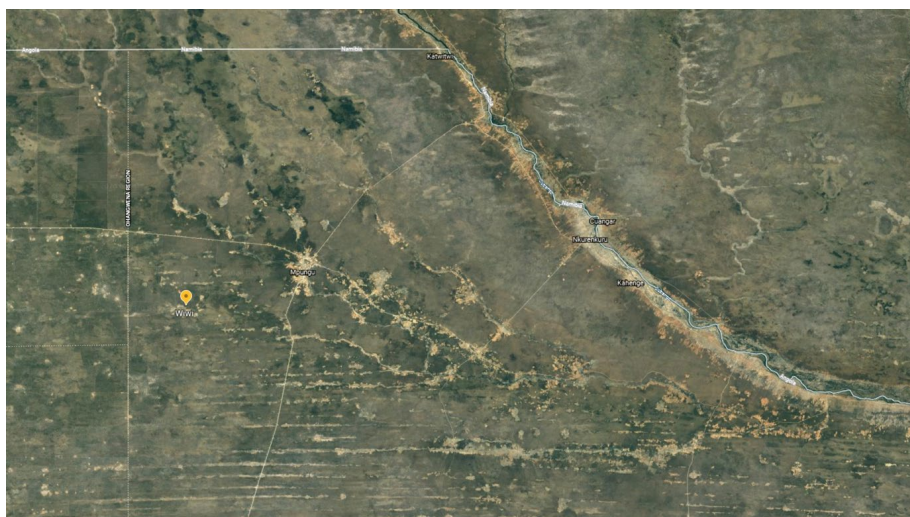
In Namibia, through community consultations in Windhoek, Nkurenkuru and Mashare, in the Kavango East and West regions the DAPP Namibia team has noted with concern the poor socio-economic conditions of the San community residing in these areas. They often live in inaccessible regions, often geographically isolated and suffer from various forms of marginalization, both politically and socially. They are subject to domination and exploitation within political and economic structures that are commonly designed to reflect the interests and activities of the national majority. This discrimination, domination and marginalization violates their human rights as peoples/communities, threatens the continuation of their cultures and ways of life and prevents them from being able to genuinely participate in deciding their own future and forms of development"

In **Namibia**, through thorough consultations, it was noted that the San territories are not included in the direct target areas of the project. The San reside more to the East, in Kavango East towards the Zambezi Region, which are areas not directly addressed by the project. It was however noted in the consultations that took place, that various of the San community members migrate to the more populated zones within the target area, in search for employment.

As such, it was decided to:

1. Ensure equal access for the San members to the project structures (POs, WUAs), trainings, workshops and sensitizations;
2. Ensure San representation in stakeholder meetings, steering meeting, etc;
3. Ensure that the Green School Programme reaches the San school in Wiwi (outside the direct target area);
4. Consult and discuss the possibility with TAs to establish a PO and a WUA in Wiwi community, even if that is outside the project area.

Wiwi village



GPS Coordinates: 17°42'44.5"S 18°04'37.2"E, -17.712368, 18.076990



Consultations with San leaders have and will be continued throughout the project. National-level San representatives, housed at the Office of the President, Department of Marginalized communities, were equally consulted and after consultations provided a support letter to the project confirming the project is in line with national and international regulations (attached in Annex I).

In **Angola**, where the Khoisan do reside directly within the project area, a mapping of the Khoisan communities was conducted in cooperation with local administrations, identifying the locations, and facilitating exchanges with Khoisan leaders. The Khoisan families that are to be participants in the ADSWAC project are located in Rivungo municipality. In Luiana Commune, a group of Khoisans circulate in the vicinity of Chatoma - Bwabwata. They are estimated to comprise 80 members of an estimated 37 different families, though they are often dispersed throughout the region. They are still nomadic and often stay in different locations in the target area. No effective measures have been taken for the integration of this group. ACADIR, an Angolan NGO, has made efforts to bring about the settlement of the group. The Local Administration's idea is to use the project to create greater and better integration and protection through the project's action with the communities of Bwabwata and Cheto, which will be included in the M&E and knowledge management of the project.

These Khoisan communities have been in communication in various projects with ADPP (the EE), and therefore discussions and consultations regarding this and other similar project ideas go back over many years. During the full proposal development stage, consultations with the local leader of the community were conducted, and will continue throughout the project cycle. During these consultations, a team from ADPP went to meet the leader

on a few occasions to discuss the project's activities, the project logic, implementation arrangements and methodologies. Augusto Kanuti Luvengo, in his capacity as representative of the Khoisan families in Rivungo municipality, has provided his consent, which is recorded with his consent letter (attached in Annex I).

Khoisan community consulted in Luiana Commune, Rivungo municipality



5.3 FPIC during project implementation

The free, prior and informed consent regarding certain activities (water solutions and new Income Generating Activities) at community level can only be obtained during the implementation of the project, given that the project includes Undefined Sub-Projects (USPs) at proposal stage. As part of the activities under Component 1, such as adaptation action planning, and regional meetings, the indigenous communities will be represented by their respective leaders, and translation will be provided.

As such, discussion with the indigenous community will continue throughout the project, as

6. Regional Validation Workshop

6.1 Summary

Consultative workshops were organized at local and national level to gather national and project site-specific information that supported the elaboration of the draft full proposal for the project. Aware of the challenges associated with face-to-face meetings due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, as required for regional project development, a remote regional workshop was organized using the Zoom videoconference platform. The workshop was an opportunity to bring together local and national partners from both countries, regional partners, as well as other related stakeholders in order to establish a joint reflection on the ADSWAC project and obtain final inputs into the full proposal prior to submission to the Adaptation Fund.

The regional workshop was held on Tuesday January 12th 2021 at 12:00 am UTC (1:00 pm Tunis and Luanda times, 2:00pm Windhoek time), for a 3 hours and 30 minutes duration. The workshop was carried out in an interactive manner punctuated by plenary discussions as well as questions and clarifications made by the different presenters at the workshop. Presentations were made in accordance with the workshop agenda provided to the participants prior to the workshop.

Overall, presentations focused on the workshop objectives, project overview, project objectives, the draft full proposal, the project's budget, institutional arrangements, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), the Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP), the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), as well as the main elements of the full proposal. Additional information on potential activities, recommendations for implementation and institutional arrangements were agreed upon.

Objectives of the workshop

The overall aim of the remote regional consultation workshop was to collect the expectations and needs of all participants but also to explain several relevant points, thus allowing the consultant to integrate the proposals and recommendations from the discussions in the project concept note submitted to the Adaptation Fund. The workshop was also an opportunity for the participants to know about the scope of the project, the risks and objectives related thereto during the execution of the activities.

The overall objective of this workshop is split into several specific objectives as follows:

- Validate the priority intervention sites in Cuanda Cubango and Kavango East and West in the Cross border area;
- Gather needs and expectations expressed by participants for consideration into the project activities;
- Suggest new activities that meet the specificities of the intervention areas and the needs of the beneficiaries;
- Validate the project logical framework based on components, outcomes and outputs in the pre-concept note
- Validate the distribution/allocation of the project budget;
- Identify the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders especially at national and local levels that will be involved in project implementation
- Identify risks of proposed interventions and their mitigation measures
- Take into account the findings of the workshop to finalize the drafting of the project concept note.

Key outcomes of the workshop

The expected outcomes of this remote regional consultation workshop were the following:

- The expected outcomes of this remote regional consultation workshop include the following:
- Validation of the priority intervention sites of the Project activities;
- Integration of the recommendations and comments related to the different sections of the project concept note;
- A common understanding of the project's expectations and the measures to be implemented to adapt to climate change impacts in the region;
- Distribution/allocation of project budget between the different project components.
- Definition of an effective institutional arrangement for the best execution of the project;
- Presentation of the difficulties likely to slow down the project implementation;
- Preliminary identification of the environmental and social project-related risks and their classification according to the AF standards;
- Full consideration of the importance of gender equity.

Participants of the consultative workshop

The workshop participants were drawn from the two focal countries Angola and Namibia as well as the OSS team. The participants included:

- Representatives of national partner institutions for the two executing countries: These are:
 - ADPP Angola
 - DAPP Namibia
 - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) Namibia
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Water and land Reform (MAWLR) Namibia
 - Ministry of Culture, Tourism and the Environment Angola
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Angola
 - Representatives of local governments (Cuando Cubango Province in Angola, and Kavango Regions in Namibia)
- Representatives (women and men) from the targeted communities
- Representatives of the Okavango River Basin Commission (OKACOM), Botswana
- Representatives of Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF), South Africa
- Representatives from development partners of the target countries (FAO, UNDP)
- Humana People to People's European Office
- Representatives from the Regional Implementing Entity and Partners
- Independent consultants contributing to the project

Workshop proceedings

The workshop was facilitated by Mr. Jesper Wohler, director of the European Partnership Office of the Federation of Associations connected to the International Humana People to People movement (FAIHPP), of which the executing entities are members.

Mrs. Khaoula Jaoui, Environment Programme Coordinator at OSS, welcomed the participants to the consultative workshop and presented the agenda.

Opening and welcome speeches were given by Mr. Nabil Ben Khatra, Executive Secretary of OSS, and Ms. Rikke Viholm, Chairperson of ADPP Angola, both stressing the vulnerable situation in the targeted countries and the borderless-ness of climate change impacts.

The Agenda comprised five technical sessions in addition to the official opening and closure. Based on the agenda, the workshop was estimated to last for about three and half hours.

6.2 Recommendations

The below table presents the key issues raised and recommendations provided:

Comment/issue raised	Responses/reactions
Will the project contribute to local job opportunities, for example for recent graduates?	The project intends, for the staff at the CCACs and the field staff to work with the farmers, to employ local resource people. The focus will be on skilled, experienced and motivated people, who will be further trained and employed for the duration of the project.
Regarding using the water of the Okavango river, licenses are required and this has to be taken into consideration.	The project has taken this into account, consultations with local government and OKACOM representatives have taken place. Local authorities will be involved in the project management all the way through. OSS stressed that there are no major investments made that will put the water levels in the Okavango river in danger. But the project is aware of the permissions and licenses needed for such activities.
How can communities and local businesses access funding from the envisaged project activities.	It was emphasized that there is scope for farmers and local businesses with solid business plans for climate-resilient productions. Activities providing for small grants, equipment and credit are foreseen in the project to this effect.
What about other communities in the region that are outside the target area? How can they benefit from the project?	It was pointed out that the upscaling of the project will be considered at a later stage, which may focus on activities for other communities. However, for the purpose of the ADSWAC project proposal, the focus will be on communities nearby the river.
There is need for accessing quality seeds, farmers lack access. Will the project also capacitate farmers to become seed growers?	It was explained that the project includes specific activities on establishing seed banks and seed multiplication plots, as well as nurseries, which will be managed by the communities. They will be trained in this regard. Equally, low-cost storage equipment will be promoted, which can serve for saving seeds and reducing post-harvest losses. It is also intended that the project, by facilitating PPPs between larger seed suppliers and local POs, will address other needs for seeds and other agricultural inputs.
There is need for clarification regarding the budget allocations between Angola and Namibia.	It was explained that the larger budget allocation to Angola was partly regarding the regional activities, which will be led from Angola but will benefit both sides of the border. Additionally, it was explained that the project took into account that Namibia has been more effective until now than Angola in accessing climate finance, with among others 4 national GCF projects as compared to 0 in Angola. An updated budget was prepared accordingly, that demonstrates better which proportions of the funding will go to regional activities.
Clarity was sought on budget allocations and whether there will be needed contributions from local government such as extension workers.	It was pointed out that certain mechanisms will be introduced, such as extension services by the project. It is envisaged that. This will be integrated into existing government structures, and the budget has made provisions for extension workers attending

	trainings and government officials to participate in meetings, among others.
How will the implementing and executing organizations benefit from the project?	It was explained that there are budget allocations for project management costs and execution costs, that these will only cover for the expenses regarding the project. It was furthermore stressed that the RIE and the EEs are non-profit organizations that do not make profit on any their projects, but however have costs to manage the projects.
There are conflicts across the border, when nationals from one country cross into the other. It seems that Namibians who move to Angola don't receive the same treatment as the other way around.	It was noted that the project is aware of border conflicts. Transboundary coordination mechanism is part of the project and a Regional Steering Committee will be established, and various cross-border exchanges are planned, which can serve for people to sit together and discuss any cross-border issues. To better equip the team, the local entities, that is DAPP Namibia/ADPP Namibia will collaborate with local government on any of these matters; possibly being part of meetings of this nature, in order to gain a deeper understanding of the socio-political situation in the region. It was also highlighted that a Grievance Mechanism will be established at the start of the project that will assist in solving cross-border conflict.
Hon. Wakudumo highlighted that there will be a regional political meeting between the government officials in Cuando Cubango and the Kavango East and West regions, where some of these issues will already be discussed.	The comment was welcomed, and the EEs expressed their intention to participate in such meetings if possible, and to consult with local governments in any cross-border activity.
Clarity was requested on how the envisaged CCAC centers and accompany staff will be divided up between the two countries.	It was explained where the CCACs will be established: 4 in Angola, in each of the targeted municipalities, and 2 in Namibia, in each of the targeted regions.
It is recommended that the project seeks synergies with other projects, especially with the GCF funded CRAVE project in Kavango East and West.	It was pointed out that consultations had been conducted with local CRAVE representatives already, and that a wish was expressed from both sides for close collaboration, sharing resources where possible, and avoiding any form of duplication. Description of synergies with the CRAVE project were added to the full proposal narrative.
A suggestion was made to conduct Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (CVRA) at the community level in the target areas to better inform the preparation of the Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs). I think it would be useful to generate information and increase technical capacities at local level/municipal the fact of getting the Community-based CVRA as a subproduct of the project. It will help to generate up to date local information related to climate risks and vulnerability and build capacities of people involved in the exercise and in the application of the methodology.	The comment was taken into account and it was explained that the activity relating to CAAPs included participatory Climate Vulnerability Analyses (CVAs) with the communities, which will serve as the basis for the CAAPs.
Closing remarks were given by the Governor of Kavango East, who gave his appreciation for the project in supporting the upliftment of communities	
The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism from Namibia followed to show its support for the project. The Ministry has found the consultative process conducted by DAPP	

Namibia as commendable and favorable. Therefore, they are assured that the recommendations will be integrated within the project. She also urged the project to take into consideration the current COVID-19 pandemic when starting with the implementation stage.	
The Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment from Angola followed to show her support and appreciation to the project, stressing how important these types of activities are for rural communities in Angola	

6.3 Participant list

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6.4 Agenda Regional Workshop

Time	Activity	Lead
Workshop opening		
12h00 - 12h20	• Presentation of the participants – Environment Programme Coordinator (OSS) • Presentation and adoption of the workshop agenda	Mrs. Khaoula Jaoui
	• Opening speeches and welcome - Executive Secretary of OSS - Chairman at ADPP Angola	Mr. Nabil Ben Khatra Ms. Rikke Viholm
	Group Photo	Everyone
	Session 1: Presentation of the Project development process	
12h20 - 12h30	• Brief presentation of OSS - Environment Expert (OSS)	Mr.Steve Muhanji
	• Reminder of the overall project development process and donor requirements	
Session 2: Presentation of the project full proposal		
12h30 - 13h00	• Introduction to the Project - Agriculture & Environment Program Officer (ADPP) – 5 mins	Mr. Paulo Vicente
	• Presentation of the main sections of the full proposal - Partnership Officer at DAPP Namibia – 10 mins	Mr. Gunther Roeber
	• Presentation of the budget by component – 5 mins	Mr. Paulo Vicente
	• Presentation of the institutional arrangements -- 5 mins	Mr. Gunther Roeber
Session 3: Discussion [Moderator: Mr. Jesper Wohler]		
13h00 - 13h30	• Institutional arrangements and roles of each partner • Activities and related budget • Q&A	All
Session 4: Presentation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)		
13h30 - 14h00	• Presentation of consultation process taken place so far - Senior Partnership Officer – 10 mins	Mr. Gunther Roeber Mr. Evaristo Waya
	• Presentation of the draft ESMP– 10 mins	Mrs. Khaoula Jaoui
	• Presentation of the suggested project - level grievance mechanism — 5 mins	Mr. Paulo Vicente
	• Presentation of the draft Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) - Gender Consultant - 5 mins	Ms. Ana Freitas
Session 5: Discussions [Moderator: Mr. Steve Muhanji]		
14h00 - 15h00	• ESMP, including Grievance Mechanism and USP management • GAAP • Stakeholder engagement, participatory processes, FPIC • Etc.	All
Workshop closing		
15h00- 15h30	• Q&A • Wrap-up and sharing of main results of the workshop - Climate Adaptation Coordinator at HPP (European Office)	Mr. David Kerkhofs